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STATISTICAL ANNALS

EMBRACING

VIEWS

OF THE

POPULATION, COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, FISHERIES, PUBLIC LANDS, POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT, REVENUES, MINT, MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS, EXPENDITURES, PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

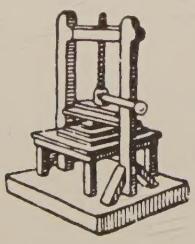
FOUNDED ON

Official Documents

COMMENCING

ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE AND ENDING ON THE TWENTIETH OF APRIL EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN.

BY ADAM SEYBERT



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TO THE

CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

THE

FOLLOWING PAGES

ARE

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PRIOR to the adoption of the present government for the United States of America, it was not practicable to collect the *facts* and *data* for a STATISTICAL account of our country; the more important civil institutions were then exclusively under the control of the states respectively, and each state was sovereign and independent of the confederated government.

In 1791, Mr. Tench Coxe published, "A Brief Examination of Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the United States." The facts and observations, contained in his pamphlet, are interesting, and corrected many of the errors propagated, by his lordship, in 1783. In 1794, the same author published "A View of the United States of America," and connected with it some of the official documents for 1790, 1791 and 1792.

In 1806, Mr. Samuel Blodget published, "A Statistical Manual for the United States of America;" his observations vere continued to 1804. The statements in this work are deficient in the details; they consist chiefly of general results and the estimates of the author; though many of his tables are ingeniously constructed, they do not furnish sufficient *data* for legislative purposes.

In 1816, Mr. Timothy Pitkin published, "A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States of America;" the details in this work are more extensive than in any previous publication, still many of our institutions are not noticed by the author.

That a practical work was still a *desideratum*, was evident, from the opinions expressed in the United States, and confirmed by the declarations made in foreign countries, that the documents, annually published by the direction of Congress, could not be obtained.* Our character and interests demanded the proofs, to correct the numerous errors and misrepresentations, industriously circulated concerning the nature of our government, the condition of our institutions, and the general progress of the United States.

The documents annually presented to Congress, are contained in more than one hundred and twenty volumes, and are too much diffused to be made the subjects of immediate reference. Moreover, we are confident, that no department of the government is in the possession of a complete set of these State Papers; on account of their scarcity it was ordered by the House of Representatives, that they should not be taken from the office of the clerk, though they were intended to be used in debate. These circumstances induced the author of the present work, to arrange the statements under a form that might be convenient and useful, and so that the details should be preserved. An authentic book of reference was the great object of his wishes.

The views, presented in the following pages, embrace all the permanent subjects of national importance, from the commencement of the government in 1789, to the 20th of April, 1818. These views are connected with every variety of national existence, from the organization of the government; they exhibit the United States in their infancy, and demonstrate their condition in peace and in war. No period of our future history can be more interesting than some of the past. No other nation has hitherto furnished an equal body of authentic information.

The Author never did intend to load his work with mere opinions, speculations and estimates; and he will be satisfied, if his labours contribute to diffuse correct information concerning his native country. He endeavoured to exhibit each subject under a plain and simple form; he may have failed in the execution of his designs, but hopes that he will hereafter be able to do more than his first effort could accomplish.

* To Mr. Joseph Nourse, register of the Treasury of the United States, the author tenders his acknowledgments for his uniform politeness and the facilities afforded to his investigations.

The several subjects will be treated of in the order following, viz:

1. Preliminary Observations, concerning the progress of the United States.
2. Of the Population.
3. Of the Commerce.
4. Of the Navigation.
5. Of the Fisheries.
6. Of the Public Lands.
7. Of the Post Office Establishment.
8. Of the Revenues.
9. Of the Mint Establishment.
10. Of the Military Establishment.
11. Of the Naval Establishment.
12. Of the Expenditures.
13. Of the Public Debt and Sinking Fund.

The preceding arrangement is founded on the natural order of Industry and Income; Expenditure and Debt.

The Constitution of the United States is prefixed to this work, because, it is the basis upon which all the operations of the government must rest; and especially, as the last edition of it, published under the authority of the government, contains a thirteenth amendment, which was not adopted by the requisite majority of the states.

In regard of the style, the author is sensible that his work may, with truth, be said to be too sententious; but it should be considered, that his great object was *accurate* information for the people, who, in our country, constitute the mainsprings of action, and direct the policy of the nation. A style different from that which he has adopted, might have swelled the work, without adding a single fact to it; he therefore submits it in its present form.

Note. The references to the acts of Congress, are for the edition of the Laws of the United States, published by Bioren & Duane, in 1815.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1818.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

Legislative powers.

ALL legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECTION II.

Members, house of representatives, how chosen.

The house of representatives shall be composed of members, chosen every second year, by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Qualification, members house of representatives.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of representatives.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New-Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three—*Massachusetts* eight—*Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations* one—*Connecticut* five—*New-York* six—*New-Jersey* four—*Pennsylvania* eight—*Delaware* one—*Maryland* six—*Virginia* ten—*North Carolina* five—*South Carolina* five—and *Georgia* three.

Vacancies how filled.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

House of representatives choose officers. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

Senate, how chosen. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

Senators classed. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Senators, qualification. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

Vice president vote. The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

Senate choose officers. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

Try impeachments. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment on impeachment. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

Elections, how held. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislatures thereof; but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

Congress assemble annually. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

Elections, how judged. Quorum, senate and house of representatives. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications, of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Journals by each house. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment. Neither house during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

Compensation. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance

Privileges. Arrests.

at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office. Members not appointed to office.

SECTION VII.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. Bills, revenue, house of representatives.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Bills, their formalities.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. Resolutions and votes before the president of the United States.

SECTION VIII.

The congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States: Congress lay taxes.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States: Borrow money.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes: Commerce, &c.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States: Naturalization and bankruptcies.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures: Coin, &c.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States: Punish counterfeit.

To establish post offices and post roads: Post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries: Science and useful arts promoted.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations: Congress constitute courts.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land or water: Declare war.

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years: Raise armies.

To provide and maintain a navy: Navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

Militia. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

Organise militia. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them, as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress:

Exclusive jurisdiction ten miles. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings:—And

Congress make laws, general. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other power vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

SECTION IX.

Importation of persons after 1808. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas corpus. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Tax. No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No exportation duty. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Money, how drawn. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law: and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles not conferred. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.

States, not make treaties. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

States, not lay imposts, &c. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on

Or tonnage. tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in a war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

Executive power. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector. Electors, how appointed.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot, the vice president. Electors meet. Proceedings.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. Day electors meet.

No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. Qualification of president United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president, and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected. Removal of president United States.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them. President United States compensation.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States." Oath.

SECTION II.

The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of the respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. President United States powers.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present, concur: and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose ap- Make treaties. Appoint officers.

pointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

Vacancies in office. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

President United States duties. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

Officers removable by impeachment. The president, vice president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

Judicial powers and tenure of judges. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

Judicial power, extension. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

Supreme court, jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

Trials by jury. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

Treason. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on the confession in open court.

Attainder. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each state, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof. Acts of states accredited.

SECTION II.

The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. Citizens privileges.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime. Persons charged with crimes fleeing.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SECTION III.

New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislature of the states concerned as well as of the congress.* New states admitted.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state. Territory of United States.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence. Republican form.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall Amendments, how attained.

* Since the adoption of this Constitution, the following new states have been admitted into the union, viz.
In 1791, Kentucky, by act of 4th of February, 1791, vol. ii. chap. 78. to take effect on the 25th instant.
In the same year, Vermont; act 18th February, 1791; vol. ii. chap. 81.
In 1796, Tennessee; act 1st June, 1796; vol. ii. chap. 341.
In 1802, Ohio; act 30th April, 1802; vol. iii. chap. 300.
In 1812, Louisiana; act 8th of April, 1812; vol. iv. chap. 373, to take effect on the 30th instant.
In 1816, Indiana, by a joint resolution of Congress, on the 11th of December, 1817.
In 1817, Mississippi, by a joint resolution of Congress, on the 10th of December, 1817.
In virtue of the acts admitting the several states into the union; Kentucky, Vermont and Tennessee were each allowed to have two representatives; and Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana and Mississippi, each one representative in the house of representatives of the United States, until the enumerations of the inhabitants, next following their admission, should be made.
The states of Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana and Mississippi, were formed from territories which belonged to the United States.
The following are territories of the United States, viz.
1. Michigan territory, established by act of 11th of May, 1805; vol. iii. chap. 419.
2. Illinois territory, established by act of 3d of February, 1809; vol iv. chap. 184. In 1818, (act 18th of April, 1818,) the inhabitants of the Illinois territory were authorised to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the union. Their admission will take place as soon as their constitution shall be approved by congress.
3. Missouri territory, established by act of 4th of June, 1812; vol. iv. chap. 418.
4. Alabama territory, established by act of 3d of March, 1817.
Each territory, having five thousand free male inhabitants, is entitled to send one delegate to the house of representatives of the United States; he may debate on any subject, though he cannot vote on any question

be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article: and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Debts prior to adoption constitution.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

Treaties law of land.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath or affirmation to members.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New-York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New-Jersey.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEORGE REED,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Junr.
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANIEL of St. THO. JENIFER,
DANIEL CARROL.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

North Carolina.
WILLIAM BLOUNT,
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina.
JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest, WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

IN CONVENTION,

Monday, September 17th, 1787.

Resolved, That the preceding constitution be laid before the United States in congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in congress assembled. Proceedings in convention.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that as soon as the conventions of nine states shall have ratified this constitution, the United States in congress assembled, should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the president, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this constitution. That after such publication, the electors should be appointed, and the senators and representatives elected. That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the president, and should transmit their votes, certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the constitution requires, to the secretary of the United States, in congress assembled; that the senators and representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the senators should appoint a president of the senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for president; and, that after he shall be chosen, the congress, together with the president, should, without delay, proceed to execute this constitution.

By the unanimous order of the convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

IN CONVENTION,

September 17th, 1787.

SIR,

We have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in congress assembled, that constitution which has appeared to us the most adviseable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties; that of levying money, and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the union: but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men, is evident—hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several states as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every state, is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest alone been consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish. With great respect, we have the honour to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

GEO: WASHINGTON, President.

By the unanimous order of the convention.

His excellency the President of Congress.

THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

Friday, September 28th, 1787.

Present—New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; and from Maryland, Mr. Ross.

Proceedings in congress.

Congress having received the report of the convention lately assembled in Philadelphia:

Resolved unanimously, That the said report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to submit to a convention of delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention, made and provided in that case.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

Establishment of religion.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Right of the people to keep arms.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

Soldiers how to be quartered.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Persons, &c. secured.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Persons to answer for infamous crimes, &c.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces,

or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. Criminal prosecutions.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. Trial by jury.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Excessive bail, fines and punishments.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. Enumerations of certain rights.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. Powers not delegated.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. Judicial power.

ARTICLE THE TWELFTH.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. Electors for president and vice president of the United States, &c.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have

a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

NOTE. The first ten articles, of the preceding amendments to the constitution, were proposed by Congress, at their first session, in 1789, to the legislatures of the several states; by whom they were subsequently adopted. The 11th article was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; and the 12th at the first session of the eighth Congress, they were both adopted by the legislatures of the states. In the edition of the laws of the United States, published by Bioren and Duane, in 1815, the following appears as a 13th article in the amendments to the constitution, viz.

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

This article was proposed at the second session of the eleventh Congress. From the messages of the President of the United States, to the house of representatives, dated 4th and 27th of February, 1818, it appears, that a sufficient number of the states *had not* adopted it; it was approved by twelve of them; rejected by four, and from one no information had been received. It was not submitted to Louisiana, as that state was not a member of the union when the amendment was proposed by Congress.

LIST OF STATEMENTS.

Page.

I. *Preliminary Observations, viz:*

1. A Statement of the extent of territory in square miles, the population, the number of representatives in Congress, the value of the domestic and foreign merchandise exported, the amount of the registered tonnage employed in foreign trade, the net revenue derived from the customs, together with the value of the manufactures of each of the United States 11

2. A Statement showing the relative rank of the several states 12

3. A Statement showing the actual and federal numbers of the inhabitants of each of the United States, the unrepresented fractions, the ratio of the representation, and the number of the representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States 13

II. *Concerning the Population, viz:*

1. Census for 1790 20
2. Do. for 1800 21
3. Do. for 1810 22
4. Statements showing the results furnished by the several enumerations, in relation to the increase of the different species of the population in the United States 23, 24
5. A Statement of the persons who arrived from foreign countries in 1817 29
6. Statements of the number of every description of persons in each of the United States, in 1790, 1800 and 1810, together with the actual increase of the same . . . . . 32—36
7. Statement showing the proportion of the free persons and the slaves in each of the United States, in 1790, 1800 and 1810 39
8. Statement showing the proportion of the males to the females in the several states, in 1790, 1800 and 1810 42
9. Statement of the proportion of the free white males to the free white females in the several states, in 1790, 1800 and 1810 43

Page.

10. Statement of the proportion of the free persons of different ages to the total free persons in the United States 44
11. Statement of the number of persons to each square mile in the several states, in 1790, 1800 and 1810 45
12. Statement of the inhabitants of the principal towns and cities in the several states, in 1790, 1800 and 1810 47
13. Statement of the mortality in Baltimore, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia 49
14. A table of the expectation of life in the city of Philadelphia 51

III. *Concerning Commerce, viz:*

1. Statement of the trade of India 57
2. Statement of the staples of the United States exported during several periods, each consisting of five years 84
3. Statement of the proportion of the several species of domestic exports from the United States 87
4. Statement showing the average value of the domestic products; of the foreign merchandise re-exported and of the merchandise of every description exported from each of the United States; together with the proportion which each species of merchandise exported, bore to the total value of the exports 88
5. Statement of the quantities of cotton wool imported into Great Britain for each year from 1802 to 1816, both inclusive 92
6. Statement of the aggregate value of the domestic and foreign merchandise annually exported from the United States, in each year from 1789 to 1817, both inclusive 93
7. A specification of the merchandise exported from the United States, in each year from 1789 to 1802, both inclusive . . . . . 94—109
8. Statement of the domestic products exported from the United States in each year from 1803 to 1817, both inclusive . . . . . 110—113

9. Statement of the foreign merchandise re-exported from the United States in each year from 1803 to 1817, both inclusive . . . . . 114—117

10. Statement of the foreign merchandise re-exported in each year from 1805 to 1817, both inclusive, entitled to drawback and not entitled to drawback . . . . . 118—131

11. Statement of the value and destination of the exports from the United States in each year, from 1789 to 1802, both inclusive . . . . . 132—134

12. Statement of the value and destination of the domestic and foreign products exported from the United States in each year from 1803 to 1817, both inclusive . . . . . 135—141

13. Statement of the value of the exports from the several states in each year from 1790 to 1802, both inclusive 142

14. Statement of the value of the domestic and foreign merchandise exported from the several states in each year from 1803 to 1817, both inclusive . . . . . 143—145

15. A classification of the domestic exports, from the United States, according to their origin, in each year from 1803 to 1817, both inclusive 146,147

16. Statement of the duties collected on the importation of merchandise re-exported without the benefit of drawback, in each year from 1805 to 1817, both inclusive . . . . . 148—151

17. Statement of the staples of the United States annually exported from 1802 to 1817, both inclusive 152,153

18. Statement of the quantity of the staples of the United States annually exported, on the average of ten years 154

19. Statement of the total annual value which each foreign nation received of the exports from the United States, on the average of ten years . 155

20. Statements of the merchandise annually imported, in American and foreign vessels, during each year from 1789 to 1815, both inclusive 158—171

21. Statement of the merchandise imported annually, from each foreign nation and the dependencies thereof, from 1805 to 1815, both inclusive . . . . . 172—211

22. Statement of the exports to the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, in 1802, 1803 and 1804 223

23. Statement of the exports to the dominions of Great Britain in the East Indies, in 1802, 1803 and 1804 224

24. Statement of the exports to the dominions of Great Britain on the Continent of North America and Newfoundland, in 1802, 1803 and 1804 225

25. Statement of the exports to the dominions of Great Britain in the West Indies, in 1802, 1803 and 1804 226

26. Statement of the importations into the United States from the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, in 1802, 1803 and 1804 227

27. Statement of the importations from the dominions of Great Britain in the East Indies, in 1802, 1803 and 1804 227

28. Statement of the importations from the dominions of Great Britain on the continent of North America and Newfoundland, in 1802, 1803 and 1804 228

29. Statement of the importations from the British West Indies, in 1802, 1803 and 1804 . . 228

30. Statements of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, and the countries whence imported, together with the quantity or value thereof, and the duty paid thereon, in 1802, 1803 and 1804 . . . . . 229—248

31. Statement showing the annual value of the several species of merchandise, respectively imported into the United States, re-exported with allowance of drawback, and consumed within the said States, or re-exported without the said allowance; and also, the annual amount of duties levied, drawbacks allowed, and net duties collected on the said merchandise, calculated on the average of the three years, commencing on the 1st of October, 1801, and ending on the 30th of September, 1804 249

32. Statement of domestic exports for the years 1802, 1803 and 1804 250

33. Statement of foreign exports for the years 1802, 1803 and 1804 251

34. Statement of the commerce of the United States with Great Britain and her dominions, on the average of three years 252

35. Statement of the commerce of the United States with all parts of the world, on the average of three years 254

36. Statement showing the annual value of the merchandise exported to each foreign nation, and the proportion thereof compared with the total annual amount exported to all foreign nations; together with the annual value of the merchandise imported from each foreign nation, and the proportion thereof compared with the total annual amount imported from all foreign nations, calculated on the average of the three years, 1802, 1803 and 1804 255

37. Statement of the value or quantities of the

principal articles imported into, and exported from, the United States, during each year, from 1801 to 1815 256

38. Statements of the value or quantities of the principal merchandise annually imported into, and exported from, the United States, calculated on the average of ten years 258

39. Statement of the value and quantities respectively of merchandise (paying duties ad valorem) spirits, molasses, wines, teas, coffee, sugar and salt, on which duties actually accrued for each of the calendar years 1790 to 1800, consisting of the value or quantities remaining in the United States at the end of each year, after deducting the value and quantities exported each year, and which become entitled to drawbacks, bounties or allowances, from the value and quantities imported during the same year, and on which duties were either paid or received . . . 259

40. Statement of the quantities of each species of wine paying distinct duties for the years 1795 to 1800, showing the quantities remaining after deducting the exportations from the importations for each calendar year 260

41. Statement of the quantities of molasses annually imported, of domestic spirits annually distilled from molasses, and of both molasses and domestic spirits distilled from molasses, annually exported and consumed for each calendar year, from 1790 to 1800 261

42. Statement of the quantities respectively of dutied articles, consisting of the difference between the articles paying duty imported and those entitled to drawback re-exported, supposed to have been consumed annually during the three years 1790 to 1792, the six years, 1793 to 1798, and the two years, 1799 to 1800, and also the average revenue, which, after deducting drawbacks would have accrued during each period, at the rate of the duties in 1801 262

43. Statement of the quantities of rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa and sugar, imported in 1815 and 1816 263

44. Statement of the quantity of spirits, molasses, coffee, cocoa and sugar, of the growth of foreign countries, exported from the United States in 1815, 1816 and 1817 264

45. Statement of the value of the merchandise exported from, and the value of the importations into, the United States, together with the balance in favour of, or against, the United States, and each foreign nation, during the seven years from 1795 to 1801 266

46. Statement of the imports into the American provinces, and of exports therefrom, in 1769, 284

47. Statement of the exports from Great Britain to foreign Europe and the United States, from 1793 to 1800 286

48. Statement of the value of the importations into Great Britain from the United States, and of the exports from Great Britain to the United States, from 1790 to 1800 286

49. Statement of the value of the exports from Great Britain to the United States and to all parts of the world, from 1805 to 1811 287

50. Summary of the American trade with British India, from 1802 to 1807 289

IV. *Concerning the Tonnage and Navigation, viz:*

1. Proportion of the tonnage in the United States, held by residents in different countries 290, 291

2. Statement of American tonnage in 1789 . . 292

3. Statement of American and British vessels employed in some branches of the trade of the United States 301

4. The tonnage of different cities in the United States, compared with the population 308

5. Statement of the new vessels annually built in the United States 310

6. Statement of the new vessels annually built in Great Britain 311

7. Statement of American tonnage, lost, captured and condemned 311

8. Statement of the unregistered or sea-letter vessels in the United States 314

9. Summary Statement of the tonnage of the United States 317

10. A Statement of the American and Foreign tonnage entered into the United States, during each year, from 1789 to 1816, showing the total of the tonnage employed in the foreign trade; the proportion of the American to the foreign tonnage, and the excess of the American tonnage so employed 318

11. A Statement of the registered tonnage, held in the several states and territories, during each year, from 1789 to 1816 320

12. A Statement of the enrolled tonnage, held in the several states and territories, and employed in the coasting trade, during each year, from 1793 to 1816 323

13. A Statement of the enrolled tonnage, held in the several states and territories, and employed in the whale fishery, during each year, from 1795 to 1816 325

14. A Statement of the enrolled tonnage, held in the several states and territories, and employed in the cod fishery, during each year, from 1795 to 1816 327

15. A Statement of the licensed vessels, under twenty tons, employed in the coasting trade . . 329
16. A Statement of the licensed vessels, under twenty tons, employed in the cod fishery 331

V. *Concerning the Fisheries, viz:*

1. A Statement of the quantities of fish exported from the United States; the amount of the bounties and allowances paid; the tonnage of the vessels employed in the whale and cod fisheries, and the value of the produce of the sea exported, from 1791 to 1816 341

VI. *Concerning the Public Lands, viz:*

1. A Statement showing the amount of sales of lands, belonging to the United States, prior to the opening of the land offices 363
2. A Statement of the public lands sold annually, from 1800 to 1817, in the states and territories of the United States, since the opening of the land offices, in which all the details, therewith connected, are stated 364
3. A Statement, containing all the details, in relation to the public lands sold annually, from 1807 to 1817, in the Mississippi Territory . . . 364
4. A Statement of the quantity of land in each land district, the number of acres sold since the opening of the land offices, and the quantity remaining unsold on the 1st of October, 1817 . . 366
5. A summary Statement showing the amount of sales of land since the opening of the land offices; the monies actually received, and the sums due from each office, up to the 30th of September, 1812 367
6. A summary Statement, showing the amount of sales of land in the several land offices, from the 1st of October, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1817; together with the amount of the purchase money, and the balance due on the 30th of September, 1817 367
7. A general Statement of the monies expended on account of the public lands, from the 4th of March, 1789, to 1815 368

VII. *Concerning the Post-Office Establishment, viz:*

1. A general Statement of the post-office establishment for each year, from 1789 to 1817 . . . 378
2. A Statement showing the number of post-offices in each state, the produce of the postages, &c. &c. from the 1st of January, to the 30th of June, 1814 379
3. A Statement exhibiting a view of the progress of the post-office establishment 380

VIII. *Concerning the Revenues, viz:*

1. A comparative Statement of the revenues of the United States, derived from foreign commerce, from 1804 to 1807, when that commerce was unrestricted in as far as regards legislative acts; and from 1808 to 1811, during which the restrictive measures, enacted by Congress, were in operation 392
2. A Statement showing the aggregate amount derived from the customs, paid into the treasury of the United States, during ten years, from 1801 to 1810, by the states respectively; together with the annual average amount thereof, and the proportion which the payments made by each state respectively, bore to the aggregate amount so paid by the states collectively 394
3. A Statement showing the annual amount of the several branches of the customs, and the charges thereon, from the commencement of the present government, to the 31st of December, 1815 . . . . . 395 et seq.
4. A Statement showing the value and quantities respectively of merchandise on which duties actually accrued, consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported, for each year, from 1801 to 1814 . . . . . 399—424
5. An annual Statement of the gross and net amount of the customs, together with the amount of drawback, &c. and expenses of collection, in each state and territory, from 1791 to 1816, 425—437
6. An annual Statement exhibiting the amount of drawback payable on sundry articles exported from the United States, with the amount of duties collected on the same respectively . . . . 438—455
7. A Statement exhibiting the gross and net amount of ad valorem and specific duties on merchandise imported into the United States, for each year, from 1794 to 1814 454
8. A Statement of the licenses granted to retailers, from 1795 to 1801 464
9. A Statement of the carriages subject to duties, entered from 1797 to 1801 467
10. A Statement of the duties arising from the sugar refined, from 1796 to 1801 470
11. A Statement of the duties arising from sales at auction, from 1796 to 1801 471
12. A Statement of the duties on stamps, from 1799 to 1801 474
13. General Statements of the duties derived from the several branches of the internal revenues, during each year, from 1794 to 1801, 483—489
14. General Statements of the internal duties which accrued during 1814, 1815 and 1816, 490—497

15. Statement of the quotas of the direct taxes, apportioned to the states respectively, in 1798, 1813 and 1815 502

16. Statement of the aggregate amount of the valuations of the lands, lots, dwelling houses and slaves, in the states respectively, in 1798, 1813 and 1815 502

17. Statement of the amount of direct tax actually assessed and paid, on every hundred dollars of the valuation, in each state, in 1798, 1813 and 1815 503

18. Statement of the valuations and enumerations of the lands, dwelling houses and slaves, in the states respectively; together with the amount of the direct tax thereon assessed, in 1798 504

19. A Statement of the payments made by the states respectively, on account of the direct tax laid in 1798, and of the balances due on the 30th of September, 1809 505

20. Statement of the valuation of lands, lots, dwelling houses and slaves, in the states respectively, in 1813 506

21. A view of the collection of the direct tax of 3,000,000 dollars, laid in 1813 . . 507 et seq. 511

22. Statement of the amounts received in the several states, on account of the direct tax, in 1815 512

23. Statement of the amounts of the direct tax received, from the states respectively, in 1816, 515

24. Statement of the dividends declared by the Bank of the United States, from 1792 to 1809, 521

25. Statements concerning the Bank of the United States, in 1810 and 1811 . . . . . 523—526

26. Statement of the number of the subscribers, the number and value of the shares subscribed for, in each state, to the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, in 1816 532

27. A Statement of the funded debt of the United States, received on account of the respective instalments, to the capital of the Bank of the United States, and of the disposition thereof 533

28. A Statement of the loans authorised by Congress, from 1790 to 1815 534

29. Statement of the monies annually received from foreign and domestic loans, from 1789 to 1815 536

30. Statement of the annual receipts of the United States, from 1791 to 1815 . . . . 537 et seq.

IX. *Concerning the Mint Establishment, viz:*

1. Statement of the copper coins struck at the mint, from 1793 to 1801 548

2. Statement of the gold and silver coins struck at the mint, from 1795 to 1801 548

3. Annual Statement of the general proceedings of the Mint Establishment, from 1802 to 1817 . 549

4. Statement of the rate of interest fixed by law, and the current value of the dollar, in the states and territories respectively 553

X. *Concerning the Military Establishment, viz:*

1. Statement of the number of cadets in the Military Academy at West Point, in 1816 and 1817 578

2. Organization of the army of the United States, on the war establishment, in 1815, 580—582

3. Organization of the army of the United States in 1817 . . . . . 586, 587

4. Statement of the pay, rations and forage allowed to each grade in the army of the United States, agreeably to the several acts of Congress, at different periods . . . . . 593—597

5. Statement of the compensations allowed to the troops of the army of the United States in 1817 598

6. Statement of the clothing of the army of the United States in 1816 and 1818 602

7. Estimate of the War Department, for the service of the year 1815, on the war establishment 604

8. Statement of the detachments from the militia, in the states and territories respectively, in 1794, 1806, 1808 and 1814 612

9. Statement of the militia of the United States, according to the returns made, to the War Department, at different periods 613

10. Statement of the pensioners on the army pension roll, in the states and territories respectively, on the 28th of May, 1813 621

11. Statement of the pensioners placed on the rolls in the states and territories respectively, subsequent to 1813, as returned in 1817 622

12. Statement of the half-pay pensions, derived from land relinquishments, to the 31st of December, 1817, in the states and territories respectively 623

13. Statement of the amount of the pensions granted to the widows and orphans of deceased officers and soldiers of the late war, in the states and territories respectively 624

14. Annual Statement of the proceedings at the armories of the United States, from 1795 to 1817 627

15. Statement of the regular troops, raised annually by the states respectively, from 1775 to 1783, for the service of the United States . . . 632

XI. *Concerning the Naval Establishment, viz:*

1. Navy list in 1799 644
2. Statement of the sales of sundry public vessels of war, &c. 645
3. Navy list in 1802 645
4. Do. do. in 1810 646
5. Do. do. in 1812 647
6. Do. do. in 1815 648
7. Do. do. in 1816 651
8. Do. do. in 1818 658
9. A Statement of the actions fought between American and British national vessels, during the late war 660
10. A Statement of the number of persons employed on board vessels of different rates . . 667
11. A table of the monthly pay and rations allowed in the naval service 668
12. Statements of the pay allowed in the British navy 670
13. Specification of the American navy ration, 672
14. Do. do. British do. . . . 672
15. Statement of the number of persons employed in the navy department 673
16. Statement of the annual expenditures for each rate of vessels in the public service 675
17. Estimate of the pay and rations of the officers and seamen of the navy, in 1815 676
18. Specification of sundry particulars concerning the ships of war in the British navy . . 679
19. A Statement of the durability of sundry ships of war in the British navy 683
20. Estimated expense of building ships of war in the United States 685
21. Statement of the actual cost of sundry American ships of war 686
22. Statement of the expense of building ships of war in Great Britain 687
23. List of the navy pensioners of the United States 695
24. Statements of the navy pension fund . . . 696
25. Statement of the monies collected for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, from 1802 to 1815 700

XII. *Concerning the Expenditures, viz:*

1. Statement of the expenditures on account of the civil list proper, from 1800 to 1809 . . . 706
2. Statement of the expenditures on account of the civil list, from 1801 to 1805 707
3. Statement of the number of persons employed in the civil department, with their annual compensations 708
4. Statement of the annual expenditures on account of the army; Indian department; the navy; foreign intercourse; Barbary powers; civil list and miscellaneous civil, from 1789 to 1815, 712
5. Statement of the expenditures on account of the revolutionary government, from 1789 to 1795 714
6. Statement of the aggregate amount of the receipts and expenditures, for each year, from 1791 to 1814 715
7. Statements of the receipts and disbursements during the late war 716
8. General statement of the receipts into, and of the disbursements from, the treasury, from 1789 to 1815 717

XIII. *Concerning the Public Debt, viz.*

1. Statement of the Debt of the United States funded, from the 1st of October, 1790, to the 30th of September 1791, in each of the States respectively 725
2. Statement of the subscriptions to the loan payable in certificates issued by the States respectively, from October 1790, to 30th September, 1791 726
3. Statement of the payments on account of the unfunded debt, and of the stocks funded for the same 730
4. Statement of the evidences of the public debt, owned by creditors within the United States and in foreign countries, in 1803 736
5. Statement of the public debt, in 1803, showing the number of the stockholders in the states respectively, and the amount of the dividends, 737
6. Statement of the stocks exchanged and converted, in 1807 739
7. Statement of the temporary loans, from 1792 to 1805 744
8. Statement of the prices paid for the evidences of the public debt, at different periods . 749
9. Statement of the public debt, on the 1st of January, in each year, from 1791 to 1817 753
10. Statement of the funded debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1818, with its redemption for 1817 755
11. Statement of the sums paid annually on account of the public debt, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1817, in which the sums paid for principal, interest and charges are distinguished respectively 756
12. Statement of the public debt, in 1818, showing the amounts owned in the United States and in foreign countries 757
13. Table showing the amount of principal (on the calculation of 100 dollars) redeemed at certain quarter-yearly periods, until its final ex-

tinction, by the United States, of their stock bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, arising from the payment of dividends of eight per cent. per annum, under the provisions of sundry acts of congress 758

14. Statement exhibiting the annual aggregate amount which, on the 31st of December, in each year, from 1790 to 1816, stood to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund 763

15. A general Statement of the several stocks transferred to the United States, to the 31st of December, 1816 764

16. Statement of the stock purchased on account of the commissioners of the sinking fund, from 1st of April, 1817, to 30th September following 768

17. Statement showing the amount of public debt annually contracted, together with the annual increase and decrease thereof 772

ERRATA.

Page 16, first line of the notes, and in all other instances, for *Colqhoun*, read Colquhoun.
28, line 10, for *which*, read and.
52, line 22, for *sparce*, read sparse.
57, line 14, for *intermediate*, read immediate.
281, line 27, for *reloadened*, read reladen.
284, line 26, for *imports*, read exports.
ibid. line 44, for p. 71, read p. 571.
424, line 3, note, for 11th, read 1st.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

CONCERNING

THE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE state of civilized society and the resources of nations, are the tests by which we can ascertain the tendency of the government. It is to the condition of the people, in relation to their increase, their moral and physical circumstances, their happiness and comfort, their genius and industry, that we must look for the proofs of a mild and free, or of a cruel and despotic government. Where agriculture, the arts and manufactures flourish; where domestic improvements have been encouraged; where the more useful branches of education have been extensively cultivated; where commerce and navigation have been promoted; where the civil institutions are founded on justice, mercy and equality; where the laws are of a mild character, and the execution of them is enforced; where there is liberty of conscience, and freedom of speech and of the press;—there it is, that we can find the demonstrations of the prosperity and happiness of a people. In proportion as such principles and practices have been adopted, we estimate the wealth, power and glory of a nation.

Mankind had a right to look for greater progress in these States, under existing circumstances, than in other countries; because, we had the advantage of the experience of all the other nations! We have lived in a country where

nothing has been forced; and where nothing, but the crimes of mankind, has been put under restraint. The spontaneous efforts of individuals have been exerted in every portion of our country. Our government is free; the laws are mild, and they apply equally to every citizen: we do not recognize any species of torture, and the constitution prohibits "cruel and unusual punishments;" no human sacrifices have been made by virtue of a sanguinary criminal code; we have not had a single instance of capital punishment for *treason* against the United States.(1) A foreigner, who is very far from being prejudiced in our favour, has said of our government, that "like the hand of Providence, it governs without being felt, and almost without being perceived."(2) In 1794, this same government, said the late Charles James Fox, "could be in no danger, while it retained the confidence and attachment of its subjects;—attachment, in this instance, not blindly adopted; confidence, not implicitly given, but arising from the conviction of its excellence, and the experience of its blessings."(3) A conservative principle is inherent in our political compact; the *constitution*, under which we live, *is the work of the people;* it can be amended, whenever the legitimate authority may deem it expedient. Every state and every citizen enjoys equal privileges; our rights have emanated from the Governor of the universe, they do not rest upon a *bill of rights* or *charters* granted, by an individual, to appease an irritated multitude.

Our experience contradicts the assertion of Montesquieu, that a free government is one always agitated. To this declaration, we can oppose the testimony of a distinguished foreigner, who is also a Frenchman, with the advantage of having resided several years in our country; he says, that he observed little agitation and little inquietude in America.(4) We have no established casts or privileged classes in our community; the constitution does not recognise monopolies in favour of one, to the prejudice of the many;—the progress of science and the useful arts is alone promoted by granting to authors and inventors, for limited periods, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.(5) A comparison, founded upon an extensive intercourse and an intimate acquaintance with the governments of other countries, must always bring the American citizen to the conclusion, that his political condition is pre-

(1) President Monroe's Inaugural Speech, 4th March, 1817.

(2) Beaujour's Sketch of the United States, p. 65.

(3) Speech delivered in Parliament in 1794.

(4) Talleyrand's Essay on the Advantages to be derived from New Colonies, p. 61.

(5) Constitution of the United States, Art. I. Sect. viii. cl. 8.; and Acts passed by Congress, 21st Feb. 1793, vol. ii. ch. 156.; 17th April, 1800, vol. iii. ch. 179.; 10th April, 1790, vol. ii. ch. 34.; 29th April, 1802, vol. iii. ch. 296.

ferable to that of every other people. Can he, under these circumstances, be otherwise than tranquil?

In the United States there is no restriction on religion; the religious of every denomination, the Christian of every sect, and the Jew, are alike secured in the rights of conscience; this principle operates in every state of the Union. Here is a great consolation to the philanthropist and the oppressed of all nations. Our constitution provides the balm that can heal the wounds inflicted in the strife of mankind, to get relief from religious oppression and persecution. Congress cannot make any "law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."(6) "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."(6)

Happily for our citizens, the highest authority in the United States, is prohibited from making any regulations on a subject which should, every where, be confided solely to the conscience of the individual, under the direction of the Supreme Disposer of all things. To those who may question the policy which we have adopted, we answer, the experiment has existed from the commencement of our government. The results which we can furnish, have been elegantly pourtrayed by the intelligent observer whom we have already quoted; after stating that the people of the United States are composed of all the religious sects of Europe, he continues, "it appears at first, as if these sects would, after their transmigration, preserve their original state, and it is natural to conclude, that they might likewise agitate America. But how great is the surprise of the traveller, when he sees them all co-exist in that perfect calm which, as it would seem, can never be ruffled; when, in the very same house, the father, the mother, the children, each follows peaceably, and without opposition, that mode of worship which he prefers! I have been more than once a witness of this spectacle, *which nothing that I had ever seen in Europe could have prepared me to expect.* On the day consecrated to religion, all the individuals of the same family set out together; each went to the minister of his own sect; and they afterwards returned home, to employ themselves in common in their domestic concerns. This diversity of opinion did not produce any in their feelings, or in their other habits: there were no disputes, not even a question on the subject."(7)

It is admitted, that "the most decisive mark of the prosperity of any country

(6) Constitution of the United States, amendments, Art. I. and Art. VI. cl. iii.

(7) Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the Commercial Relations of the United States with England, p. 24.

is the increase of the number of the inhabitants."[8] In the sequel of this work it will be demonstrated, that the population of the United States, in the course of twenty years, from 1790 to 1810, acquired an augmentation of 84.63 per centum. When an increase, so great as that which we have mentioned, is accompanied with the happiness of the people; when a moderate share of industry, will secure to every individual the comforts and many of the superfluities of civilized society, and banish mendicity; there can no doubt remain of the prosperity of a community. The proofs of our happy condition, we had rather should be derived from foreigners, than that they should rest upon our declarations; it has been acknowledged, " that the poorest individual (in the United States), even the simple labourer, is there better fed and clothed than in any other country; no person is ever met with in rags, the meanest labourers are well clad."[9]

The many large cities, towns and villages, which have been established in this extensive empire, are monuments of the industry of the people. We have no authentic documents, sufficiently detailed, whence to deduce the amount of the new property which has been annually created; that this addition must be immense, we conclude from the extent of the new lands, which are every year cleared and put into cultivation; from the roads and bridges, which are annually constructed, and the numerous buildings, which are daily erected for dwelling houses, workshops and manufactories. In 1794, troops were posted, at regular stations, to protect travellers, against savages, on their journies to and from Kentucky to the Atlantic states. At that time, the boats, in which passengers were conveyed from Pittsburgh, on the river Ohio, were also armed. In those situations the arts now flourish; steam boats have been there established, to transport passengers and merchandise, prior to their having been adopted in any part of Europe! In 1770, the country, now named the state of Kentucky, was first explored; no white persons had settled in it before 1775:[10] in 1810, that state contained a population of 406,511 souls! That which, so lately, had been a wilderness in the strict application of the term, now furnishes proofs of an increase in the value of property, which are not surpassed in the oldest settlements of Europe. A lot of ground, about two acres and three quarters, in the town of Louisville, on the river Ohio, was, in 1798, purchased for *three hundred and fifty dollars;* the same property was again sold, in 1815, for *ten thousand dollars!* What we have stated is far from being a sin-

(8) Smith, Wealth of Nations, vol. i. p. 106.
(9) Beaujour's Sketch of the United States, p. 106, 107.
(10) Morse's Geography, vol. i. p. 193.

gular instance; the like has occurred in most situations throughout the United States. About 1794, eight lots, each about one acre, were purchased in Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, for seventeen hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents, or at the rate of 213 dollars and 33 cents, for each lot; in 1814, the proprietor of the property told me, that he had refused an annual rent of three thousand dollars for it. In 1794, all the district of country, in the state of New-York, situated west of the town of Utica, from its population, was only entitled to *one* representative in the state legislature; in 1810, the inhabitants of the same country, deputed *forty* members to that assembly! In 1791, the American forces were routed and defeated, by the savages, in the territory north west of the river Ohio; more recently, it has been considered a mark of more than ordinary intrepidity, to attempt to penetrate that country; then the traveller was constantly disturbed by the howlings of the beasts of the forest, or the yell of the savage; he never ventured unarmed, and always sought associates to secure his safety. From portions of that same territory, we have since formed *two* states,(11) which have been already admitted members into the union; and *two* territories,(12) for temporary government, have been therein established, which, before long, will be entitled to send representatives to the Congress of the United States. The state of Ohio, in which, before it became a state, our army so lately contended with its savage inhabitants, in 1810, had a population, which amounted to 230,760 souls, not one of whom was a slave! There the footsteps of the savage have been obliterated by the busy scenes of civilized society; the noise of the beasts of prey, has yielded to that of the loom and the shuttle;(13) savage wigwams have disappeared; elegant houses, villages and large towns have succeeded. In 1815, the lands, lots and dwelling houses, in the state of Ohio, were valued at sixty-one millions, three hundred and forty-seven thousand, two hundred and fifteen dollars!

Our agriculture has not only furnished an abundance for the inhabitants of the United States, but, in addition, has contributed an enormous surplus for other nations. In 1791, the exports from the United States, in the aggregate, were valued at 19,012,041 dollars; in 1795, the produce exported, which was exclusively of American growth or manufacture, amounted to 40,764,097 dollars; and, in 1817, the exports of domestic origin, had swelled to the enormous amount of 68,313,500 dollars!

Our navigation has kept pace with our commerce. In 1790, the registered

(11) Ohio and Indiana.

(12) Illinois and Michigan.

(13) The Indian war in this country was terminated by a treaty made at Greenville, in 1795. In 1810, the marshals returned 10,586 looms for Ohio, and 23,559 for Kentucky.

tonnage of the United States, consisted of 346,254 tons; in 1816, it amounted to 800,759 tons! In 1790, the tonnage of every description, amounted to 478,377 tons; in 1816, it was extended to 1,372,218 tons!

It is not long since the manufactories, within the United States, have gained the public attention; now, they are respectable, from their number, as well as on account of the many persons to whom they have given employment, and the capital which has been invested. Abroad, these establishments have excited the fears of their competitors; much anxiety has been exhibited on account of their progress, and the success with which our artists have executed many of the most difficult processes. These workshops have been extensively diffused in our country; they are numerous on the seaboard, and there are many of them west of the mountains.

Our facts, concerning the manufactories of the United States, are very imperfect and limited. In 1810,[14] the government made an effort to obtain information on this subject. The marshals of the several states, and the secretaries of the territories and their assistants, were directed, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, to make returns of the manufacturing establishments, and of the manufactures within their respective districts, territories and divisions; which were transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of being laid before Congress. Some elaborate and valuable returns were made and transmitted; the greater number of them were irregular, and evidently very deficient; those which came from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, were the most complete. It is probable that those deficiencies and irregularities may, in future, be avoided by a formula from the Treasury department, with the proper instructions to the persons who may be employed on this important business. The returns which have been received, were not uniform; each agent pursued his own views; the results cannot be depended on; it is certain, that they fall very short of the truth, as will be evident from the following instances, viz. *printing offices* were returned only for three states, and their number was stated to be one hundred and ten![15] *book binders*, *calico printers* and *dyeing* establishments, were returned only for one state; *glass works* for five states, omitting Massachusetts, in which very extensive establishments existed, from which glass of a superior quality had been, long before, exported to the other states; *bark mills* only for one state; *carriage makers* for three states; *blacksmith's shops* for five, and *hatters* only for four states; we might, very much, extend this catalogue of omissions.

(14) Act 1st May, 1810; vol. iv. ch. 263.

(15) In 1810, Mr. Thomas, who was well informed on the subject, stated the printing houses in the United States, at more than 400. History of Printing, vol. ii. p. 511.

Notwithstanding the imperfectness of the returns aforesaid, the agents reported 1,776 *carding machines*, by which 7,417,216 lbs. of materials had been carded; 1,682 *fulling mills*, and 5,452,960 yards, which had been fulled; 122,647 *spindles;* 325,392 *looms;* 153 *iron furnaces;* 53,908 tons of iron manufactured; 330 *forges*, which made 24,541 tons of bar iron; 316 *trip hammers;* 34 *rolling* and *slitting mills*, which required 6,500 tons of iron; 410 *naileries*, in which 15,727,914 lbs. of nails had been made; 4,316 *tanneries*, producing 2,608,240 lbs. of leather; 383 *flaxseed oil mills*, making 770,583 gallons of oil; 141,191 *distilleries*, producing 22,977,167 gallons of spirits from grain, and 2,827,625 gallons from molasses! 132 *breweries*, in which 182,690 barrels of beer had been made; 89 *carriage makers*, who made 2,413 carriages; 33 *sugar refineries*, in which 7,867,211 lbs. of refined sugar had been manufactured; 179 *paper mills*, furnishing 425,521 reams of paper; 4 *stainers*, who stained and stamped 148,000 pieces of paper; 22 *glass works*, which furnished 4,967,000 square feet of window glass; 194 *potteries;* 82 *snuff mills;* 208 *gun powder mills*, in which 1,397,111 lbs. of powder had been made. The above enumerated facts were obtained prior to the declaration of the late war; during that contest, many new establishments were added, at the same time such as had existed were subsequently enlarged. It was during the war, that our resources in this branch of public economy became more fully developed.

The following summary of the value of the manufactures of the United States, is founded on the before mentioned returns which were made, by the marshals and other public agents, in 1810; the value expressed is independent of the "*doubtful articles.*"

	Value in Dollars.
1. Goods manufactured by the loom from cotton, wool, flax, hemp and silk, including stockings	39,497,057
2. Other goods spun from the five materials above enumerated	2,052,120
3. Instruments and machinery manufactured, estimated at 186,650 dollars, carding, fulling and floor cloth stamping by machinery, estimated at 5,957,816 dollars	6,144,446
4. Hats of wool, fur, &c. and from mixtures thereof	4,323,744
5. Manufactures of iron	14,364,526
6. Ditto of gold, silver, set work, mixed metals, &c.	2,483,912
7. Ditto of lead	325,560
8. Soap, tallow candles, and wax, spermaceti, and whale oil	1,766,292
Dollars	70,957,657

	Value in Dollars.
Amount brought forward,	70,957,657
9. Manufactures of hides and skins	17,935,477
10. Ditto from seeds	858,509
11. Ditto from grain, fruit and case liquors distilled and fermented	16,528,207
12. Dry manufactures from grain, exclusively of flour, meal, &c.	75,766
13. Manufactures of wood	5,554,708
14. Ditto of essences and oils, and from wood	179,150
15. Refined sugars	1,415,724
16. Manufactures of paper, paste boards, cards, &c.	1,939,285
17. Ditto of marble, stone and slate	462,115
18. Ditto of glass	1,047,004
19. Earthen manufactures	259,720
20. Tobacco ditto	1,260,378
21. Drugs, dyestuffs, paints and dyeing	500,382
22. Cables and cordage	4,243,168
23. Manufactures of hair	129,731
24. Various and miscellaneous manufactures	4,347,611
Dollars	127,694,602

Mr. Tench Coxe, of Philadelphia, to whom the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1810, confided the arrangement of the returns of the marshals, &c., concerning the manufactures of the United States, in addition to the estimates aforesaid, observed, " from a consideration of all the reported details, and by a valuation of the manufactures, which are entirely omitted or imperfectly returned, for 1810," the foregoing amount of 127,694,602 dollars, is extended to 172,762,676 dollars; the sum last mentioned does not embrace the " doubtful articles." The doubtful branches include such manufactures as have a very near relation in their character to, and connection with agricultural pursuits, amongst which are the following, viz. cotton pressing, flour and meal, the mills for grinding grain, the barrels for containing the articles manufactured, malt, saw mills, horse mills, pot and pearl ashes, maple sugar, sugar from the cane, molasses, rosin, pitch, slate, bricks, tiles, salt-petre, indigo, red ochre, yellow ochre, hemp and hemp mills, fisheries, lime, grinding of plaster of Paris, &c. &c.; all of which are estimated at 25,850,795 dollars, making the aggregate value of the manufactures, of every description, within the United States, for 1810, 198,613,471 dollars.

This subject merits the further attention of our government; a correct know-

ledge of the several branches of industry, can alone furnish the data for an estimate of our means and resources. When another investigation shall be attempted under the authority of the legislature, the proper department should furnish formulæ to the several agents, with precise instructions, according to which, the branches ought to be returned in all the districts of the United States. It will be more especially advantageous to those who follow occupations which may require the protection of the government, to furnish accurate information, so as to enable the legislature to comprehend their case fully; otherwise that support to which they may be entitled, will be denied to them. We suggest the following formula for the purposes aforesaid: it may be modified according to circumstances.

The state in which the manufacture exists.	The nature of the manufacture.	Raw materials employed			Persons employed, number of			Amount paid annually for wages.	Amount of capital invested.	Amount of the contingent expenses.	Value of the articles which are annually manufactured.	General remarks concerning the establishment.
		The kind.	The quantity annually consumed.	The cost of the annual consumption.	Men.	Women.	Boys and Girls.					

In 1791, the aggregate of the sums paid into the Treasury of the United States, amounted to 4,771,342 dollars; in 1813, when the state of war had created an enormous expenditure, the receipts of the Treasury amounted to 40,549,116 dollars. From these facts we infer the prosperity of the nation, because, as far as our knowledge extends, *no individual* suffered from the *taxes* which were imposed, nor was he deprived of a single comfort, which he had before enjoyed.

The amount paid into the Treasury in 1813, was obtained from every branch of the revenue, including loans, duties on merchandise imported, and every other tax authorized by Congress, as well as the proceeds from the sale of the public lands; notwithstanding the enormity of the amount, the sum was only in the proportion of five dollars and sixty cents, for each inhabitant of the United States, supposing their number to have been the same as was returned for 1810; whereas it is evident, since that period, they must have very much augmented, from the regular progress of the population. The total amount, demandable at

the Treasury, during the year 1815, was 50,061,871 dollars;[16] if the population for that period, be estimated at 8,762,000 souls, the demands aforesaid, were equal to five dollars and seventy-two cents for each of the inhabitants.

In 1791, the public debt of the United States, amounted to 75,463,476 dollars; it was increased in the subsequent years; in 1804, fifteen millions of dollars were added to it, by the stocks created for the purchase of Louisiana. Notwithstanding these augmentations, the debt, on the first of January, 1812, was reduced to 45,211,981 dollars. It was again augmented in consequence of the late war, and on the first of January, 1816, it amounted to 123,055,026 dollars; but it was lessened again in the following years; and on the first of January, 1818, it was estimated at 99,106,825 dollars and 58 cents.

The following Table will elucidate the preceding remarks, concerning the progress of the United States, in relation to the population, exports, tonnage, revenue, expenditures and the public debt.

	in 1791.	in 1801.	in 1811.
Number of the Inhabitants	3,921,326	5,319,762	7,239,903
Value of the Exports, in dollars	19,012,041	94,115,925	61,316,833
Tonnage, tons	502,146	1,033,218	1,232,502
Revenue, dollars	4,771,342	12,945,455	14,422,634
Expenditures, dollars	3,797,436	12,273,376	13,592,604
Public debt, dollars	75,169,974	82,000,167	47,855,070

The perpetuation of the present happy government cannot be jeopardized, nor the tranquillity of the United States disturbed, as long as the principle of equality, upon which it has been founded, shall be maintained and respected. Our political compact is so constructed as to remove every cause for jealousy on the part of any of the states; it does not provide partially for any one of them. Our government exhibits none of the features of the colonial policy; we have no parent state, with dependent and subordinate provinces; for our territories, the course of admission into the Union is already prepared, and that operation is always cheerfully performed by the Congress, as soon as it can promote the happiness and the interests of the inhabitants. These states have one common interest; their union gives them strength, by which they have been enabled to resist foreign aggressions—without this union, we should always be liable to attacks from foreign powers. Our citizens have adapted their occupations to their locality, and the facilities of soil and climate; by which means the general wel-

(16) Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 7th December, 1815, p. 31.

fare has been promoted. We confidently calculate, that this confederacy will last, as long as the principles of the present constitution shall be continued in practice. In the language of M. Carnot,(17) " it is in the nature of their government that we are to seek for the instability of great republics; it is because being hastily put together in the midst of civil convulsions, enthusiasm always presides over their establishment. *One* only has been the work of philosophy: *organized in the calm of peace*, this republic subsists full of wisdom and vigour; *the United States of North America* present this phenomenon, and their prosperity constantly receives accessions which excite the wonder and admiration of other nations. Thus was it reserved for the New World to teach the Old, *that nations may tranquilly exist under the dominion of liberty and equality.*"

A STATEMENT showing the extent of territory in square miles; the population; the number of representatives in Congress; the value of the domestic and foreign merchandize exported; the amount of the registered tonnage employed in foreign trade; the net revenue derived from the customs; together with the value of the manufactures of each of the United States, for one year, computed on an average of the ten years from 1800 to 1809 inclusive, unless where it is otherwise expressed.

STATES.	Extent of territory in square miles. (18)	Population according to the Census for 1810	Number of the Representatives in Congress according to the act of 21st December, 1811.	Value of the domestic exports. (19)	Value of the foreign exports. (19)	Registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade.	Net revenue derived from the Customs	Value of the manufactures according to the marshals' returns for 1810. (20)
	Miles square.	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.
New-Hampshire,	9,491	214,460	6	312,225	139,072	19,398	101,268	3,135,027
Vermont,	10,237	217,895	6	185,246	45,110	226	1,804	4,325,824
Massachusetts,	46,250	700,745	20	5,347,764	8,103,476	263,016	2,553,083	19,653,204
Rhode Island,	1,580	76,931	2	756,157	695,574	15,353	278,553	3,079,556
Connecticut,	4,674	261,942	7	1,065,148	49,948	26,538	273,110	5,900,560
New York,	45,000	959,049	27	7,822,746	7,693,404	122,603	3,687,075	14,569,136
New Jersey,	8,320	245,562	6	80,981	10,842	2,586	7,966	4,708,063
Pennsylvania,	46,800	810,091	23	4,155,151	6,479,588	86,736	2,048,241	32,089,130
Delaware,	2,120	76,674	2	97,030	172,850	1,718	51,532	996,711
Maryland,	14,000	380,546	9	3,385,378	4,867,300	65,761	1,269,949	6,553,597
Virginia,	70,000	974,622	23	4,101,923	256,135	36,145	599,865	11,447,605
North Carolina,	48,000	555,500	13	626,488	6,235	21,056	149,545	5,323,322
South Carolina,	24,080	415,115	9	4,771,258	1,437,348	40,392	685,939	2,174,157
Georgia,	62,000	252,433	6	1,745,889	19,299	9,379	223,923	2,743,863
Kentucky,	50,000	406,511	10	———	———	241	344	4,120,683
Tennessee,(18)	40,000	261,727	6	———	———	———	132	2,708,274
Ohio,	39,128	230,760	6	11,875	———	128	4,097	1,987,370

(17) Carnot's Speech, in opposition to Buonaparte's being declared Consul for life.

(18) The extent in square miles is given upon the authority of Doctor Morse, as stated by him in 1812; except for Tennessee, which is estimated.

(19) The value of the domestic and foreign exports is the annual average value, calculated on the average of the ten years from 1803 to 1812 inclusive.

(20) The value of the manufactures is exclusive of the " doubtful articles."

NOTE.—The states of Louisiana, Indiana and Mississippi could not be embraced in this statement for the want of data. They were admitted into the Union, posterior to the periods above mentioned.

A STATEMENT

Showing the relative rank of the several states according to the details of the preceding statement.

	Extent in square miles.	Population.	Number of the Representatives in Congress.	Value of the domestic exports.	Value of the foreign merchandize re-exported.	Registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade.	Net revenue derived from the customs.	Value of the manufactures.
1	Virginia	New-York	New-York	New-York	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	New-York	Pennsylvania
2	Georgia	Virginia	Virginia	Massachusetts	New-York	New-York	Massachusetts	Massachusetts
3	Kentucky	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	South Carolina	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	New-York
4	North Carolina	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland	Virginia
5	Pennsylvania	North Carolina	North Carolina	Virginia	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	Maryland
6	Massachusetts	South Carolina	Kentucky	Maryland	Rhode Island	Virginia	Virginia	Connecticut
7	New-York	Kentucky	Maryland	Georgia	Virginia	Connecticut	Rhode Island	North Carolina
8	Tennessee?	Maryland	South Carolina	Connecticut	Delaware	North Carolina	Connecticut	New-Jersey
9	Ohio	Connecticut	Connecticut	Rhode Island	New-Hampshire	New-Hampshire	Georgia	Vermont
10	South Carolina	Tennessee	Tennessee	North Carolina	Connecticut	Rhode Island	North Carolina	Kentucky
11	Maryland	Georgia	Georgia	New-Hampshire	Vermont	Georgia	New-Hampshire	New-Hampshire
12	Vermont	New-Jersey	New-Jersey	Vermont	Georgia	New-Jersey	Delaware	Rhode Island
13	New-Hampshire	Ohio	Ohio	Delaware	New-Jersey	Delaware	New-Jersey	Georgia
14	New-Jersey	Vermont	Vermont	New-Jersey	North Carolina	Kentucky	Ohio	Tennessee
15	Connecticut	New-Hampshire	New-Hampshire	Ohio	Ohio	Vermont	Vermont	South Carolina
16	Delaware	Rhode Island	Rhode Islsnd	Kentucky	Kentucky	Ohio	Kentucky	Ohio
17	Rhode Island	Delaware	Delaware	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	Delaware.

A STATEMENT

Showing the actual and federal numbers of the inhabitants of each of the United States; the unrepresented fractions; the ratio of the representation and the number of the Representatives, in the House of Representatives of the United States, at the commencement of the present government, and for each of the succeeding periods fixed by law.

Note. *The federal number of a State or of the United States, is found by adding three-fifths of the slaves to the number of free persons therein contained.*

	1790.						1800.					1810.				
STATES.	Number of the Representatives according to the Constitution.	Actual number of the Inhabitants of every description.	Federal number of the Inhabitants.	Unrepresented Fractions in each of the States.	Ratio of Representation according to act of 14th of April, 1792.	Number of the Representatives according to the act passed by Congress.	Actual number of the Inhabitants of every description.	Federal number of the Inhabitants.	Unrepresented Fractions in each of the States.	Ratio of Representation, according to act of 14th January, 1802.	Number of Representatives.	Actual number of the Inhabitants of every description.	Federal number of the Inhabitants.	Unrepresented Fractions in each of the States.	Ratio of Representation, according to act of 21st December, 1811.	Number of Representatives.
New-Hampshire	3	141,885	141,820	9,820	One representative for thirty-three thousand inhabitants, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution.	4	183,858	183,854	18,854	The representation the same as for 1790.	5	214,460	214,460	4,460	One representative for every thirty-five thousand inhabitants.	6
Massachusetts	8	475,327	475,327	13,327		14	574,564	574,564	13,564		17	700,745	700,745	745		20
Rhode Island	1	68,825	68,444	2,444		2	69,122	68,970	2,970		2	76,931	76,886	6,886		2
Connecticut	5	237,946	236,841	5,841		7	251,002	250,621	19,621		7	261,942	261,818	16,818		7
Vermont	–	85,539	85,532	19,532		2	154,465	154,465	22,465		4	217,895	217,895	7,895		6
New-York	6	340,120	331,591	1,591		10	586,050	577,803	16,803		17	959,049	953,041	8,041		27
New-Jersey	4	184,139	179,569	14,569		5	211,149	206,179	8,179		6	245,562	241,221	31,221		6
Pennsylvania	8	434,373	432,878	13,878		13	602,545	601,862	7,862		18	810,091	809,773	4,773		23
Delaware	1	59,094	55,539	22,539		1	64,273	61,870	28,870		1	72,674	71,002	1,002		2
Maryland	6	319,728	278,513	14,513		8	349,692	306,608	9,608		9	380,546	335,944	20,944		9
Virginia	10	747,610	629,558	2,558		19	886,149	747,360	21,360		22	974,622	817,613	12,613		23
North Carolina	5	393,951	353,521	23,521		10	478,103	425,046	29,046		12	555,500	487,968	32,968		13
South Carolina	5	249,073	206,236	8,236		6	345,591	287,130	23,130		8	415,115	336,569	21,569		9
Georgia	3	82,548	70,840	4,840		2	162,686	138,804	6,804		4	252,433	210,344	344		6
Kentucky	–	73,677	68,705	2,705		2	220,959	204,820	6,820		6	406,511	374,286	24,286		10
Tennessee	–	———	———	———		–	105,602	100,156	1,156		3	261,727	243,913	33,913		6
Ohio	–	———	———	———		–	———	———	———		–	230,760	230,760	20,760		6
	65	3,893,835	3,614,914	159,914		105	5,245,815	4,890,112	255,112		141	7,036,563	6,584,238	249,268		181

STATISTICAL ANNALS.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION I.

OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN GENERAL.

THAT which most concerns every state is its population. Civilized nations have, for ages, been anxious to ascertain the number of the persons who composed their several communities: little has yet been done towards an accurate knowledge of this important subject. Few nations possess much positive information concerning the numbers of their people; the rules hitherto adopted to ascertain this fact, are of a doubtful character; they are as variable as fallacious —even caprice and vanity have had a serious influence in determining on the results.

For Great Britain and most other countries in Europe, until very lately, the estimates were founded on the number of the houses, and arbitrarily allowing a given number of persons for each dwelling; some writers counted four persons, whilst other authorities contended for five, five and three-fifths, and even for six persons to every house. According to the returns laid before parliament, in 1811, there were in England, Wales and Scotland, 11,956,303 inhabitants, and 2,163,946 houses, or 5.52 inhabitants for each house. The city of London, in its greatest extent, within and without the walls,

in 1811, contained 146,309 houses, and 1,050,000 inhabitants, or 7.17 inhabitants for each dwelling.(1)

In 1793, a committee was appointed to aid the guardians of the poor, in the city of Philadelphia, to perform their duties towards the sick. This committee ordered an enumeration to be made of the inhabitants and of the houses, within the city and suburbs; the result was 6.348 persons for each house. From the returns of the principal assessors employed in 1815, in pursuance of the act authorizing a direct tax within the United States, the number of persons to each dwelling house in the state of Pennsylvania, was a fraction above eight, and in the state of New-York, there were about nine persons to every house.

The inhabitants of a country have been computed from a knowledge of the number of the births, and the multiplication of them by some arbitrary number. For the purpose aforesaid, Halley multiplied the births by 42; Kerseboom by 35; Messence by 28 for the large cities, and by 24 in the provinces; Condorcet by 25, and Simpson by 26. Such are the uncertainties of this method, independent of many other circumstances which affect it. It has been also attempted to estimate the number of people in a state, by the ratio of the deaths to the population; experience hath taught us that no general average can be used with safety; the mortality of the human species, according to situation and other causes, has been found to vary from 1 in 20, to 1 in 60.(2) We are assured by Malthus that, calculating from the annual births in England and Wales, from 1790 to 1800, we should infer a constant decrease of the population, though there is every reason to suppose that the contrary has happened.(3)

If we could admit that the rules adopted in Europe, had there afforded more certain results, we should not be unmindful of the observations made by Doctor Franklin more than sixty years ago, viz. that "tables of the proportion of marriages to births, of deaths to births, of marriages to the number of the inhabitants, &c., formed on observations made upon the bills of mortality, christenings, &c., of populous cities, will not suit countries; nor will tables formed on observations made on full and settled old countries, as Europe, suit new countries, as America."(4)

It must be evident that no reliance can be placed upon any method other than an actual enumeration of the inhabitants. Returns, founded upon actual enumerations, have been occasionally made by order of some of the govern-

(1) Colqhoun on the Resources, Wealth and Power of Great Britain, p. 45.
(2) Malthus on Population, vol. i. p. 387.
(3) Ibid. loc. citat. p. 76.
(4) Franklin's Miscellaneous Works, p. 1. 4to edition.

ments in Europe. Colqhoun informs us, that, in the reign of Henry VIII., in England, there was made out a general survey of the kingdom, in which the number of the inhabitants, their ages, professions, wealth, income and many other important particulars were noticed; our author adds, that this document has been lost. During the eighteenth century, a census was returned of the inhabitants in Spain, wherein they were enumerated in classes, according to their pursuits and occupations, and their means of subsistence. These precedents afford useful hints, which may be applied to the United States, in 1820, the period prescribed by the constitution for the fourth enumeration of the inhabitants. The Parliament of Great Britain, by the acts of 41 and 51 of Geo. III. provided for an enumeration of the population of the British empire; returns have been made for 1801 and 1811.

The strength and wealth of nations, are founded on the number and industry of the people. A knowledge of the number of the inhabitants and their occupations, is essential to a free government, where all are bound to contribute to the public defence and support, according to their capacity; the want of such information, occasioned much embarrassment during our revolution. So deeply were our politicians impressed with the importance of this subject, that the framers of the present constitution of the United States, specially provided in that instrument, " that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct."(5) Congress may carry their views beyond a mere enumeration of the inhabitants; hitherto, the discriminations have extended to the political condition, sex, colour, and age of the individuals; if to these were super-added, an account of the occupations of our citizens, we might estimate the influence of causes, which operate powerfully on the progress and happiness of our species, and the wealth and prosperity of the nation.

The United States of America alone, require an actual enumeration of the inhabitants to be made at regular intervals; as far as our knowledge extends, no other instance can be furnished from the history of mankind; our practice is worthy of being followed by other nations.

(5) Constitution of the United States, Art. I. Sect. ii.

Pursuant to the provision of our constitution, Congress have passed several acts concerning the enumeration of the inhabitants, viz: on the 1st of March, 1790; the 28th of February, 1800; and the 26th of March, 1810. The schedule of the first enumeration, was laid before Congress, by the President of the United States, on the 27th of October, 1791; that of the second, on the 8th of December, 1801; and that of the third, on the 13th of November, 1811.(6)

By law, it is made the duty of the marshals of the states, and of the secretaries of the territories of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to cause the enumeration of the inhabitants of their respective districts, to be made within the period fixed by law, and according to the schedule prescribed therein.

The marshals and the secretaries have the power to appoint assistants, who make oath, that they will faithfully discharge the duties required by the act of Congress. In the returns, the several families are distinguished, by inserting the names of the master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person therein, according to the annexed formula,(7) viz.

Name of the county, parish, township, or city where the family resides.	Name of the head of the family.	Free white males under 10 years.	Free white males of 10 and under 16 years.	Free white males of 16 and under 26, including heads of families.	Free white males of 26 and under 45, including heads of families.	Free white males of 45 and upwards, including heads of families.	Free white females under 10 years.	Free white females of 10 and under 16 years.	Free white females of 16 and under 26, including heads of families.	Free white females of 26, and under 45, including heads of families.	Free white females of 45 and upwards, including heads of families.	All other free persons, except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.

For a neglect to make the returns at the time fixed by law, or for making a false return, the assistant forfeits two hundred dollars.

The marshals and the secretaries must, within the period fixed by law, transmit to the Secretary of State, the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts or territories; for a neglect to do so, they forfeit eight hundred dollars.

(6) Journals of Congress.

(7) In the first enumeration, the discriminations of the ages were fewer, than what was subsequently directed.

The assistants are allowed a rate of compensation, for the number of the persons who are returned, according as the population of the district is more or less concentrated, viz: one dollar for every hundred persons returned, residing in the country; one dollar for every three hundred persons, who reside in a city or town, containing more than three thousand inhabitants; in no case, however dispersed the population may be, is the compensation to exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents, for every fifty persons enumerated. The marshals and the secretaries receive a compensation, fixed by law, for their services. The heads of families are bound to return the number of the persons belonging to the family, under a penalty of twenty dollars.

A correct copy, containing the names of the persons returned, must be set up in a public place within each district, before the returns are transmitted to the Secretary of State; for a neglect to do so, the assistant forfeits the compensation, by law, allowed for his services.

It is the duty of the Secretary of State, to transmit forms and instructions to the marshals of the states, and the secretaries of the territories, pursuant to which the returns are made.

On many accounts we have cause to regret, that so little attention has hitherto been paid to the progress of the slave population; the slaves are returned in the aggregate, without any discrimination of sex or age; they have been only regarded as property. This unfortunate portion of our species, had their progress been more attended to, might have furnished many important facts and useful hints to the legislator and the master, in relation to their increase. It is not my intention to establish any theory concerning population; the principal object will be, to determine, from ascertained facts, the result of twenty years experience in the United States. The speculative philosopher may draw his own conclusions, and contend with Wallace, Davenant, Petty, Hume, Price, Malthus, and other political economists; notice will be taken of the actual number of the inhabitants of the United States, at different periods; their actual increase; the annual rate of that increase; and the time required for their duplication. Similar notices will be made of the population, in the States respectively.

A STATEMENT

Showing the aggregate amount of each description of persons within the United States of America and the Territories thereof, agreeably to actual enumeration made according to the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1790.

DISTRICTS.	Free white males of 16 years and upwards, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.	Total in each district.	
Vermont	22,335	22,328	40,505	225	16	85,539	
New-Hampshire	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	141,885	
Maine	24,384	24,748	46,870	538	—	96,540	475,327
Massachusetts	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,463	—	378,787	
Rhode Island	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68,825	
Connecticut	60,593	54,403	117,448	2,808	2,764	237,946	
New-York,	84,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120	
New-Jersey	45,251	41,416	73,287	2,762	11,423	184,139	
Pennsylvania	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3,737	434,373	
Delaware	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,094	
Maryland	55,916	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728	
Virginia	110,936	116,135	215,056	12,866	292,627	747,610	
Kentucky	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677	
North Carolina	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751	
South Carolina	35,576	37,722	56,880	1,801	107,094	240,073	
Georgia	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548	
Western Territories	6,271	10,227	15,365	361	3,417	36,691	
	814,396	802,077	1,476,638	59,481	697,697	3,921,326	

A STATEMENT

Showing the aggregate amount of each description of persons within the United States of America and the Territories thereof, agreeably to actual enumeration made according to the act of Congress of the 28th of February, 1800.

DISTRICTS.	FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE WHITE FEMALES.					All other free persons except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.	Total in each district
	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 and under 16 years.	Of 16 and under 26 years.	Of 26 and under 45 years.	Of 45 years and upwards.	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 and under 16 years.	Of 16 and under 26 years.	Of 26 and under 45 years.	Of 45 years and upwards.			
Vermont	29,420	12,046	13,242	16,544	8,076	28,272	11,366	12,606	15,287	7,049	557	–	154,465
New-Hampshire	30,694	14,888	16,379	17,589	11,715	29,871	14,193	17,153	18,381	12,142	855	8	183,858
Massachusetts	63,646	32,507	37,905	39,729	31,348	60,920	30,674	40,491	43,833	35,340	6,552	–	422,845
Maine	27,970	12,305	12,900	15,318	8,339	26,899	11,338	13,295	14,496	8,041	818	–	151,719
Rhode Island	9,945	5,352	5,889	5,785	4,887	9,524	5,026	6,463	6,939	5,648	3,304	380	69,122
Connecticut	37,946	19,408	21,683	23,180	18,976	35,736	18,218	23,561	25,186	20,827	5,300	951	251,002
New-York	90,097	44,273	49,275	61,594	31,855	95,473	39,471	48,116	56,411	28,651	10,374	20,613	586,050
New-Jersey	33,900	15,859	16,301	19,956	12,629	32,622	14,827	17,018	19,534	11,600	4,402	12,422	211,149
Pennsylvania	103,226	46,061	54,262	59,333	38,585	99,624	43,789	53,947	53,846	33,395	14,564	1,706	602,548
Delaware	8,250	4,437	5,121	5,012	2,213	7,628	4,277	5,543	4,981	2,390	8,268	6,153	64,273
Maryland	36,751	17,743	21,929	23,553	13,712	34,703	16,787	22,915	21,725	12,180	19,987	107,707	349,692
Virginia	93,327	40,820	49,191	50,819	30,442	87,993	39,148	51,209	41,746	34,179	20,507	346,968	886,149
Kentucky	37,274	14,045	15,705	17,699	9,238	34,949	13,432	15,524	14,934	7,075	741	40,343	220,959
North Carolina	63,118	27,073	31,560	31,209	18,688	59,074	25,874	32,989	30,665	17,514	7,043	133,196	478,103
South Carolina	37,411	16,156	17,761	19,344	10,244	34,664	15,857	18,145	17,236	9,437	3,181	146,151	345,591
Georgia	19,841	8,469	9,787	10,914	4,957	18,407	7,914	9,243	8,835	3,894	1,919	59,699	162,686
Tennessee	19,227	7,194	8,282	8,352	4,125	18,450	7,042	8,554	6,992	3,491	309	13,584	105,602
North West Territory	9,362	3,637	4,636	4,833	1,955	8,644	3,353	3,861	3,342	1,395	337	—	45,365
Indiana Territory	854	347	466	645	262	791	280	424	393	115	163	135	5,641
Mississippi Territory	999	356	482	780	290	933	376	352	426	165	182	3,489	8,850
District of Columbia	1,788	671	1,178	1,332	539	1,577	663	1,027	1,028	463	783	3,244	14,093
	715,046	343,650	393,934	478,520	263,075	726,774	323,906	403,553	406,207	254,991	110,072	896,849	5,319,762

A STATEMENT

Showing the aggregate amount of each description of persons within the United States of America and the Territories thereof, agreeably to actual enumeration made according to the act of Congress of the 26th March, 1810.

DISTRICTS.	FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE WHITE FEMALES.					All other free persons, except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.	Total in each district.
	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 and under 16 years.	Of 16 and under 26 years.	Of 26 and under 45 years.	Of 45 years and upwards.	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 and under 16 years.	Of 16 and under 26 years.	Of 26 and under 45 years.	Of 45 years and upwards.			
Maine	41,273	18,463	20,403	22,079	13,291	39,131	17,827	21,290	21,464	12,715	969	—	228,705
Massachusetts	68,930	34,964	45,018	45,854	34,976	66,881	33,191	46,366	49,229	39,894	6,737	—	472,040
New-Hampshire	34,284	17,840	18,865	20,531	14,462	32,313	17,259	20,792	21,940	15,204	970	—	214,460
Vermont	38,082	18,347	19,678	20,791	13,053	36,621	17,341	20,983	20,792	11,457	750	—	217,895
Rhode Island	10,735	5,554	7,250	6,767	5,439	10,555	5,389	7,520	7,635	6,372	3,609	108	76,931
Connecticut	37,812	20,498	23,880	23,699	20,484	35,913	18,931	24,973	26,293	22,696	6,453	310	261,942
New-York	165,933	73,702	85,779	94,882	53,985	157,945	68,811	85,139	85,805	46,718	25,333	15,017	959,049
New-Jersey	37,814	18,914	21,231	21,394	16,004	36,062	17,787	21,194	21,359	15,109	7,843	10,851	245,562
Pennsylvania	138,464	62,606	74,203	74,193	52,100	131,769	60,943	75,960	70,826	45,740	22,492	795	810,091
Delaware	9,622	4,480	5,150	5,866	2,878	9,041	4,370	5,541	5,527	2,876	13,136	4,177	72,674
Maryland	38,613	18,489	22,688	25,255	15,165	36,137	17,883	23,875	22,908	14,154	33,927	111,502	380,546
Virginia	97,777	42,919	51,473	52,567	35,302	90,715	42,207	54,899	51,163	32,512	30,570	392,518	974,622
Ohio	46,623	18,119	20,189	22,761	11,965	44,192	16,869	19,990	19,436	8,717	1,899	——	230,760
Kentucky	65,134	26,804	29,772	29,553	17,542	60,776	25,743	29,511	25,920	13,482	1,713	80,561	406,511
North Carolina	68,036	30,321	34,639	34,456	21,189	65,421	30,053	37,933	33,944	20,427	10,266	168,824	555,500
South Carolina	39,669	17,193	20,933	20,488	11,304	37,497	16,629	20,583	18,974	10,926	4,554	196,365	415,115
East Tennessee	18,392	7,618	8,266	7,539	4,998	17,416	7,216	8,559	7,348	4,129	510	9,376	101,367
West Tennessee	26,102	9,552	11,220	12,418	5,658	24,394	9,113	11,305	10,276	4,356	807	35,159	160,360
Georgia	28,002	11,951	14,085	14,372	7,435	26,283	11,237	13,461	12,350	6,238	1,801	105,218	252,433
Territory of Orleans	5,848	2,491	2,963	5,130	2,508	5,384	2,588	2,874	3,026	1,499	7,585	34,660	76,556
Mississippi	4,217	1,637	2,692	3,160	1,144	4,015	1,544	2,187	1,753	675	240	17,088	40,352
Louisiana	3,438	1,345	1,568	2,069	967	3,213	1,265	1,431	1,369	562	607	3,011	20,845
Indiana	4,923	1,922	2,284	2,316	1,125	4,555	1,863	2,228	1,880	794	393	237	24,520
Illinois	2,266	945	1,274	1,339	556	2,019	791	1,053	894	364	613	168	12,282
Michigan	800	351	583	763	340	640	332	368	311	130	120	24	4,762
District of Columbia	2,479	1,158	1,529	2,107	866	2,538	1,192	1,653	1,734	832	2,549	5,395	24,023
	1,035,278	468,183	547,597	572,347	364,736	981,426	448,324	561,668	544,156	338,378	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,903

Total in the United States, 7,036,563. Total in the Territories, 203,240. Grand Total, 7,239,903.

The following results were obtained from the preceding enumerations, viz.

I. *Concerning the Free White Persons within the United States.*

Number of free white persons in 1790.	Number of free white persons in 1800.	Number of free white persons in 1810.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Actual increase in 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Annual increase per centum during 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Annual increase per centum during 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Annual increase per centum during 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Number of years required for a duplication, according to the ratio of the increase from 1790 to 1810.
3,164,148	4,312,841	5,862,092	1,148,693	1,549,252	2,697,945	3.146	3.117	3.131	22.48

II. *Concerning "all other Free Persons, except Indians not taxed."*

Number of "all other free persons, except Indians not taxed" in 1790.	Number of "all other free persons, except Indians not taxed" in 1800.	Number of "all other free persons, except Indians not taxed" in 1810.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Actual increase in 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Annual increase per centum during 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Annual increase per centum during 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Annual increase per centum during 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Number of years required for a duplication, according to the ratio of the increase from 1790 to 1810.
59,481	110,072	186,446	50,591	76,374	126,965	6.348	5.411	5.879	12.13

III. *Concerning all the Free Persons within the United States.*

Number of free persons in 1790.	Number of free persons in 1800.	Number of free persons in 1810.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Actual increase in 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Annual increase per centum during 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Annual increase per centum during 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Annual increase per centum during 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Number of years required for a duplication, according to the ratio of the increase from 1790 to 1810.
3,223,629	4,422,913	6,048,539	1,199,284	1,625,626	2,824,910	3.214	3.180	3.197	22.03

IV. *Concerning the Slave Population within the United States.*

Number of Slaves in 1790.	Number of Slaves in 1800.	Number of Slaves in 1810.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Actual increase in 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Annual increase per centum during 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Annual increase per centum during 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Annual increase per centum during 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Number of years required for a duplication, according to the ratio of the increase from 1790 to 1810.
697,697	869,849	1,191,364	172,152	321,515	493,667	2.232	3.195	2.711	25.99

V. *Concerning the combined Free and Slave Population within the United States.*

Number of persons of every description in 1790.	Number of persons of every description in 1800.	Number of persons of every description in 1810.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Actual increase in 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Annual increase per centum during 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Annual increase per centum during 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Annual increase per centum during 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Number of years required for a duplication, according to the ratio of the increase from 1790 to 1810.
3,921,326	5,319,762	7,239,903	1,398,436	1,920,141	3,318,577	3.097	3.130	3.113	22.61

NOTE. The calculations in the preceding statements, concerning the *annual increase* and the *duplication* of the population of the United States, have been examined and confirmed by Walter Folger, jun., of the House of Representatives of the United States, and R. M. Patterson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.

The free white persons, from 1790 to 1800, increased 36.30 per centum; from 1800 to 1810, 35.92 per centum, and from 1790 to 1810, 85.26 per centum.

"All other free persons, except Indians not taxed," from 1790 to 1800, increased 185.05 per centum; from 1800 to 1810, 169.29 per centum, and from 1790 to 1810, 313.45 per centum. The extraordinary increase of this species of our population, is owing to the emancipations of the slaves by their masters, and the runaway slaves, who pass for freemen in our cities.

The free population, from 1790 to 1800, increased 37.20 per centum; from 1800 to 1810, 36.75 per centum, and from 1790 to 1810, 87.63 per centum.

The slave population, from 1790 to 1800, increased 24.81 per centum; from 1800 to 1810, 35.84 per centum, and from 1790 to 1810, 70.75 per centum.

The combined free and slave population, from 1790 to 1800, increased 35.66 per centum; from 1800 to 1810, 36.09 per centum, and from 1790 to 1810, 84.63 per centum.

In 1790, for every 100 free persons, there were . . . . 22.13 slaves.
In 1800, . . ditto . . . . . 20.29 ditto.
In 1810, . . ditto . . . . . 19.69 ditto.

The foregoing results concern our confederacy in a national sense; the facts furnished by other nations, will not enable us to make comparisons concerning the progress of the population in different countries.

Sir William Petty supposed, that the population of a country, under the most favourable circumstances, might double itself in ten years:[8] according to the tables of Euler, the doubling is possible in 12⅔ years; these authors imagined, that the results suggested by them, might take place from procreation only. The French encyclopedists tell us, that, according to the work of the Abbe Expilly, the population in France, in fifty years, increased about one-twelfth. Adam Smith supposed, that a duplication, in Great Britain and most other countries, would require at least five hundred years.[9] Colqhoun gives the following periods for the duplication, in the countries enumerated, viz. for Great Britain, 54 years; Canada, 28 years; Russia, 36 years; Ireland, 46 years; France, 50 years.[10] There are no well founded facts for the estimates above-mentioned; Great Britain excepted, we know of no enumerations having been made for the countries specified. According to the returns, laid before the Parliament, for 1801 and 1811, about eighty years would be required for a duplication of the inhabitants in Great Britain. Colqhoun estimated the number of the inhabitants, in Great Britain, in 1700, at 6,523,000 souls; in 1800, they amounted to 10,817,000, and had not doubled in a century! If we could depend upon the statements of Mr. Tooke, concerning the population in Russia, sixty years would be required for its duplication; that gentleman said the population, in 1722, amounted to 14,000,000 of souls; and in 1782 to 28,000,000;[11] but we consider this result as estimated in round numbers.

(8) Petty's Political Arithmetic, p. 18.

(9) Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. i. p. 106. Petty supposed the people in England to double in 360 years, loc. citat. p. 20; and he said, "that the periods of doubling the people, are found to be in all degrees, from between ten to twelve hundred years." Loc. citat. p. 9.

(10) Colqhoun, on the resources, wealth and power of Great Britain.

(11) Tooke's History of Catherine II. vol. i. p. 32.

Such is the uncertainty connected with the progress of the population in Europe; we cannot draw any conclusions from the pretended facts of these countries. The history of mankind does not furnish the proofs, to support the doctrines of the philosophers in Europe; they are not contained in the authentic records of ancient or modern times, and it is not probable, that circumstances will hereafter warrant the speculations of Euler or those of Sir William Petty;[12] the results, as far as they are known, are opposed to them. Human depravity, both moral and physical, does not seem to be on the decline; and we have no reason to anticipate the constant influence of causes, which will favour the increase of any nation, in a degree so rapid, as these writers have supposed might be possible; should they be discovered in portions of newly formed states, the rate of the increase would probably be lessened as the inhabitants became more numerous—for the causes of such a partial increase, we must look to other sources than mere procreation; we will hereafter illustrate this proposition, by facts, which have occurred in the United States.

Doctor Franklin said, that the population, in America, would double in twenty years. Doctor Price asserted, that, in the back settlements, they doubled in fifteen years, and, all through the northern colonies, in twenty-five years; in New-Jersey, he said, the population had doubled in twenty-two years, from procreation only,[13] and founded his opinion upon returns, which, he says, were made in 1738 and 1745. Perhaps the error of the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt,[14] " que la population, se double tous les quinze ans dans les Etats Unis, et l'on ne compte pour rien dans ce calcul l'emigration de l'Europe," was grounded on the assertions of Doctor Price.

Several writers believed, that the population of the United States, would double itself, from procreation only, in twenty-five years; that period is supposed to be common for a duplication where the population is " unshackled."

Malthus[15] has reported an instance of a duplication in the United States, in less than sixteen years; we have attentively examined the authority on which his opinion was founded. His calculation rested on a supposed return, which *he* said, was made to Congress, in 1782. The journals of Congress contain no returns of the number of the inhabitants of the United States, prior to the census

(12) Sir William Petty calculated that, in 1800, the city of London would contain 5,359,000 inhabitants. Political Arithmetic, p. 20. He also supposed the growth of that city must stop of itself before the year 1800. Loc. citat. p. 9.

(13) Price's Observations on Reversionary Payments, p. 203.

(14) Voyage dans les Etats Unis d'Amerique, tom. viii. p. 109.

(15) Malthus on Population, vol. ii. p. 55. Note. American edition.

for 1790; on the 26th of December, 1775, they recommended to the several assemblies of the colonies, to adopt measures to ascertain the number of the inhabitants, and on the first of April, 1782, the journals stated, "that no enumeration of the inhabitants of each state hath yet been obtained by Congress." On the 17th of February, 1783, it was again resolved, that the legislature of each state should ascertain the number of the inhabitants; and on the 7th of September, 1785, a committee of Congress declared, they had not been able to ascertain how many of the states complied with the resolution of the 17th of February, 1783: no further notice occurs on this subject, prior to the present government. It is probable, that Mr. Malthus, for his calculations, assumed the estimated number of the inhabitants, adopted by Congress, in 1775, to enable them to apportion the assessments of the taxes upon each of the states. At that time, the inhabitants of the United States were supposed to amount to 2,389,300 persons of every description. We have been thus minute, because the result, stated by our author, is so very extraordinary, and would require an annual rate of increase equal to six and a quarter per centum, which is almost double that of any of the periods for which the enumerations have been made. We have no reason to believe, that the causes, which affected our population, from 1782 to 1790, were more favourable to its increase, than they were afterwards.

The increase of our free population has uniformly been the most rapid, and that of the slaves the most retarded: the increase of the slaves will, hereafter, be further checked by the prohibition to their importation. From 1800 to 1810, the ratio of the increase, of the free population, was lessened; and that of the slaves augmented: the former effect was, probably, owing to the non-arrival of emigrants; and the latter to the importation of negroes, from 1800 to 1808, especially in 1806 and 1807, in anticipation of the contemplated prohibition to the inhuman traffic in slaves;[16] the number of the slaves was also increased by additions in Louisiana, where they constituted nearly the half of the population.

Our experience has furnished the undoubted proofs, that the population in the United States, taken in its fullest extent, so as to embrace the persons of every description, has increased much faster than that of any other extensive country. From 1801 to 1811, the inhabitants of Great Britain acquired an augmentation of 14 per centum; from 1800 to 1810, the population in the United States acquired an augmentation of 36.09 per centum. In Great Britain

(16) The importation of slaves into the United States, was prohibited from and after the first day of January, 1808. See Act, 2d of March, 1807, vol. iv. chap. 77.

the population, from the most authentic documents, does not double in less than 80 years; whereas, in the United States, the duplication takes place in 22.61 years.

From a summary of the population of England, Wales, and Scotland, published by order of the House of Commons, in 1812, it appears, that the population of those countries, in 1801, amounted to 10,942,646 persons, and in 1811, to 12,552,144 persons; or in the course of the ten years, the actual increase was 1,609,898. In 1800, the people in the United States amounted to 5,319,762 persons, and in 1810, to 7,239,903; or in the ten years, the actual increase was 1,920,141, which surpassed that of the inhabitants in Great Britain, though their capital stock was more than double that of the United States.

SECTION II.

OF THE EMIGRATIONS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

It is believed that the population of the United States has been much augmented by the emigrants from Europe: there are no authentic documents on this subject, and we can only estimate the increase we have thus acquired. The emigrants came principally from Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany; but few have, hitherto, arrived from other countries. In 1794, the emigrants, who arrived during that year, were estimated at ten thousand;[17] and in 1806, Mr. Blodget said, from "the best records and estimates at present attainable," the emigrants who arrived in the United States did not average more than 4,000 per annum, for the ten preceding years.[18] In 1794, the people in Great Britain were very much disposed to come to the United States; but this current was soon checked, by the acts of the British government. Though we admit, that ten thousand foreigners may have arrived in the United States in 1794; we cannot allow that they did so, in an equal number, in any preceding or subsequent year, until 1817.[19] There were many difficulties in the way of the emi-

(17) Cooper's information respecting America. London, 1795.

(18) Blodget's Statistical Manual, p. 75.

(19) In 1816, the disposition to emigrate from Great Britain to the United States, was again impeded by an act of the Parliament. British and foreign vessels were only allowed to carry passengers, from Great

grants; some were deterred from the false reports which were industriously circulated concerning the healthiness of our climate; the British system of impressment, alarmed others: thirty persons have been impressed from on board a single passenger ship; the most active and vigorous were always selected, and they are the persons, who most commonly seek to better their fortunes in foreign countries; heavy charges in the form of fees, prevented the poorer classes; and the armies and navies of Europe employed many, who, under different circumstances, would have emigrated. In 1817, the emigrants were, probably, more numerous than in any preceding year. The following statement shows the number of the passengers who arrived in ten of the principal ports of the United States, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1817.

Ports.	Number of the passengers from Great Britain and Ireland.	Number of the passengers from Germany and Holland.	Number of the passengers from France.	Number of the passengers from Italy.	Number of the passengers from the British possessions in North America.	Number of the passengers from the West Indies.	Number of the passengers from all other foreign countries.	Aggregate of the passengers from all foreign countries.
Boston	960	32	43	7	837	171	150	2,200
New-York	4,834	252	674	14	1,273	464	123	7,634
Perth Amboy	117	—	—	—	520	—	—	637
Philadelphia	3,553	3,102	63	37	209	116	5	7,085
Wilmington (Del.)	—	530	—	—	25	3	—	558
Baltimore	1,296	228	73	—	—	204	16	1,817
Norfolk	473	3	—	—	5	31	8	520
Charleston	596	13	40	—	—	94	4	747
Savannah	84	1	19	—	—	44	15	163
New-Orleans	64	8	333	—	32	442	—	879
	11,977	4,169	1,245	58	2,901	1,569	321	22,240

These returns were obtained from the records of the custom houses, except for Charleston, which was made from the report of the harbour master; they include all the passengers, citizens and aliens, who arrived in the ports enumerated.

The free population could only be affected by the emigrants from Europe: we will suppose that 6,000 of them arrived annually, from 1790 to 1810. In 1790 the free population of the United States amounted to 3,223,629 persons,

Britain and Ireland to the United States, in the proportion of one passenger for every five tons, whereas the British vessels were permitted to convey them, to other countries, in the proportion of one for every two tons. In 1817, the foreign journals announced, that the Hessian government had caused many of its subjects, who were about to emigrate, to be arrested on the frontiers, and that they were afterwards imprisoned in Cassel.

and in 1810 it was 6,048,539; the actual increase in the twenty years, was 2,824,910, from which deduct 120,000, for the emigrants who arrived during that period, and allow for their increase at the extraordinary rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or 60,000 for the twenty years, making the aggregate from the emigrant stock 180,000, which, when deducted from the total actual increase above mentioned, will leave 2,644,910 persons for the augmentation, independent of any aid from abroad; or the duplication of the free inhabitants, without the additions from the emigrants, would only require about four-fifths of a year more than it did when they were added. The preceding view satisfies us that, during twenty years, our population has been immaterially augmented by the emigrants; and that, in this respect, we may consider ourselves independent of foreign nations. We have employed no foul means to favour additions to our numbers from foreign countries; the arrival of the emigrants has been voluntary; humanity, our constitution and our laws, enjoin it as a duty to receive those who come to us; it will be for the mutual interest to make them useful and happy.

Any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted a citizen of the United States, or of any of the states, on the following conditions, viz.

1st. He must have declared on oath or affirmation, before a court of record in the United States, or in the territories thereof, three years, at least, before his admission, that it was bona fide his intention to become a citizen, and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he, at the time, may be a citizen or subject.

2d. At the time of his application to be admitted, he must declare, in the manner aforesaid, that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, &c. &c. as aforesaid.

3d. He must satisfy the court, in which he is to be admitted a citizen, that he has resided within the United States five years, at least, and within the state or territory, where such court is at the time held, one year at least; and, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The oath of the applicant is, in no case, allowed to prove his residence.

4th. In case the alien, applying to be admitted to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility, in the kingdom or

state from which he came, he must make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, in the court aforesaid. No alien, who is a native citizen, denizen or subject, of any country, state or sovereign, with whom the United States may be at war at the time of his application, can be then admitted a citizen.

Every person, who desires to be naturalized, must report himself to some court of record in the United States, or in the territories thereof; such report must ascertain the name, birth place, age, nation, and allegiance, of the alien, together with the country whence he or she migrated, and the place of his or her intended settlement: the five years of probation above-mentioned, are only counted from the date of this report. After the above requisites have been complied with, the clerk of the court will furnish a certificate of naturalization under the seal of the court.

The children of a person who has been naturalized, who were under age, and dwelled in the United States, at the time of the parent's naturalization, become citizens *de facto*. If an alien, who has complied with the conditions aforesaid, shall die before he is actually naturalized, his widow or children, upon taking the oath required by law, become citizens of the United States.(20)

Though many accurate observers, amongst whom we find Franklin and Malthus,(21) have declared, that emigrations, under certain circumstances, tended to increase the population of the countries which had been abandoned; foreign governments, more especially that of Great Britain, have viewed this tendency with a jealous eye, particularly in regard of the United States. It is a mistake to suppose that they so much dread the loss of their subjects, on account of the number who are disposed to emigrate. They are more alarmed, on account of the general diffusion of a knowledge of their arts and manufactures, amongst a people of so much enterprize and industry, as the inhabitants of the United States. A mild code of laws, and the certainty of subsistence from a well directed industry, will secure every nation against injury from the emigration of its inhabitants;—to detain the people by force, where the subsistence is not in a ratio to their numbers, can only give rise to a debauched and a degenerate population.

(20) Act 14th April, 1802, vol. iii. ch. 288.

(21) Malthus, vol. ii. p. 55.

SECTION III.

OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES RESPECTIVELY.

THE observations which have been made, are applicable to the population of the United States and the territories thereof, collectively taken. We will next treat of the population of the individual states.

A Statement of the free white persons within each of the United States, according to the returns made in pursuance of the acts of Congress, passed in 1790, 1800 *and* 1810; *with their actual increase for each period.*

STATES.	Number according to the Census of 1790.	Number according to the Census of 1800.	Number according to the Census of 1810.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Actual increase in 20 years from 1790 to 1810.
New-Hampshire,	141,097	182,995	213,490	41,898	30,495	72,393
Massachusetts,	469,326	567,194	693,039	97,868	125,845	224,013
Rhode Island,	64,470	65,438	73,214	968	7,776	8,744
Connecticut,	232,374	244,751	255,179	12,377	10,428	22,805
Vermont,	85,298	153,908	217,145	68,610	63,237	131,847
New-York,	314,142	555,063	918,699	240,921	363,636	604,557
New-Jersey,	169,954	194,325	226,868	24,371	32,543	56,914
Pennsylvania,	424,099	586,278	786,804	162,179	200,526	362,705
Delaware,	46,308	49,852	55,361	3,544	5,509	9,053
Maryland,	208,649	221,998	235,117	13,349	13,119	26,468
Virginia,	442,117	518,674	551,534	76,557	32,860	109,417
North Carolina,	288,204	337,864	376,410	49,660	38,546	88,206
South Carolina,	131,178	196,259	214,196	65,081	17,937	83,018
Georgia,	52,886	101,068	145,414	48,182	44,346	92,528
Kentucky,	61,133	179,875	324,237	118,742	144,362	263,104
Tennessee,	———	91,709	215,875	———	124,166	———
Ohio,	———	———	228,861	———	———	———
Louisiana (22)	———	———	34,311	———	———	———
	3,131,235	4,247,251	5,765,754	———	———	———

(22) Returns for Orleans Territory.

A STATEMENT

Of "all other Free Persons, except Indians not taxed," within each of the United States, according to the returns made in pursuance of the acts of Congress, passed in 1790, 1800, *and* 1810; *with their actual increase for each period.*

STATES.	Number according to the Census of 1790.	Number according to the Census of 1800.	Number according to the Census of 1810.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Actual increase in 20 years from 1790 to 1810.
New-Hampshire	630	855	970	225	115	340
Massachusetts	6,001	7,378	7,706	1,377	328	1,705
Rhode Island	3,407	3,304	3,609	(24)	305	202
Connecticut	2,808	5,300	6,453	2,492	1,153	3,645
Vermont	225	557	750	332	193	525
New-York	4,654	10,374	25,333	5,720	14,959	20,679
New-Jersey	2,762	4,402	7,843	1,640	3,441	5,081
Pennsylvania	6,537	14,564	22,492	8,027	7,928	15,955
Delaware	3,899	8,268	13,136	4,369	4,868	9,237
Maryland	8,043	19,987	33,927	11,944	13,940	25,884
Virginia	12,866	20,507	30,570	7,641	10,063	17,704
North Carolina	4,975	7,043	10,266	2,068	3,223	5,291
South Carolina	1,801	3,181	4,554	1,380	1,373	2,753
Georgia	398	1,919	1,801	1,521	(25)	1,403
Kentucky	114	741	1,713	627	972	1,599
Tennessee	—	309	1,317	—	1,008	—
Ohio	—	—	1,899	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	(23) 7,585	—	—	—
	59,120	108,607	181,924	—	—	—

(23) Returned for the Territory of Orleans.

(24) There was a diminution amounting to 103.

(25) There was a diminution amounting to 118.

A STATEMENT

Of the number of all the Free Persons within each of the United States, according to the returns made in pursuance of the acts of Congress passed in 1790, 1800, *and* 1810; *with their actual increase for each period.*

STATES.	Number according to the census of 1790.	Number according to the census of 1800.	Number according to the census of 1810.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Actual increase in 10 years, from 1800 to 1810.	Actual increase in 20 years, from 1790 to 1810.
New-Hampshire	141,727	183,850	214,460	42,123	30,610	72,733
Massachusetts	475,327	574,564	700,745	99,237	126,281	225,418
Rhode Island	67,877	68,742	76,823	865	8,081	8,946
Connecticut	235,182	250,051	261,632	14,869	11,581	26,450
Vermont	85,523	154,465	217,895	68,942	63,430	132,372
New-York	318,796	565,437	944,032	246,641	378,595	625,236
New-Jersey	172,716	198,727	234,711	26,011	35,984	61,995
Pennsylvania	430,636	600,842	809,296	170,206	208,454	368,660
Delaware	50,207	58,120	68,497	7,913	10,377	18,290
Maryland	216,692	241,985	269,044	25,293	27,259	52,352
Virginia	455,083	539,181	582,104	84,098	42,923	127,021
North Carolina	293,179	345,007	386,676	51,828	41,669	93,497
South Carolina	132,979	199,440	218,750	66,461	29,310	85,771
Georgia	53,284	102,987	147,215	49,703	44,228	93,931
Kentucky	61,247	180,616	326,950	119,369	145,334	264,703
Tennessee	——	92,018	217,192	——	125,174	——
Ohio	——	——	230,760	——	——	——
Louisiana	——	——	41,896	——	——	——
	3,190,455	4,356,032	5,947,678	——	——	——

Note. The omissions for Tennessee, Ohio and Louisiana, are the consequence of their late admission into the Union; the notices for Louisiana are the returns made for the Territory of Orleans.

A STATEMENT

Showing the total number of the Slaves within each of the United States, according to the returns made in pursuance of the acts of Congress, passed in 1790, 1800, *and* 1810; *the proportion of the Slaves which constituted a part of the Federal number of the citizens of the United States; with their actual increase for each period, as well as their decrease, in the States respectively.*

STATES.	1790.		1800.		1810.		Increase of slaves in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Increase of slaves in 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Increase of slaves in 20 years from 1790 to 1810.	Decrease of slaves in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Decrease of slaves in 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Decrease of slaves in 20 years from 1790 to 1810.
	Total number of the slaves.	Three fifths of the slaves constituting a portion of the federal number.	Total number of the slaves.	Three fifths of the slaves constituting a portion of the federal number.	Total number of the slaves.	Three fifths of the slaves constituting a portion of the federal number.						
New-Hampshire	158	93	8	3	——	——	——	——	——	150	8	158
Massachusetts	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Rhode Island	948	567	380	228	108	63	——	——	——	568	272	840
Connecticut	2,764	1,659	951	570	310	186	——	——	——	1,813	641	2,454
Vermont	16	9	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	16	——	16
New-York	21,324	12,795	20,613	12,366	15,017	9,009	——	——	——	711	5,596	6,307
New-Jersey	11,423	6,862	12,422	7,452	10,851	6,510	999	——	——	——	1,571	572
Pennsylvania	3,737	2,241	1,706	1,023	795	477	——	——	——	2,031	911	2,942
Delaware	8,887	5,331	6,153	3,750	4,177	2,505	——	——	——	2,734	1,976	4,710
Maryland	103,036	61,821	107,707	64,623	111,502	66,930	4,671	3,795	8,466	——	——	——
Virginia	292,627	175,575	346,968	208,179	392,518	235,509	54,341	45,550	95,891	——	——	——
North Carolina	100,572	60,342	133,196	80,037	168,824	101,292	32,624	35,628	68,252	——	——	——
South Carolina	107,094	67,255	146,151	87,690	196,365	117,819	39,057	50,214	89,271	——	——	——
Georgia	29,264	17,556	59,699	35,817	105,218	63,129	30,435	45,519	75,954	——	——	——
Kentucky	12,430	7,458	40,343	24,204	80,561	48,336	27,913	40,218	68,131	——	——	——
Tennessee[26]	——	——	13,584	8,138	44,535	26,721	13,584	30,951	44,535	——	——	——
Ohio[26]	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Louisiana[26]	——	——	——	——	34,660	20,796	——	——	34,660	——	——	——
	694,280	416,564	889,881	534,580	1,165,441	699,282	203,624	251,875	481,160	8,023	10,975	17,999

(26) Omitted for reasons which have been already given; in Ohio, *slavery never was permitted.*

A STATEMENT

Of the Persons of every description within each of the United States, according to the returns made in pursuance of the acts of Congress, passed in 1790, 1800, *and* 1810; *with their actual increase for each period.*

STATES.	Number according to the Census of 1790.	Number according to the Census of 1800.	Number according to the Census of 1810.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1790 to 1800.	Actual increase in 10 years from 1800 to 1810.	Actual increase in 20 years from 1790 to 1810.
New-Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	41,973	30,602	72,575
Massachusetts	475,327	574,564	700,745	99,237	126,181	225,418
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	497	7,809	8,106
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	13,056	10,940	23,996
Vermont	85,539	154,465	217,895	68,926	63,430	132,356
New-York	340,120	586,050	959,049	245,930	372,999	618,929
New-Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	27,010	34,413	61,423
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,548	810,091	168,175	207,543	375,718
Delaware	59,094	64,273	72,674	5,179	8,401	13,580
Maryland	319,728	349,692	380,546	29,964	30,854	60,818
Virginia	747,610	886,149	974,622	138,539	88,473	227,012
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	84,352	77,397	161,749
South Carolina	240,073	345,591	415,115	105,518	69,524	175,042
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	80,138	89,747	169,885
Kentucky	73,677	220,959	406,511	147,282	185,552	332,834
Tennessee	——	105,602	261,727	——	156,125	——
Ohio	——	——	230,760	——	——	——
Louisiana	——	——	(27) 76,556	——	——	——

It appears that the population in some of the States, has increased much faster than that of other states: some portions of the most favoured states, no doubt, increase more rapidly, than do other portions of the same states. As a general rule, independent of local causes,(28) the slaves augmented at a slower rate, than did the free population. It may happen (it has already occurred in the United States) that in certain parts of an extensive territory, the population will increase much more rapidly than it does in other portions of the same country, though the different situations may be equally healthy; in some sections the population may continue stationary, or it may decrease, whilst in other parts, the augmentation may proceed with unparalleled rapidity; but this is not likely to be the mere effect of procreation. Our country affords some very remarkable instances to illustrate the foregoing proposition; the states lately admitted into the Union, have, within the last twenty-five years, advanced their population at a rate unequalled, as far as we know, by any other examples in

(27) Returned for the Territory of Orleans.

(28) In the low marshy situations where rice is cultivated, only a few of the slaves die, in proportion to the white population.

the history of our species; but they, like our great rivers, have derived their strength from very distant sources. Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, New-Jersey, Virginia and North Carolina, have been tributary to Vermont, New-York, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee; the new states, in a great degree, have drawn their people from the old states of the union. It is important to consider how far the diffusion of our population may weaken us as a nation, and what will be the effect of the migrations, on the agriculture in the Atlantic states? Many valuable farms, originally productive, have been abandoned after they were exhausted and made barren from constant cultivation, and no application of the means to restore their lost fertility. If migration be continued under these circumstances, some districts will hereafter exhibit all the features and poverty of a desert, and extensive tracts of valuable land will be a waste, to the injury of our agriculture, manufactures and commerce. In many of these situations, industry would be abundantly rewarded for the labour and the expense of renovating the unmanaged and impoverished soil. It is supposed, that more than sixty thousand persons go annually from the eastern to the western states. Ohio and Indiana promise soon to be classed amongst the most populous of the states.

The migratory are also the most navigating of the states; the sterile country, and cold climate of New-England, deny to the people of the eastern states a profit for their labour, when it is applied to the land, equal to that which they obtain from their industry, when it is exerted on the fertile fields of the western states, or on board of our merchant ships.

The aggregate population in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, for which the returns have been made for three periods, has annually increased, from 1790 to 1800, at the rate of 4.55 per centum; from 1800 to 1810, at the rate of 4.59 per centum, and from 1790 to 1810, at the rate of 4.57 per centum. Although we have not the same data for the states of Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana and Indiana, we have no cause to doubt the rapid augmentation of their inhabitants. Louisiana presents many inducements to the industrious emigrant; its geographical position gives to it many advantages, which will counterbalance all other considerations, in the opinion of persons who are in search of fortune. New-Orleans must be, to a very considerable part of the United States, what Alexandria was to Europe prior to the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope; that city must be the *entrepot* to the extensive territories, which

are watered by the river Mississippi and its tributary streams;[29] besides these advantages, there are others, founded on the nature of the productions of that state, viz. sugar and cotton.

The population, in eleven of the states above mentioned, suffered a diminution of the rate of the increase, though in all of them, there was an actual increase of the inhabitants; in four of them, viz. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Jersey and Delaware, all of them states whose population is migratory, there was an increase of the rate of the increase of the population, as well as an actual increase of their numbers. Did the migrations from these states tend to advance the rate of their increase?

In the states commonly called the "slave holding states," there seems to have been no regularity in the progress of the population. In Maryland, the slave population for every period, increased in a ratio less than the free population; whereas in North Carolina, the slaves for every period, increased in a ratio greater than the free inhabitants; and in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, there were irregularities. In Virginia, during the two first periods, the slaves increased in a ratio greater, and during the third period, in a ratio less than the free population; in South Carolina, during the first and third periods, the slaves increased in a ratio less, and during the second period in a ratio greater than the free population; in Georgia and Kentucky, during the two first periods, the slaves increased in a ratio greater, and during the third period in a ratio less than the free population. The foregoing irregularities and differences, we are disposed to ascribe to the demand for labourers, which agriculture required at different periods, in the several states.

In the slave holding states, there was uniformly a diminution of the ratio of the increase of the slaves, though the number was actually augmented in all of them. In all the states where slavery existed, east and north of the river Susquehannah,[30] the actual number of the slaves was lessened, and the ratio of their increase for every period was diminished, with the exception of New-Jersey, in which the slaves increased, from 1790 to 1800, and decreased from 1800 to 1810.

In eight of the states, viz. New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, the number of the slaves, in 1790, has been diminished.

(29) "The country watered by the Mississippi and its eastern branches constitutes five-eighths of the United States." Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

(30) This river is the northern boundary of the slave holding states.

The following Statement exhibits the proportion of the free persons to the slaves in the several states, viz. in

	in 1790.	in 1800.	in 1810.
	Slaves.	Slaves.	Slaves.
New-Hampshire for every 100 free persons there were	0.11	——	——
Vermont do. do.	0.01	——	——
Rhode Island do. do.	1.39	0.55	0.14
Connecticut do. do.	1.17	0.38	0.11
New-York do. do.	6.68	3.64	1.59
New-Jersey do. do.	6.62	6.25	4.62
Pennsylvania do. do.	0.86	0.28	0.08
Delaware do. do.	10.77	10.58	6.09
Maryland do. do.	47.54	44.50	45.16
Virginia do. do.	82.40	64.35	67.43
North Carolina do. do.	34.30	38.61	43.66
South Carolina do. do.	80.60	73.28	89.76
Georgia do. do.	54.92	57.96	71.47
Kentucky do. do.	10.29	22.33	24.68
Tennessee do. do.	——	14.76	20.50
Louisiana do. do.	——	——	(31) 82.72

Note. At none of the periods above mentioned were there any slaves in Massachusetts or Ohio.

In ten of the states, viz. New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, the combined free and slave population diminished the ratio of their increase, whilst their number was actually increased: in five of the states, viz. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the ratio of their increase was augmented, with the actual increase of the inhabitants of every description.

We cannot pretend to any positive accuracy, in relation to the duplication of the inhabitants of the several states; the annual migrations very much disturb the natural progress of the population.

In 1810, the inhabitants of New-York amounted to $\frac{1}{7}$th
Ditto . . Virginia . . . . . $\frac{1}{7}$th
Ditto . . Pennsylvania . . . . $\frac{1}{8}$th
Ditto . . Massachusetts . . . $\frac{1}{10}$th
Ditto . . North Carolina . . . $\frac{1}{13}$th
Ditto . . South Carolina . . . $\frac{1}{17}$th
Ditto . . Kentucky . . . . . $\frac{1}{17}$th
Ditto . . Maryland . . . . . $\frac{1}{19}$th

} Of the total population of the United States.

(31) Returns for the territory of Orleans.

In 1810, the inhabitants of	Georgia amounted to .	$\frac{1}{28}$th
Ditto . .	New-Jersey	$\frac{1}{29}$th
Ditto . .	Ohio	$\frac{1}{31}$st
Ditto . .	Connecticut	$\frac{1}{32}$d
Ditto . .	Tennessee	$\frac{1}{32}$d
Ditto . .	New-Hampshire . . .	$\frac{1}{33}$d
Ditto . .	Vermont	$\frac{1}{33}$d
Ditto . .	Rhode Island	$\frac{1}{90}$th
Ditto . .	Delaware	$\frac{1}{99}$th

} Of the total population of the United States.

SECTION IV.

OF THE PROPORTION OF THE SEXES AND PERSONS OF DIFFERENT AGES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

The free white population can only be embraced by this section; the slaves and the free persons of colour are returned in the census, without any discrimination in regard of sex or age.

In 1790, there were 1,616,473 free white males, and 1,476,638 free white females; or, for every 100 males, there were 91.34 females. In 1800, the males amounted to 2,194,225, and the females to 2,115,421; or, for every 100 males, there were 96.40 females: in 1810, the males amounted to 2,988,141, and the females to 2,873,952; or, for every 100 males, there were 96.17 females.

In 1790, there were 139,835 more free white males, than there were females of the same description; in 1800, the excess of the males, amounted to 78,804, and in 1810 it was 114,189.

From 1790 to 1800, there was an actual increase, of the free white males, which amounted to 577,752; or, during that period, they increased, annually, at the rate of 3.57 per centum. From 1800 to 1810, their actual increase was 739,916, or they increased annually at the rate of 3.61 per centum. From 1790 to 1810, the actual increase amounted to 1,371,668, and the annual rate of their increase was 4.24 per centum.

From 1790 to 1800, the actual increase, of the free white females, amounted to 638,783; or they increased, annually, at the rate of 4.32 per centum. From 1800 to 1810, their actual increase was 758,531; or, they increased, annually, at the rate of 3.58 per centum. From 1790 to 1810, their actual increase amounted to 1,397,314; or, they increased, annually, at the rate of 4.73 per centum.

In 1790, the free white males constituted 41.22 per centum, of the total population of the United States; in 1800, 41.24 per centum, and in 1810, 41.27 per centum.

In 1790, the free white females constituted 37.65 per centum, of the total population; in 1800, 39.76 per centum, and in 1810, 39.69 per centum.

Our enumerations give an excess of the males, for every period. According to Humboldt,[32] in Europe and Mexico, there is "an excess of males in life." For France, Peuchet[33] reckons 17 females for 16 males. Humboldt[34] informs us, that the calculations of the ministry of the interior at Paris, for the French empire, make the males to the females as 100 to 103. In 1811, in Great Britain and Ireland, there were 7,836,885 males, and 8,619,818 females; or for every 100 males, there were 109.99 females.

Humboldt[35] says, "in the states of Vermont, Kentucky, and South Carolina, there are almost one tenth more males than females, while in Pennsylvania and New-York, this disproportion does not amount to one eighteenth." His observations are confirmed by the census for 1790; but, in 1800 and 1810, this great disproportion of the sexes did not continue. The constant migrations, occasion considerable variations in the proportion of the sexes: the New-England states have had a uniform excess of females; they, as we have already said, are migratory and navigating states; the males most commonly migrate, and they are exclusively employed in navigation.

(32) New Spain, vol. i. p. 193.
(33) Peuchet's Statistics, by Taylor, p. 42.
(34) Loc. citat. p. 189.
(35) New Spain, vol. i. p. 193.

The following Statement exhibits the proportion of the males to the females. in the several states, viz. in

		In 1790.	In 1800.	In 1810.
		Females.	Females.	Females.
New-Hampshire there were, for every	100 males,	98.80	100.52	101.44
Massachusetts	do.	102.27	101.19	100.56
Rhode Island	do.	102.61	105.46	104.83
Connecticut	do.	102.13	101.92	101.92
Vermont	do.	90.69	94.01	97.49
New-York	do.	93.55	93.39	93.68
New-Jersey	do.	84.56	96.91	96.64
Pennsylvania	do.	99.77	94.36	95.93
Delaware	do.	93.55	99.14	97.67
Maryland	do.	94.53	95.26	95.63
Virginia	do.	94.70	96.09	98.71
North Carolina	do.	95.40	96.77	99.01
South Carolina	do.	77.60	94.47	95.45
Georgia	do.	94.81	89.48	90.40
Kentucky	do.	89.78	91.22	92.07
Tennessee	do.	——	94.58	93.15
Ohio	do.	——	——	91.27
Louisiana[36]	do.	——	——	81.15

Slavery seems not to have had any influence in determining the proportion of the sexes, of the white population; Virginia and North Carolina are slave holding states; there the females are in a greater proportion to the males, than they are in Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, which are not slave holding states; on the other hand, in the New-England states, in some of which there were no slaves, since the adoption of our present constitution, we uniformly find an excess of females; in Ohio, where involuntary servitude never was permitted, the females are fewer in proportion to the males, than they are in any other of the states, Georgia excepted, which is a slave holding state. A combination of causes, we do not yet precisely understand, has operated to produce the above results; of these migration seems to have been the most powerful: the states in which the number of the inhabitants increased most rapidly, have the greatest proportion of males.

(36) The Territory of Orleans.

A STATEMENT

Showing the proportion of the Sexes of the Free White Population in the several States, founded on the enumerations made in 1790, 1800, *and* 1810.

STATES.	1790.			1800.			1810.		
	Males.	Females.	Excess.	Males.	Females.	Excess.	Males.	Females.	Excess.
New-Hampshire	70,937	70,160	777 males	91,258	91,740	482 females	105,982	107,508	1,526 females
Massachusetts	231,874	237,152	5,278 females	281,967	285,327	3,360 do.	345,851	347,788	1,937 do.
Rhode Island	31,818	32,652	834 do.	31,858	33,600	1,742 do.	35,743	37,471	1,728 do.
Connecticut	114,996	117,448	2,452 do.	121,193	123,528	2,335 do.	126,373	128,806	2,433 do.
Vermont	44,663	40,505	4,158 males	79,328	74,580	4,748 males	109,951	107,194	2,757 males
New-York	162,822	152,320	10,502 do.	287,094	268,122	21,972 do.	474,371	444,418	29,913 do.
New-Jersey	86,667	73,287	13,380 do.	98,645	95,601	3,044 do.	115,377	111,511	3,866 do.
Pennsylvania	217,736	206,363	11,373 do.	301,467	284,501	16,966 do.	401,566	385,238	16,328 do.
Delaware	23,926	22,384	1,542 do.	25,033	24,819	214 do.	28,006	27,355	651 do.
Maryland	107,255	101,395	5,860 do.	113,688	108,310	5,378 do.	120,210	114,957	5,253 do.
Virginia	227,071	215,056	12,015 do.	264,599	254,275	10,324 do.	275,038	271,496	3,542 do.
North Carolina	147,494	140,710	6,784 do.	171,648	166,116	5,532 do.	188,632	187,778	854 do.
South Carolina	73,298	56,880	16,418 do.	100,916	95,339	5,577 do.	109,587	104,607	4,980 do.
Georgia	27,147	25,739	1,408 do.	53,968	48,293	5,675 do.	75,845	68,569	7,276 do.
Kentucky	32,211	28,922	3,289 do.	91,961	83,894	8,067 do.	168,805	155,432	13,373 do.
Tennessee	——	——	——	47,080	44,529	2,551 do.	111,763	104,112	7,651 do.
Ohio	——	——	——	——	——	——	119,657	109,204	10,453 do.
Louisiana[37]	——	——	——	——	——	——	18,940	15,371	3,569 do.

(37) Territory of Orleans.

The following Statement shows the proportion, which the free persons of different ages bore to the total free population, within the United States, viz.

Description of Ages.	Free white males.		Free white females.		All the free white persons.	
	in 1800	in 1810	in 1800	in 1810	in 1800	in 1810
	per cent	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 10 years	16.16	17.11	16.43	16.22	32.59	33.34
Of 10 and under 16 years	7.76	7.74	7.32	7.41	15.09	15.15
Of 16 and under 26 years	8.90	9.05	9.12	9.28	18.03	18.33
Of 26 and under 45 years	10.81	9.46	9.18	8.99	20.00	18.45
Of 45 years and upwards	5.94	6.03	5.76	5.56	11.71	11.62

In 1800, there were under 10 years of age, 11,728 more females than there were males, within the United States; of 10 and under 16 years, there were 19,744 more males than females; of 16 and under 26 years, 9,624 more females than males; of 26 and under 45 years, 72,313 more males than females; of 45 years and upwards, 8,084 more males than females.

In 1810, there were under 10 years of age, 53,852 more males than females; of 10 and under 16 years, 19,859 more males than females; of 16 and under 26 years, 14,071 more females than males; of 26 and under 45 years, 28,191 more males than females; of 45 years and upwards, 26,358 more males than females.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that, during the two periods, for which the discriminations have been made in our returns, viz. in 1800 and 1810, the free white females, of 16 and under 26 years of age, were more numerous than the males of the same ages. In 1800, for every 100 males of the description aforesaid, there were 102.18 females; in 1810, for every 100 of the males, of the ages specified, there were 102.56 females. Although, in the aggregate of the free white population, there was for every period an excess of males, yet the females were more numerous than the males, at that time of life, when marriages usually take place in our country; for every other age, with one exception only, viz. the persons who were under 10 years of age, in 1800, the males were more numerous than the females. In the foregoing regulation, there is much reason to admire the wisdom of the Almighty! The period of life, when the females exceeded the number of the males, is the most important for the conservation of our species; our existence and increase are then more effectually secured by a moderate predominance of the sex, which is, at all times, the most delicate, and from peculiar circumstances, at that period, the most liable to casualties. Our enumerations accord with the experience in

most other countries, viz. that in a common year, the number of the male and female infants born, is nearly equal.

SECTION V.

OF THE NUMBER OF THE INHABITANTS TO EACH SQUARE MILE.

If we admit the superficies of the United States to be 2,000,000 of square miles, there were in 1790, 1.61 free persons, 0.34 slaves, and 1.95 persons of every description, to each square mile; in 1800, there were 2.21 free persons, 0.44 slaves, and 2.65 persons of every description, and in 1810, 3.24 free persons, 0.59 slaves, and 3.83 persons of every description.

The following Statement shows the number of persons of every description, to each square mile, in the states respectively.

STATES.	Number of persons to a square mile in 1790.	Number of persons to a square mile in 1800.	Number of persons to a square mile in 1810.
New-Hampshire	14.94	19.37	21.54
Vermont	8.35	15.09	21.28
Massachusetts	10.25	12.42	15.15
Rhode Island	43.56	43.74	48.69
Connecticut	50.90	53.70	56.04
New-York	7.56	13.02	21.31
New-Jersey	22.13	25.37	29.51
Pennsylvania	9.28	12.87	17.30
Delaware	27.87	30.31	34.28
Maryland	22.84	24.97	27.18
Virginia	10.68	12.65	13.92
North Carolina	8.20	9.96	11.57
South Carolina	9.96	14.35	17.23
Kentucky	1.47	4.40	8.13
Ohio	——	——	5.89
Georgia	1.33	2.62	4.07
Tennessee	——	2.64	4.54

According to Doctor Morse, the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Ohio, in the aggregate contain 492,619 square miles; in 1810, the inhabitants

of the states enumerated, amounted to 7,140,563; or there were 14.50 persons to every square mile; which is about equal to the latest estimates for Sweden.

In 1803, the number of the inhabitants to each square mile, in the countries enumerated, were as follows, viz. in the United Provinces, 275; in France, 174; in England and Wales, 169; in Spain, 74; in Portugal, 67; in Scotland, 57; and in Sweden, 14.(38) The fifteen states abovementioned, to be as populous, in relation to their extent, as the United Provinces, must contain 135,470,225 inhabitants; as France was prior to 1789, 85,715,706; as Spain, 36,453,806; and as England and Wales, 83,255,611. We cannot attribute the migrations from any of the states of America, to the population being in too great a proportion for the extent of the territory; these changes are occasioned by the low price of the lands, in the new countries, and the facilities of the soil and climate.

(38) Pinkerton's Geography.

A STATEMENT

Showing the number of Persons of every description, who inhabited the principal city or town of each of the States, in 1790, 1800, *and* 1810.

NOTE. For 1790, the number of the males and females were returned in the aggregate for each city or town.

CITY OR PRINCIPAL TOWN.		FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE WHITE FEMALES.					All other free persons except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.	Aggregate number in each city or town.
		Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 years and under 16.	Of 16 years and under 26.	Of 26 years and under 45.	Of 45 years and upwards.	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 years and under 16.	Of 16 years and under 26.	Of 26 years and under 45.	Of 45 years and upwards.			
Portsmouth (N. H.)	1790	—	—	—	—	2,131	—	—	—	—	2,487	76	26	4,720
. . . . .	1800	829	536	628	312	248	840	511	520	406	371	138	—	5,339
. . . . .	1810	1,052	465	717	736	286	1,005	510	762	810	460	131	—	6,934
Boston (Mass.)	1790	—	—	—	—	7,701	—	—	—	—	9,576	761	—	18,038
. . . . .	1800	3,057	1,406	2,478	2,999	1,334	3,083	1,499	2,998	3,110	1,799	1,174	—	24,937
. . . . .	1810	4,391	1,860	3,578	4,165	1,346	4,349	2,081	3,989	4,140	1,887	1,464	—	33,250
Windsor (Vt.)	1790	—	—	—	—	801	—	—	—	—	732	9	—	1,542
. . . . .	1800	388	167	202	215	128	386	167	200	224	107	27	—	2,211
. . . . .	1810	423	217	295	241	201	400	225	291	276	156	32	—	2,757
New-Haven (Conn.)	1790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . . . .	1800	482	273	428	391	260	526	277	458	463	266	150	75	4,049
. . . . .	1810	770	422	735	594	320	716	320	587	578	365	351	14	5,772
Providence (R. I,)	1790	—	—	—	—	2,968	—	—	—	—	2,937	427	48	6,380
. . . . .	1800	890	499	827	726	465	848	486	774	868	575	656	—	7,614
. . . . .	1810	1,104	635	1,171	991	526	1,179	648	1,039	1,133	774	865	6	10,071
New-York (N. Y.) (39)	1790	—	—	—	—	14,407	—	—	—	—	15,245	1,101	2,369	33,131
. . . . . (39)	1800	8,158	3,279	4,545	8,114	2,632	8,134	3,294	5,260	7,722	2,984	3,499	2,868	60,489
. . . . . (39)	1810	13,157	5,395	8,981	11,833	4,082	13,074	6,207	9,950	9,722	4,149	8,137	1,686	96,373
Trenton (N. J.)	1790	—	—	—	—	844	—	—	—	—	841	79	182	1,946
. . . . .	1800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . . . .	1810	356	217	259	249	201	361	167	247	285	205	272	181	3,002
Philadelphia (Pa.) (39)	1790	—	—	—	—	13,009	—	—	—	—	13,882	1,420	210	28,522
. . . . . (39)	1800	4,485	2,256	4,518	5,247	2,118	4,736	2,424	4,626	4,233	2,312	4,210	55	41,220
. . . . . (39)	1810	5,966	3,170	6,000	5,581	2,523	6,219	3,272	6,293	5,479	2,865	6,352	2	53,722
Baltimore (Mar.)	1790	—	—	—	—	6,422	—	—	—	—	5,503	323	1,255	13,503
. . . . .	1800	3,035	1,849	3,180	2,519	711	2,675	1,621	2,418	2,126	766	2,771	2,843	26,114
. . . . .	1810	3,997	1,882	3,376	4,323	1,215	3,881	1,818	2,984	3,078	1,343	3,973	3,713	35,583
Richmond (Va.)	1790	—	—	—	—	1,231	—	—	—	—	786	265	1,479	3,761
. . . . .	1800	351	174	512	440	150	337	154	337	279	103	607	2,293	5,737
. . . . .	1810	559	336	765	810	267	529	329	521	505	187	1,189	3,748	9,735
Lexington (Ken.)	1790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . . . .	1800	212	85	264	189	55	178	75	121	123	31	23	439	1,795
. . . . .	1810	429	227	456	328	122	416	190	254	222	88	85	1,509	4,326
Charleston (S. C.)	1790	—	—	—	—	4,371	—	—	—	—	3,718	586	7,684	16,359
. . . . .	1800	1,323	677	882	1,707	442	1,311	670	974	1,270	464	1,024	9,819	20,563
. . . . .	1810	1,292	832	1,511	1,501	727	1,683	953	870	1,352	847	1,472	11,671	24,711
Savannah (Geo.)	1790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . . . .	1800	307	224	447	425	123	204	176	301	258	133	181	2,367	5,166
. . . . .	1810	273	173	296	410	161	302	174	244	320	137	530	2,195	5,215
New-Orleans (Lou.)	1790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . . . .	1800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. . . . .	1810	697	347	477	1,315	750	726	416	517	709	377	4,950	5,961	17,242

(39) The returns for the city of New-York include the inhabitants of that city and of the county of New-York; for all our comparisons this fact must be remembered. The returns for Philadelphia embrace the inhabitants of the city proper, exclusive of those who reside in the suburbs and the county of Philadelphia; in 1810, the inhabitants in the city and county of Philadelphia, amounted to 111,210 persons. We have no returns for any city or principal town in Delaware, North Carolina, Tennessee or Ohio; they are there blended with the inhabitants of counties, townships or hundreds.

The population of the states of Vermont, Pennsylvania and South Carolina, during every period, increased in a ratio greater, than that of the cities or principal towns of those states; in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, Maryland and Virginia, the population of the states, increased in a ratio less than that of their cities or towns. The state of New-Hampshire exhibits considerable irregularities; from 1790 to 1800, the inhabitants in the town of Portsmouth, increased in a ratio less than those of the state; from 1800 to 1810, the increase in the town was in a greater ratio than that throughout the state; and from 1790 to 1810, it was less in the town, than that of the state.

The rate of the augmentation of the population of the city of Savannah is below the truth; during the unhealthy season, the people are accustomed to abandon that city: I have been informed that the enumerations were made, under the unfavourable circumstances abovementioned.

In the cities or principal towns of the slave holding states, the actual number of the slaves increased, during every period, with the exception of Savannah. In the cities north and east of the Susquehannah river, the actual number of the slaves was diminished, during every period, with the exception of the city of New-York, where they increased from 1790 to 1800, and decreased from 1800 to 1810.

The great increase of the population of Boston, Providence, New-York and Baltimore, we attribute to the influence of commerce. During twenty years, from 1790 to 1810, the inhabitants of Boston, New-York and Baltimore, advanced more rapidly than those in Philadelphia. The towns first mentioned offered greater advantages to adventurers; the professions and occupations were filled in Philadelphia, at an earlier period, than they were in the other cities of the United States; in Philadelphia there was more fixed capital to contend with, which, as it was actively employed, promised less to those who were about to seek their fortunes. The augmentation in New-York is the most remarkable, and it has kept pace with the increase of the commerce of that city.

Although some of our principal cities have suffered from the yellow fever, during several years, between 1793 to 1803;[40] in neither of them does the increase of the population appear to have been checked. In Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where that disease has occasionally prevailed, there has been an annual increase of the inhabitants and of the houses. We cannot attribute this augmentation, as they do in other countries, to the marriages, that were influenced by and succeeded to, the mortality,

(40) The yellow fever has ceased to appear in New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, since 1803; the inhabitants are under no apprehension for the future.

because, our population has never been superabundant; it must have principally taken place, in consequence of migrations from the country.

	Females.
In 1790, there were in the town of Boston, for every 100 males, .	124.36
1800, ...	110.77
1810, ...	107.21
In 1790, there were in the city of New-York, for every 100 males,	105.81
1800, ...	102.48
1810, ...	99.20
In 1790, there were in the city of Philadelphia, for every 100 males,	106.71
1800, ...	98.42
1810, ...	103.82
In 1790, there were in the city of Baltimore, for every 100 males, .	87.24
1800, ...	85.05
1810, ...	88.58

Doctor Franklin, in regard to the mortality, considered cities as he did full settled countries: he said, "they do not supply themselves with inhabitants, by natural generation."(41) His observation is not applicable to the cities within the United States, if the remark of De Witt Clinton be correct, that while the deaths exceed the number of births in London, Paris and Amsterdam, "it is ascertained that in our great cities, there are at least two births to one death."(42) The number of the births and deaths is not regularly published. Humboldt estimated the births to the deaths, in the United States, as 201 to 100; in 1807, Mr. Blodget estimated the births at 345,000 and the deaths at 164,000, which is equal to 47.53 deaths for every 100 births.

The following is an Abstract from the Bills of Mortality for the cities of Baltimore, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, for 1814; we are not apprized, that any unusual disease, or other causes not common in each city, influenced the mortality in any one of the places mentioned.

CITIES.	Under 1 year of Age.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	From 10 to 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 to 90 years.	From 90 to 100 years.	From 100 to 110 years.	Total.
Baltimore	249	115	70	41	76	179	167	115	49	29	35	25	2	—	1,152
Boston	161	76	53	28	35	114	87	56	33	25	27	21	1	—	727
New-York	407	100	132	91	94	280	245	218	133	91	84	35	2	2	1,974
Philadelphia	486	122	104	53	72	154	239	175	132	106	78	42	18	2	1,783

(41) Franklin's miscellaneous works, p. 2. 4to edit.

(42) De Witt Clinton's address delivered to the Philosophical and Literary Society of New-York.

To the number of the deaths in the foregoing statements, for Philadelphia, there must be added 354 for the persons of every description, interred in the public burial ground, which will make the total number 2,137.

	Males.	Females.
In 1814, there died in Philadelphia, ...	913	714
Ditto . . . . Baltimore, ...	not discriminated.	
Ditto . . . . Boston, ...	399	328
Ditto . . . . New-York, ...	1,062	912

According to the Bills of Mortality, published by order of the Board of Health, for the city of Philadelphia and the Liberties, there died in eight years, from 1807 to 1814, inclusive, 17,329 persons of all ages; or the annual average of the deaths amounted to 2,166. In 1810, the deaths within the limits aforesaid, amounted to 2,036: that district then contained 88,977 inhabitants; or, there was one death for every 43.40 persons living. From 1811 to 1814, inclusive, there died 3,947 males, or 987 males per annum; 2,980 females, or 745 per annum: the deaths of the males were to those of the females as 1.32 to 1.

On the average of eight years, from 1807 to 1814, inclusive, there died annually within the city of Philadelphia and the Liberties, the following proportion of persons of the different ages, compared with the total population of that district, viz.

Of those who were	under	1 year	. . . .	25.07 per centum.
Ditto	from 1 to	2 years	. . . .	10.71
Ditto	ditto 2 to	5 ditto	. . . .	5.67
Ditto	ditto 5 to	10 ditto	. . . .	3.00
Ditto	ditto 10 to	20 ditto	. . . .	3.60
Ditto	ditto 20 to	30 ditto	. . . .	8.63
Ditto	ditto 30 to	40 ditto	. . . .	10.99
Ditto	ditto 40 to	50 ditto	. . . .	7.98
Ditto	ditto 50 to	60 ditto	. . . .	5.95
Ditto	ditto 60 to	70 ditto	. . . .	4.29
Ditto	ditto 70 to	80 ditto	. . . .	3.27
Ditto	ditto 80 to	90 ditto	. . . .	1.89
Ditto	ditto 90 to	100 ditto	. . . .	0.50
Ditto	ditto 100 to	110 ditto	. . . .	0.0009
Ditto	ditto 110 to	120 ditto	. . . .	——

We are told that, "in Europe about one half of the number of children die before the age of seven years."(43) According to Malthus, "in London, one half of the born died under three years of age; in Vienna and Stockholm, under two; in Manchester, under five; in Norwich, under five; and in Northampton, under 10."(44)

The following Table, showing the expectation of life, in the city of Philadelphia, has been adopted by the "Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on lives, and granting annuities." The calculations are founded on the results, furnished by the records of the Episcopal church, and those of the Board of Health.

Age.	Episcopal Church.	Board of Health.	Age.	Episcopal Church.	Board of Health.	Age.	Episcopal Church.	Board of Health.	Age.	Episcopal Church.	Board of Health.
1	30.91	25.96	24	28.46	24.67	47	18.55	17.44	70	9.37	9.83
2	34.43	32.92	25	27.99	24.14	48	18.14	17.24	71	8.92	9.48
3	35.74	36.80	26	27.50	23.61	49	17.73	17.02	72	8.54	9.15
4	37.30	36.85	27	27.00	23.08	50	17.32	16.82	73	8.16	8.84
5	37.91	36.94	28	26.50	22.55	51	16.92	16.66	74	7.75	8.47
6	38.60	37.02	29	25.99	22.01	52	16.52	16.31	75	7.43	8.23
7	38.24	36.42	30	25.50	21.48	53	16.13	15.97	76	7.06	7.78
8	37.88	35.83	31	24.99	20.93	54	15.75	15.64	77	6.72	7.50
9	37.50	35.23	32	24.59	20.65	55	15.40	15.33	78	6.40	7.25
10	37.12	34.59	33	24.19	20.40	56	15.04	14.97	79	6.15	7.07
11	36.74	33.95	34	23.80	20.16	57	14.68	14.62	80	5.95	6.97
12	36.09	33.20	35	23.40	19.95	58	14.35	14.31	81	5.86	7.00
13	35.43	32.44	36	23.01	19.76	59	14.04	14.00	82	5.40	6.65
14	34.77	31.68	37	22.64	19.57	60	13.75	13.71	83	4.94	6.33
15	34.10	30.92	38	22.23	19.40	61	13.48	13.44	84	4.50	6.00
16	33.43	30.16	39	21.83	19.25	62	13.04	13.06	85	4.07	5.85
17	32.73	29.38	40	21.44	19.15	63	12.60	12.68	86	3.66	5.50
18	32.02	28.60	41	21.05	19.09	64	12.17	12.25	87	3.30	5.17
19	31.31	27.82	42	20.80	18.87	65	11.70	11.82	88	3.00	4.92
20	30.60	27.04	43	20.22	18.54	66	11.23	11.41	89	2.83	4.75
21	29.88	26.25	44	19.82	18.18	67	10.76	11.00	90		4.73
22	29.40	24.57	45	19.42	17.91	68	10.30	10.60			
23	28.93	25.19	46	18.99	17.64	69	9.83	10.21			

The causes which have checked the progress of the population in other countries, have been more limited in the United States. The great mass of our people is composed of agriculturalists, and our commerce is supported chiefly by the surplus of their industry. Few of our citizens are concerned in unhealthy occupations; our towns and cities are not yet so large as to endanger the health of their inhabitants; fatal epidemics have not been very prevalent; property is much divided amongst the people, and a very moderate share of industry will

(43) Commentary and Review of the Spirit of Laws, p. 247.

(44) Malthus, on Population, vol. i. p. 463.

enable every individual to gain his support. Whilst many of the writers in Europe have laboured to prove that the countries of which they have treated, are adequate to support the present number of their inhabitants, no one has ventured to predict when our population will be at the maximum, to be checked for the want of subsistence.

If the physical condition of man be governed by the laws, which regulate that of other animals, our population has derived advantages from the commixture of many different nations; we have avoided the degeneracy that follows the constant intermarriage in the same families. Marriages in the United States, are more frequent and more prolific than they are in other countries; Doctor Franklin supposed they were in the proportion of two for every 100 persons, and that there were eight births for each marriage, of which one half grew up. A foreigner has said, " no human consideration there (in the United States) operates as a hindrance to reproduction, and the children swarm on the rich land in the same manner as do the insects."(45)

The great body of the people is composed of natives, who are the descendants of the emigrants from most of the nations in Europe; a very few have derived their origin from a union of the whites with the aborigines. The inhabitants of New England, more than those of any other part of the country, have proceeded from a common stock, and they are generally descended from the people of England. The population is most concentrated near the Atlantic coast, and becomes more sparce as we recede from it. The aborigines or Indians, who reside within the United States, occupy districts, which have been specially reserved for them by a contract with the government; they are not included in the enumerations, returned to Congress. These savages decline faster than any other people; they acquire all our vices, and practise none of our virtues, and they commonly become the victims of the diseases occasioned by habitual intemperance: they present the most wretched picture which human nature can exhibit.(46)

The government of the United States was the first to prohibit the slave trade; that condition of our species has very few advocates in our country, yet there are many obstacles in the way of their immediate and general emancipation. The slaves are treated with less severity than formerly; they are better clothed, and more abundantly fed, and the labour required of them is less oppressive. It will be interesting to notice the effects of these changes on their increase; it

(45) Beaujour's View of the United States, p. 74.

(46) In 1812, Dr. Morse estimated " the whole number of Indians in the United States" at 60,000.

is certain that the powers of generation must be promoted by them. The masters will also add to the proportion of the females; hitherto, the slaves consisted principally of males who were capable to labour; few females were employed, because a refined calculation had taught the masters, that it cost less to buy grown up slaves than it did to raise them; it is probable in future, the rate of the increase of the slaves will be nearly the same as that of the free population.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION I.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHATEVER may have been the influence of the religious persecution which occasioned the emigrations to the British possessions in North America, it is certain, that the government of Great Britain contemplated an extension of their commerce, when the colonies were authorized and established. Independent of the views of the government, and the fact, that the early settlers in our country were derived from the most commercial nation in Europe, the circumstances were multifarious, and very soon demonstrated, that commerce would constitute a principal branch of the industry of these people. The extensive sea board, the great rivers that intersect every portion of the country, the many excellent ports and harbours, the varied climate and fertile soil, were the guarantees of the rank which the people of the United States would hold amongst commercial nations.

In 1700, the total value of the exports from Great Britain, to all parts of the world, amounted to £7,621,053 sterling.[1] In 1772, the value of the exports from Great Britain to her colonies, or the countries now included in the United States, amounted to £1,979,416 sterling;[2] or at the period last mentioned, the

(1) Anderson's Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce; vol. v. p. 42. Dublin edition.

(2) Anderson, loc. citat. vol. v. p. 226.

value of the exports from Great Britain to the colonies, was more than one-fourth of the amount which her export trade had acquired in the course of 1700 years from an intercourse with all parts of the world! In 1700, the export trade to these colonies amounted only to £343,828 sterling;[3] in the space of seventy-two years, it had increased in value very nearly six fold. Such was the augmentation of the commerce of Great Britain, in consequence of her connection with a country, which, in 1584, not two centuries before, was included in the patent granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, by Queen Elizabeth, as the "remote heathen lands, not then inhabited by Christians," that he might "discover in six years!"[4]

In defiance of the strongest indications of nature and experience, there have existed some writers, who delighted to misrepresent the United States, after their independence had been acknowledged by Great Britain; amongst these we find Lord Sheffield: he ventured to assert, that "it would hardly be the interest of the Americans to go to Canton, because they have no articles to send thither, nor any money."[5] In 1806, thirteen American vessels arrived from Canton, in the port of Philadelphia alone; of these twelve were ships, whose aggregate tonnage amounted to . . . . . 4,038.91 tons.
and one brig . . . . . 187.79 do.

Making a total of . . . . . 4,226.$\frac{75}{95}$ do.

and each of them brought home very valuable cargoes.[6] We have the authority of one of the best informed British merchants, that the Americans have shipped more money during several years, to China and Bengal, than was sent from Great Britain.[7] We have made much greater progress in this trade than the several nations of Europe had done before us. In 1747, the British had only eight ships, and the Dutch but six, employed in the China trade. In 1789, there were at Canton, in China, three Portuguese, five Dutch, one French, one

(3) Anderson, loc. citat. vol. v. p. 42.

(4) Ibid. vol. ii. p. 210.

(5) Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the American States, p. 15.

(6) See Custom-House records for the port of Philadelphia. In 1816, prior to the 11th of October, twenty-four vessels, of which twenty-two were ships, and all of them belonging to the port of Philadelphia, had proceeded to ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope. In 1789, on the 4th of May, it was stated in the House of Representatives of the United States, that forty-seven vessels were at that time, "on voyages to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope." Debates of Congress, vol. i. p. 183.

(7) "To Bengal the Americans may be computed to send about half a million sterling annually in Spanish dollars, and about the same sum to China, which is certainly much more than is sent from Great Britain." Baring's Enquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council, p. 99.

Danish, *fifteen United States*, twenty-one East India Company's ships, and forty belonging to British subjects residing in India.(8)

The following statement demonstrates our capacity for a trade with India. This document was extracted from sundry papers printed in 1812, by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.(9)

[a] Official value of the bullion and merchandise imported into, and exported from British India, (Bengal, Madrass, and Bombay) to London, America, and Foreign Europe, for six years, viz. from 1802-3 to 1807-8, both inclusive.

LONDON.	IMPORTS INTO INDIA.			EXPORTS.
	Bullion. Pounds Sterling.	Goods & Stores. Pounds Sterling.	Total. Pounds Sterling.	Goods only. Pounds Sterling.
By East India Company	4,939,128	5,547,501	10,486,629	8,108,897
Officers of Company's ships	179,756	2,640,000	2,819,756	1,939,000
British private trade	1,167,460	1,832,980	3,000,440	5,681,740
Americans	4,543,662	667,654	5,211,316	4,803,283
Foreign Europeans	2,051,093	1,072,960	3,124,053	2,437,752
Total	12,831,099	11,761,095	24,642,194	22,970,672

"The value of the Company's imports into India, is taken from the invoices of the ships as they arrived in India, with the addition of ten per cent. upon the invoice price outwards. The value of the British private trade, as also the American and foreign European, is the India official value, and which appears to correspond pretty nearly with the market prices in India."

It therefore appears, that the United States exported, in bullion, to India, only, £1,742,682 sterling, less than had been exported, during the same six years, by the British East India Company, the officers of the company's ships, and by the British private trade; the amount which we exported, was more than two-thirds of that exported from Great Britain. In the sequel we will find, that other predictions of Lord Sheffield were equally fallacious. Had his lordship viewed our situation, in relation to the continent of Europe, the West-Indies, and the European colonies in South America; or had he contemplated the extent and nature of our staples, and our superabundance of every article, required for the building and equipping of vessels; together with the skill of our naval constructors;

(8) Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. iv. p. 195. In 1785, the first importations were made into the United States from China. The Russians first attempted to trade with China by sea, in the reign of the Emperor Paul; for that purpose three vessels were built. Storch's "Historische Zeitschrift," for March, 1805, p. 150.

(9) Literary Panorama, for May, 1812, p. 774.

the intrepidity of our navigators; and the enterprize of our merchants, he would not only have avoided the errors which he propagated, but, he would also have perceived, that our climate, soil and productions are calculated to make us independent of supplies from other nations. The facility of an intercourse with foreign nations, soon led the Americans to direct their views towards an extension of their trade, of which the parent state, long since, exhibited proofs of disapprobation: we are told that, in 1670, England entertained a jealousy of the shipping and fishing of New England.(10)

During the war of the revolution, our commerce was suspended; after the peace, in 1783, our trade continued to languish; it had to contend with domestic and foreign obstacles; foreign nations entertained a jealousy concerning these states; at home a rivalship was prevalent amongst the several members of the confederacy, and checked the prosperity of the nation. Each of the thirteen independent sovereignties, contemplated its own intermediate interests; some of the states declared the commercial intercourse with them, to be equally free to all nations, and they cautiously avoided to lay duties on such merchandise as was subject to them, when imported into other states. To provide a fund to discharge the public debt, and to pay the arrears due to the soldiers who fought the battles of the revolution, it was proposed in Congress, during the operation of the articles of Confederation, to lay a duty of five per centum ad valorem, on foreign merchandise imported into the United States; the opposition of the state of Rhode Island, was, of itself, adequate to defeat this plan.(11) When the state of Pennsylvania laid a duty on foreign merchandise imported, the state of New-Jersey, equally washed by the waters of the Delaware river, admitted the same articles free of duty: they could easily be smuggled into one state from the other. The several states laid different rates of duty on foreign tonnage: in some one shilling sterling per ton was imposed on vessels, which in other states paid three shillings sterling per ton. Such was the misunderstanding amongst the several states; there were no general commercial regulations for them, nor could the Congress enforce any, unless they were adopted by every member of the federation; the opposition of any one of the states, could prevent the passage of any act on the subject.

Other nations were well disposed to take advantage of our domestic embarrassments. Very soon after the conclusion of the American war, Great Britain was not alone opposed to our commercial prosperity; France and Spain were equally jealous of it; we were by these nations considered as their rival, pos-

(10) Macpherson, loc. citat. vol. ii. p. 554. (11) Proceedings of Congress, 18th April, 1783.

sessed of the means and the character to dispute the benefits arising from navigation. Our intercourse with all these nations, was placed under restrictions; their connection with us was measured by the scale of interest. After France and Spain had became parties to our revolutionary war, they consented to admit foreign vessels into their West India ports, whereby they were enabled to man their fleets, and to obtain subsistence for the inhabitants. Immediately after the preliminaries of the peace were signed, in 1783, these nations abridged, and very soon thereafter, abolished the privileges, they had granted to foreigners in this branch of their trade. By an *arret* of the 30th of August, 1784, foreign vessels, of more than sixty tons, were not permitted to enter the ports of the French West Indies; the merchandise that was allowed to be entered, was enumerated and very limited; it consisted principally of articles of first necessity, and in return for the American cargoes, molasses, rum and such merchandise as had been imported from France, could only be taken away.(12) Recently the same system of restrictions has been again adopted.(13)

Soon after the peace, in 1783, the United States offered to enter into treaties of commerce with Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal;(14) all our overtures were, under various pretexts, rejected.

Surrounded by difficulties, it became a paramount duty to cure the palsy which afflicted us at home. It was manifest, that general regulations were essential to the safety and welfare of the Union; it was absolutely necessary, that the power to regulate and control our intercourse with foreign nations, should be confided to Congress alone; and it was that conviction, which, principally, induced the people of the United States, to call the convention to revise the articles of the confederation.

By the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power,

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and within the Indian tribes."

"No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state; no preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state, over that of another; nor shall vessels, bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another."

"No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing

(12) Macpherson, loc. citat. vol. iv. p. 55 and 56.
(13) Decree of the governor of Martinique, dated 14th March, 1816.
(14) Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. v. p. 182, et seq.

its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state, on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress."(15)

The adoption of our present constitution, stamped upon us the characters of a nation; that instrument secured domestic tranquillity, and paved the way for amicable relations with foreign powers: at home it was succeeded by general prosperity; abroad, it gained for us the respect of foreign powers. Very soon after our new form of government was set in motion, the Secretary of State proposed a most liberal system of policy, in relation to our commercial intercourse with other nations. His views were detailed in a report, made in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 23d of February, 1791. A free commerce with every nation was strongly advocated; the Secretary thus expressed himself on that subject: "instead of embarrassing commerce under piles of regulating laws, duties and prohibitions, it should be relieved from all its shackles in all parts of the world. Would even a single nation, begin with the United States this system of free commerce, it would be adviseable to begin it with that nation."

Independent of our newly acquired political character, circumstances arose in Europe, by which a new and extensive field was presented for our commercial enterprize. The most memorable of revolutions was commenced in France, in 1789; the wars, consequent to that event, created a demand for our exports, and invited our shipping for the carrying trade of a very considerable portion of Europe; we not only carried the colonial productions to the several parent states, but we also became the purchasers of them in the French, Spanish and Dutch colonies. A new era was established in our commercial history; the individuals, who partook of these advantages, were numerous; our catalogue of merchants was swelled much beyond what it was entitled to be from the state of our population. Many persons, who had secured moderate capitals, from mechanical pursuits, soon became the most adventurous.(16) The predominant spirit of that time has had a powerful effect in determining the character of the rising generation in the United States. The brilliant prospects held out by commerce, caused our citizens to neglect the mechanical and manufacturing branches

(15) Constitution of the United States, Art. I. Sect. viii. ix. x.

(16) We have no trading companies under the authority of the United States. The occupations here are voluntary; it is very common for persons to change their pursuits frequently; foreigners enjoy the same commercial privileges as the citizens of the United States, except, that *aliens* cannot, in the whole or in part, be the owners of American vessels.

of industry; fallacious views, founded on temporary circumstances, carried us from these pursuits, which must ultimately constitute the resources, wealth and power of this nation. Temporary benefits were mistaken for permanent advantages; so certain were the profits on the foreign voyages, that commerce was only pursued as an art; all the knowledge, which former experience had considered as essentially necessary, was now unattended to; the philosophy of commerce, if I am allowed the expression, was totally neglected; the nature of foreign productions was but little investigated by the shippers in the United States; the demand in Europe for foreign merchandise, especially for that of the West Indies and South America, secured to all these cargoes a ready sale, with a great profit. The most adventurous became the most wealthy, and that without the knowledge of any of the principles which govern commerce under ordinary circumstances. No one was limited to any one branch of trade; the same individual was concerned in voyages to Asia, South America, the West Indies and Europe. Our tonnage increased in a ratio, with the extended catalogue of the exports; we seemed to have arrived at the maximum of human prosperity; in proportion to our population we ranked as the most commercial nation; in point of value, our trade was only second to that of Great Britain.

By our extended intercourse with other nations we not only augmented our pecuniary resources, but we thereby became acquainted with their habits, manners, science, arts, resources, wealth and power. At home we imitated them in much that was useful and adapted to our condition; fixed and permanent improvements were established throughout the United States; the accumulated capital of our merchants, enabled them to explore new sources of wealth; our cities were augmented and embellished, our agriculture was improved, our population was increased, and our debt was diminished. The merchants who had been long engaged in trade, were confounded by the changes which were so suddenly effected; the less experienced considered the newly acquired advantages as matters of right, and that they would remain to us; they did not contemplate a period of general peace, when each nation will carry its own productions, when discriminations will be made in favour of domestic tonnage, when foreign commerce will be limited to enumerated articles, and when much circumspection will be necessary in all our commercial transactions.

The food which we heretofore exported to foreign countries, may not, in future, be required for their consumption; many of the hands formerly engaged for defence and conquest in Europe, may be employed in aid of agriculture; instead of continuing to be consumers they may have a surplus of provisions to

export, by reason of the many thousands who were in their armies and fleets, being added to the productive classes; the waste that uniformly accompanies armies, will cease and save much of the subsistence in Europe. We cannot support the present disproportion in the value of our exports and imports; the most serious embarrassments will take place, unless we diminish our extravagance and encourage domestic industry. Instead of vesting our hopes upon a fallacious intercourse with foreign nations, we should cherish the means of extending the home market; instead of flattering ourselves with a return of the prosperity which has attended our commerce during many of the years, whilst the Europeans were engaged in wars, we should refer to our experience, from 1783 to 1791, for the rules that seem best adapted to our future situation.

In 1790, the aggregate of our exports was estimated at 19,012,041 dollars; in 1791, their value was increased by 1,741,057 dollars, or about one-eleventh of their amount in 1790. In 1792, the aggregate of the exports amounted to 26,109,572 dollars; the addition in the course of this year was 5,356,474 dollars, or more than one-fifth of their total value in the preceding year. In 1793, the exports were estimated at 33,026,233 dollars, or they were augmented considerably above one-fourth of their amount in 1792. The value of the exports increased with the progress of the war in Europe; this effect was common to our domestic surplus products and to the foreign merchandise re-exported.

Prior to 1795, there was no discrimination at the Treasury Department, of the value of the domestic and foreign merchandise exported from the United States. In 1795, the aggregate value of the merchandise exported was estimated at 67,064,097 dollars; of this amount the domestic productions were estimated at 40,764,097 dollars, and the foreign produce re-exported at 26,300,000 dollars.(17) In 1796, the foreign merchandise re-exported, was only 2,850,208 dollars less in value than that of the domestic exports; in 1797, the foreign merchandise exceeded the value of the domestic exports by 4,472,903 dollars; during several of the succeeding years, the value of the foreign merchandise exported, greatly surpassed that of the domestic articles, and, in 1806, was estimated at 59,643,558 dollars, or it exceeded the value of the domestic exports by more than one-fifth, or 22.47 per centum. In 1805, the foreign merchandise re-exported arrived at the maximum, and amounted to 60,283,236 dollars, and in that year exceeded the value of the domestic productions exported in any one preceding or succeeding year, 1816 and 1817 excepted.

(17) In 1790, Mr. Blodget estimated the foreign merchandise re-exported at 1,800,000 dollars. Statistical Manual, p. 64.

The periodical progress of our export trade is exhibited by the following statements, viz.

	Dollars.
Total value of the exports from the United States, in 1795 . .	67,064,097
Ditto . . . ditto . . . . . 1790 . .	19,012,041
Increase in five years	48,052,056
Total value of the exports from the United States, in 1800 . .	94,115,925
Increase in ten years	75,103,884
Total value of the exports from the United States, in 1805 . .	101,536,963
Increase in fifteen years	82,524,922
Total value of the exports from the United States, in 1806, when they arrived at the maximum	108,343,150
Increase in sixteen years	89,331,109

That demon spirit, jealousy, seems inherent in nations. Our commercial prosperity did not pass unobserved in Europe; it was there conceived that the youngest of civilized nations had advanced too rapidly; in it was perceived an infant Hercules! Our freedom and the tendency of our civil institutions, did not accord with the views and policy of the superannuated monarchies of Europe; it was determined to arrest our progress, and to check that influence which we might acquire amongst nations. The powers of Europe who were at that time embarrassed, irritated and at war, could not passively permit us to aggrandise ourselves, especially when it was to be the consequence of their losses and depreciation; they imposed numerous and vexatious restrictions upon our foreign commerce, in consequence of which we were ultimately made a belligerent. Great Britain saw, with anxiety, that her former colonies had become her most dangerous rival, and considered it possible that they might surpass her in the amount of her foreign commerce. The war which she had declared against France was made the instrument of our intended degradation; her hostility was exhibited under the form of numerous interdictions, blockades and orders in council; she even attempted to make us tributary to her, by exacting an enormous transit duty for our domestic productions, when they were carried to the ports of other foreign nations! France and Spain soon adopted hostile proceedings, under the titles of arrets, counter orders and decrees, which they alleged were founded on the principle of retaliation; and finally,

we had the alternative of an abandonment of the ocean, or that of taking a part in the war, presented for our determination.

The government of the United States, was at all times disposed to be at peace with all nations; for that purpose a measure which induced the greatest of sacrifices, was resorted to; on the 22d of December, 1807, an *embargo* was laid on all the vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States. That act continued in force, until the 1st of March, 1809! At the moment when our foreign commerce had arrived at the maximum, it was completely suspended! This transition was the more severe because of its having been so suddenly adopted, and especially as foreign commerce had always been a principal branch of our industry. The very cause which had so astonishingly promoted our prosperity, now became the instrument of its oppression and ruin; that which had been most desired in Europe, seemed about to be accomplished; our export trade, after having, in the course of sixteen years, from 1790 to 1806, acquired an augmentation of 89,331,109 dollars, was in 1807, in an instant, reduced to the aggregate of 22,430,960 dollars, only 1,677,862 dollars more than the amount in 1791, the second year after the organization of the present government!

The following are the principal hostile Instructions, Blockades, Orders in Council, Arrets, Decrees and other proceedings of the belligerent powers of Europe, which were so destructive to the interests of neutral nations in general, but more especially of those of the United States, viz.

I. *Of the British Proceedings.*

1793. A treaty was concluded between Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Prussia, and the Emperor of Germany, by which the parties engaged to shut their ports against the vessels belonging to France. They prohibited the exportation of all military or naval stores, corn, grain and provisions from their ports, for the ports of France; they further engaged, "to take all other measures in their power for injuring the commerce of France," to unite all their efforts, "to prevent other powers not implicated in this war, from giving, on this occasion of common concern to every civilized state, any protection whatever, directly or indirectly, in consequence of their neutrality, to the commerce or prosperity of the French, on the sea or in the ports of France."(18)

(18) Treaty with Russia, 25th of March; with Spain, 25th of May; with Prussia, 14th of July, and with the Emperor of Germany, 30th of August, 1793.

1793, *June* 8*th.* The British government instructed the commanders of all their armed vessels to detain and bring into British ports, all vessels loaden wholly or in part with corn, flour or meal, and bound to France, or ports occupied by the French armies. The provisions aforesaid, when brought into British ports, were purchased on behalf of the British government. All vessels attempting to enter a blockaded port, were sent in for condemnation.

1793, *November* 6*th.* The British commanders were directed to detain all neutral vessels laden with the produce of the French colonies, and all vessels carrying provisions or other supplies to said colonies.

1794, *January* 8*th.* The order issued on the 6th of November, 1793, was revoked; new regulations were adopted, pursuant to which all vessels laden with the produce of the French West India colonies, and going from the said colonies to any port in Europe, were brought in for adjudication. Vessels laden with merchandise as aforesaid, were ordered to be brought in, to whatever port they might be bound; provided the merchandise was the property of any French subject. All vessels attempting to enter the blockaded ports of said colonies were seized, and all such as had on board naval and military stores, bound to their ports, were brought in for adjudication.

1794, *January* 25*th.* The instructions issued on the 8th instant, were revoked. In future, all vessels, laden with the produce of any island or settlement belonging to France, Spain or the United Provinces, and coming directly from any port thereof to any port in Europe, not being a port of Great Britain, nor a port of that country to which such ships, being neutral ships, belonged, were brought in for adjudication. All vessels, having on board the property of the subjects of the enemies countries aforesaid, to whatever port they might be bound, were directed to be brought in as aforesaid. All vessels attempting to enter the blockaded ports of the islands aforesaid, and all such as had on board military or naval stores, were seized and brought in.

1794, *March* 18*th.* The French West India islands were declared to be in a state of blockade.

1794, *August* 18*th.* The instructions, dated 8th of June, 1793, were revoked. Henceforth all ships laden with corn, flour or meal, destined for French ports, were brought in for adjudication, without any purchase of their cargoes being made on behalf of the British government.

1797, *April* 11*th.* Horatio Nelson declared Cadiz to be in a state of blockade.

1799, *March* 22*d.* All the ports of Holland were declared to be in a state of rigid blockade.

1799, *November* 27*th.* The blockade of the 22d March last, was suspended.

1803, *June* 24*th.* Instructions were issued not to interrupt the direct trade between neutrals and the colonies of enemies, unless, upon the outward passage, contraband supplies had been furnished by the neutrals.

1804, *January* 5*th.* Certain ports of Martinique and Guadaloupe were declared to be in a state of blockade. The siege of Curraçoa was also converted into a blockade.

1804, *August* 9*th.* A most rigorous blockade was declared to be established, at the entrances of the ports of Fecamp, St. Vallery, au Caux, Dieppe, Treport, the Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Nieuport and Ostend.

1805, *August* 17*th.* The direct trade with the enemies colonies was made subject to restrictions.

1806, *April* 8*th.* A rigorous blockade was declared to be established at the entrances of the Ems, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Trave.

1806, *May* 16*th.* All the ports from the river Elbe to the port of Brest, both inclusive, were declared to be in a state of blockade.

1806, *September* 25*th.* So much of the blockade, declared on the 16th of May last, as extended from the river Elbe to the river Ems, both inclusive, was for a time suspended.

1807, *January* 7*th.* By an Order in Council no vessel was permitted to trade from one port to another port, both of which belonged to France or her allies, or which was so far under their control as that British vessels might not trade freely thereat.

1807, *June* 22*d.* The American frigate Chesapeake was attacked, by the British ship of war Leopard of 50 guns, within the waters of the United States.

1807, *June* 26*th.* A rigorous blockade was declared to be re-established at the entrances of the rivers Ems, Weser and Elbe.

1807, *October* 16*th.* All British seamen, engaged in foreign service, were recalled; such of them as continued to serve voluntarily on board of any ships of war belonging to any foreign state, at enmity with Great Britain, were declared to be guilty of high treason. The letters of naturalization, granted by other nations, were declared to be void and without effect.

1807, *November* 11*th.* Three Orders in Council were published. In consequence of their importance and "studied obscurity," they are inserted at length, viz:

"At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

"WHEREAS, certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce

and resources, were some time since issued by the government of France, by which 'the British islands were declared to be in a state of blockade,' thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation, all vessels with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his majesty's dominions:

"And whereas by the same orders, 'all trading in English merchandise is prohibited: and every article of merchandise belonging to England, or coming from her colonies, or of her manufacture are declared lawful prize.'

"And whereas the nations in alliance with France, and under her control, were required to give, and have given, and do give, effect to such orders:

"And whereas his majesty's order of the 7th of January last, has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recal those orders, or of inducing neutral nations to interpose, with effect, to obtain their revocation: but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with increased rigour:

"And whereas his majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that maritime power, which the exertions and valour of his people have under the blessing of Providence, enabled him to establish and maintain: and the the maintainance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind.

First Order. "His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe, from which, although not at war with his majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies, shall from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his majesty's naval forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner. And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful: and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with goods and merchandise on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured and condemned as prize to the captors.

"But although his majesty would be fully justified by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such a system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of his enemies, without excep-

tion or qualification: yet his majesty, being nevertheless desirous not to subject neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to retort upon themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice: and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistently with that object) still to allow to neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply: and even to leave open, for the present, SUCH TRADE WITH HIS MAJESTY'S ENEMIES AS SHALL BE CARRIED ON DIRECTLY WITH THE PORTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS, OR OF HIS ALLIES, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

"His majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to capture or condemnation any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not declared by this order to be subjected to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, which shall have cleared out with such cargo from some port or place of the country to which she belongs, either in Europe or America, or from some free port in his majesty's colonies, under circumstances, in which such trade from such free port is permitted, direct to some port or place in the colonies of his majesty's enemies, or from those colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his majesty's colonies, in such cases, and with such articles, as it may be lawful to import into such free port; nor to any vessel, or cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, which shall have cleared out from some port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, under such regulations as his majesty, may think fit to prescribe, or from any port belonging to his majesty's allies, and shall be proceeding direct to the port specified in her clearance; nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe, which is declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, DESTINED TO SOME PORT OR PLACE IN EUROPE BELONGING TO HIS MAJESTY, and which shall be on her voyage direct thereto; but these exceptions are not to be understood as excepting from capture or confiscation any vessel or goods which shall be liable thereto in respect of having entered or departed from any port or place actually blockaded by his majesty's squadrons or ships of war, or for being enemies property, or for any other cause than the contravention of this present order.

"And the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, and other vessels acting under his majesty's commission, shall be, and are hereby instructed,

to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage, prior to any notice of this order, and shall be destined to any port of France, or of her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty, or to any port or place from which the British flag, as aforesaid, is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out as is herein before allowed, to discontinue her voyage, and to proceed to some port or place in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta. And any vessel which, after having been so warned, or after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of information of this his majesty's order, to any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage, contrary to the restrictions contained in this order, shall be captured, and together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors.

"And whereas countries not engaged in the war have acquiesced in the orders of France, prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions; and the merchants of those countries have given countenance and effect to those prohibitions, by accepting from such persons styling themselves commercial agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed 'certificates of origin,' being certificates obtained at the ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, or to that effect.

"And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and submitted to by such merchants as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same; and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it.

"His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this his majesty's order, at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captors, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf any such document was put on board."

Second Order. "Whereas articles of the growth and manufacture of foreign countries cannot by law be imported into this country, except in British vessels, or in ships belonging to the countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order in council, especially authorizing the same:

His majesty taking into consideration the order of this day's date, respecting the trade to be carried on to and from the ports of the enemy, and deeming it

expedient that any vessel belonging to any country in alliance or at amity with his majesty, may be permitted to import into this country, articles of the produce or manufacture of countries at war with his majesty.

"His majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares or merchandises, specified and included in the schedule of an act, passed in the 43d year of his present majesty's reign, entitled 'an act to repeal the duties of customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof,' may be imported from any port or place, belonging to any state not at amity with his majesty, in ships belonging to any state at amity with his majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importation of the said goods, wares or merchandise, in ships navigated according to law; and with respect to such of the said goods, wares or merchandise, as are authorised to be warehoused under the provisions of an act, passed in the 43d year of his present majesty's reign, intituled 'an act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty,' subject to all the regulations of the said last mentioned act; and with respect to all articles which are prohibited by law from being imported into this country, it is ordered, that the same shall be reported for exportation to any country in amity or alliance with his majesty.

"And his majesty is further pleased by and with the advice of his privy council to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at the port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid order, or in consequence of receiving information, in any other manner, of the said order, subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyages to their original ports of destination (if not unlawful before the issuing of the said order), or to any port at amity with his majesty, upon receiving a certificate from the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port at which they shall so enter, (which certificate the said collectors or comptrollers of the customs are hereby authorized and required to give), setting forth that such vessels came into such port in consequence of being so warned, or of receiving such information as aforesaid; and that they were permitted to sail from such port under the regulations which his majesty has been pleased to establish in respect to such vessels. But in case any vessel so arriving, shall prefer to import her cargo, then such vessel shall be allowed to enter and import the same, upon such terms and conditions as

the said cargo might have been imported upon, according to law, in case the said vessel had sailed after having received notice of the said order, and in conformity thereto.

"And it is further ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at Gibraltar or Malta, in conformity and obedience to said order, shall be allowed, in respect to all articles which may be on board the same, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff and tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be specified in such clearance; and with respect to the last mentioned articles, to export the same to such ports and under such conditions and regulations only, as his majesty, by any license[19] to be granted for that purpose, may direct."

Third Order. Declared, that in future the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to his majesty's enemies, shall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessel.[20]

(19) During the war with France, the government of Great Britain adopted the practice of granting licenses to trade with their enemies; the extent to which this system was carried, will appear from the following statement, made in the House of Commons on the 25th of February, 1811, viz:

Years.	Number of licenses granted.		Years.	Number of licenses granted.		Grand total.
1802	68		1807	2,606		
1803	856		1808	4,911		
1804	1,141	4,576	1809	15,226	48,701	53,277
1805	791		1810	18,356		
1806	1,620		1811	7,602		

(20) The operation of the orders, above recited, will be better understood from the following analysis of them, extracted from A. Baring's inquiry into the causes and consequences of the Orders in Council, &c. p. 12. New-York edition:

"All trade directly from America to every port and country of Europe at war with Great Britain, or from which the British flag is excluded, is totally prohibited. In this general prohibition, every port of Europe, with the exception at present of Sweden, is included, and no distinction whatever is made between the domestic produce of America, and that of the colonies re-exported from thence.

"The trade from America to the colonies of all nations remains unaltered by the present orders—America may export the produce of her own country, but that of no other directly to Sweden.

"With the above exception, all articles, whether of domestic or colonial produce, exported by America to Europe, must be landed in this country, (England) from whence it is intended to permit their re-exportation under such regulations as may hereafter be determined.

"By these regulations it is understood that duties are to be imposed on all articles so re-exported; but, it is intimated that an exception will be made in favour of such as are the produce of the United States, that of cotton excepted.

"Any vessel, the cargo whereof shall be accompanied with certificates of French Consuls abroad of its origin, shall, together with the cargo, be liable to seizure and condemnation.

"Proper care is taken that the operation of the Orders shall not commence until time is afforded for

1807, *November 25th.* Sundry Orders in Council were issued, viz:

The *First Order* fixed the periods for different ports and places, after which the Orders in Council of the 11th instant, were to be enforced against such vessels as cleared from such ports or places respectively. The 20th of January, 1808, was fixed for such as cleared out of ports in the United States and the West Indies.

Second Order. "Whereas his majesty, by his Order in Council, dated 11th November instant, respecting the trade to be carried on with his majesty's enemies, was pleased to exempt from the restrictions of the said order, all vessels which shall have cleared out from any port or place in this kingdom, under such regulations as his majesty may think fit to prescribe, and shall be proceeding direct to the ports specified in the respective clearances: his majesty, taking into consideration the expediency of making such regulations, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels belonging to countries not at war with his majesty, shall be permitted to lade, in any part of the United kingdom, any goods being the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions or East India goods, or prize goods, (all such goods having been lawfully imported) and to clear out with, and freely to convey the same to any port or place in any colony in the West Indies, or America, belonging to his majesty's enemies, such port or place not being in an actual state of blockade, subject to the payment of such duties as may at the time when any such vessels may be cleared out, be due by law on the exportation of any such goods, or in respect of the same being destined to the ports of the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies; and likewise to lade, clear out with, and convey as aforesaid, any articles of foreign produce or manufacture which shall have been lawfully imported into this kingdom, provided his majesty's license shall have been previously obtained for so conveying such foreign produce or manufactures.

"And it is further ordered, that any vessel, belonging as aforesaid, shall be permitted to lade in any port of the United kingdom any goods, not being naval or military stores, which shall be of the growth, produce or manufacture of this kingdom, or which shall have been lawfully imported, (save and except foreign sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff and cotton) and to clear out with, and freely to convey the same to any port, to be specified in the clearance, not being in a state

their being known to the parties interested. They speak of course of neutrals generally, but as they are applicable only to America, I have named that country, as I shall continue to do throughout these observations, that obscurity may be avoided."

of actual blockade, although the same shall be under the restrictions of the said order, and likewise to lade, clear out and convey, foreign sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff and cotton, which shall have been lawfully imported, provided his majesty's license shall have been previously obtained for the exportation and conveyance thereof: And it is hereby further ordered, that no vessel shall be permitted to clear out from any port or place in this kingdom, to any port or place of any country subjected to the restrictions of the said order, with any goods, which shall have been laden (after notice of the said order) on board the vessel which shall have imported the same into this kingdom, without having first duly entered and landed the same in some port or place in this kingdom: and that no vessel shall be permited to clear out from any port or place in this kingdom to any port or place whatever, with any goods the produce or manufacture of any country subjected to the restrictions of the said order, which shall have been laden after notice as aforesaid, on board the vessel importing the same, without having so duly entered and landed the same; or any goods whatever which shall have been laden, after such notice, in the vessel importing the same, in any port or place of any country subjected to the restrictions of the said order, without having so duly entered, and landed the same in some port or place in this kingdom, except the cargo shall consist wholly of flour, meal, grain, or any article or articles, the produce of the soil of some country which is not subjected to the restrictions of the said order, except cotton, and which shall have been imported in an unmanufactured state, direct from such country into this kingdom, in a vessel belonging to the country from which such goods have been brought, and in which the same were grown and produced."

To the above an order was attached authorising clearances, from Guernsey, Jersey or Man, to any port or place under the restrictions of the order of the 11th instant. The articles must have been previously imported into those islands direct from the kingdom of Great Britain—articles not so imported could only be exported from them to some port or place in the kingdom of Great Britain.

The *Third Order*, regulated the exportations from Gibraltar and Malta to enemies ports, not actually blockaded, by the governors granting licenses for the same.

The *Fourth Order*, was explanatory of that of the 11th instant: it declared, that nothing in the said order contained, shall extend to subject to capture or confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies, laden on board British ships, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation if such order had not been made.

Two orders of the same date favourable to the ships and goods of the subjects

of Prussia and Lubeck, and to the ships and goods of the subjects of Portugal, were issued.

1808, *January 8th.* A rigorous blockade was declared to be established at the entrances of the ports of Carthagena, Cadiz and St. Lucar, and all the intermediate ports.

1808, *March 28th.* An act of Parliament was passed, to cause to be paid to his majesty, certain duties, upon all merchandise exported from Great Britain, under the regulations established by the Orders in Council of the 11th of November, 1807. Cotton wool to pay a duty of ninepence sterling per pound.

1808, *April 11th.* Instructions, in which our citizens were encouraged to violate the embargo, were published by the British government.

1808, *April 14th.* By an act of Parliament the exportation of cotton wool from the United Kingdom, to foreign places, was prohibited until the end of the next session of parliament. On the same day another act making valid the provisions and regulations of the late Orders in Council, was passed.

1808, *May 4th.* Copenhagen and all the other ports in the island of Zealand. were declared to be in a state of rigorous blockade.

1808, *June 23d.* An act of Parliament permitted to be imported directly from the United States, into the ports of Great Britain, merchandise of American growth or manufacture in British or American vessels, subject to such duties only as were payable on the like commodities imported from other countries.

1808, *October 14th.* The Leeward French Carribean islands were declared to be in a state of blockade.

1809, *April 26th.* The ports of Holland were declared to be in a state of blockade.

1809, *May 24th.* The blockade of Holland was for a time suspended in consequence of an arrangement concluded between the government of the United States, and Mr. Erskine, the British minister near the United States.

II. *French Hostile Orders and Decrees.*

1793, *May 9th.* The National Convention authorized French vessels to arrest and bring into the ports of the republic, neutral vessels laden with provisions destined for an enemy's port, or laden with merchandise belonging to an enemy. The provisions were directed to be valued and paid for; the enemy's merchandise was declared to be good prize.

1793, *May 23d.* The vessels of the United States were exempted from the

operation of the order of the 9th instant, in pursuance of the 16th Article of the Treaty of the 6th of February, 1778.

1793, *May 28th.* The Decree of the 23d instant was so far repealed, as to place in a state of provisional sequestration, the property seized under the Decree of the 9th instant.

1793, *July 1st.* The Decree of the 23d of May last, was again enforced.

1793, *July 27th.* The Decree of the 23d of May last was repealed, and that of the 9th of May was again enforced.

1794, *November 18th.* The committee of public safety decreed, that merchandise belonging to the enemy is liable to seizure in neutral vessels until the enemy shall exempt from seizure French merchandise similarly situated.

1795, *January 3d.* The Decree of the 18th of November, 1794, was repealed: enemy's property found on board neutral vessels was exempted from capture.

1796, *July 2d.* The Executive Directory decreed, that the French will treat neutral nations in the manner they suffer themselves to be treated by the English.

1797, *March 2d.* Enemy's property found on board neutral vessels was made liable to confiscation. A "role d'equipage" was made necessary; every American vessel, sailing without this list of the crew, in the form prescribed by the Treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, was declared to be a good prize.

1798, *January 18th.* The character of vessels was to be determined by that of their cargoes. Vessels at sea, having on board merchandise coming from British possessions, were declared to be good prize, whoever might be the owner of the merchandise. All vessels having entered an English port, were excluded from those of the French republic.

1799, *October 29th.* Every person, being a native of a power in amity with France, or of a neutral nation, holding a commission given by the enemies of France, or making part of the crew of any of their vessels, for that act alone was declared to be a pirate, and treated as such, without being allowed in any case to allege that he was forced by violence, menaces or otherwise.

1799, *November 14th.* The Decree of the 29th of October last, was suspended, and the time for its operation was to be determined by a subsequent Decree.

1800, *December 13th.* The consuls of the French republic repealed the order of the Executive Directory of the 18th of January, 1798, respecting the character of vessels, &c.

1800, *December 19th.* The regulations adopted by an ordinance of the 26th of July, 1778, concerning the navigation of neutral vessels, were enforced.

1806. The following Decree, was dated Imperial Camp, Berlin, November 21st, 1806.

" Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, considering:

" 1. That England does not admit the right of nations, as universally acknowleged by all civilized people:

" 2. That she declares as an enemy every individual belonging to an enemy state; and in consequence makes prisoners of war, not only of the crews of armed vessels, but those also of merchant vessels, and even the supercargoes of the same:

" 3. That she extends or applies to merchant vessels, to articles of commerce, and to the property of individuals, the right of conquest, which can only be applied or extended to what belongs to an enemy state.

" 4. That she extends to ports not fortified, to harbours and mouths of rivers, the right of blockade, which, according to reason and the usage of civilized nations, is applicable only to strong or fortified ports:

" 5. That she declares places blockaded before which she has not a single vessel of war; although a place ought not to be considered blockaded, but when it is so invested as that no approach to it can be made without imminent hazard: that she declares even places blockaded which her united forces would be incapable of doing, such as entire coasts, and a whole empire:

" 6. That this unequalled abuse of the right of blockade has no other object than to interrupt the communication of different nations, and to extend the commerce and industry of England upon the ruin of those of the continent:

" 7. That this being the evident design of England, whoever deals on the continent in English merchandise, favours that design, and becomes an accomplice:

" 8. That this conduct in England (worthy only of the first ages of barbarism) has benefited her to the detriment of other nations:

" 9. That it being right to oppose to an enemy the same arms she makes use of to combat as she does, when all ideas of justice, and every liberal sentiment (the result of civilization among men) are disregarded:

" We have resolved to enforce against England the usages which she has consecrated in her maritime code.

" The present Decree shall be considered as the fundamental law of the empire, until England has acknowleged that the rights of war are the same on land as at sea; that it cannot be extended to any private property whatever, nor to persons who are not military, and until the right of blockading be restrained to fortified places actually invested by competent forces.

"Article 1. The British islands are in a state of blockade.

"2. All commerce and correspondence with them is prohibited. Consequently all letters or packets, written in England, or to an Englishman, written in the English language, shall not be dispatched from the post offices, and shall be seized.

"3. Every individual, a subject of Great Britain, of whatever rank or condition, who is found in countries occupied by our troops or those of our allies, shall be made prisoner of war.

"4. Every warehouse, all merchandise or property whatever, belonging to an Englishman, are declared good prize.

"5. One half of the proceeds of merchandise declared to be good prize, and forfeited as in the preceding articles, shall go to indemnify merchants who have suffered losses by the English cruisers.

"6. No vessel coming directly from England, or her colonies, or having been there since the publication of this Decree, shall be admitted into any port.

"7. Every vessel, that by a false declaration, contravenes the foregoing disposition, shall be seized, and the ship and cargo confiscated as English property."

8. This article states, that the councils of prizes at Paris and at Milan shall have cognizance of what may arise in the empire and in Italy under the present article.

"9. Communications of this Decree shall be made to the kings of Spain, Naples, Holland, Etruria, and to our other allies, whose subjects, as well as ours, are victims of the injuries and barbarity of the English maritime code.

"10. Our ministers of foreign relations, &c. are charged with the execution of the present Decree."

1807, *December 17th.* The following Rejoinder to his Britannic Majesty's Order in Council, of the 11th of November, 1807, was dated "at our Royal Palace at Milan, December 17th, 1807," viz:

"Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the Rhenish confederation:

"Observing the measures adopted by the British government, on the 11th of November last, by which vessels belonging to neutral, friendly, or even powers the allies of England, are made liable, not only to be searched by English cruisers, but to be compulsorily detained in England, and to have a tax laid on them of so much per cent. on the cargo, to be regulated by the British legislature.

"Observing that by these acts, the British government denationalizes ships of every nation in Europe; that it is not competent for any government to detract

from its own independence and rights, all the sovereigns in Europe having in trust the sovereignties and independence of the flag; that if by unpardonable weakness, and which in the eyes of posterity would be an indelible stain, if such a tyranny was allowed to be established into principles, and consecrated by usage, the English would avail themselves of it to assert it as a right, as they have availed themselves of the tolerance of governments to establish the infamous principles, that the flag of a nation does not cover goods, and to give to their right of blockade an arbitrary extension, which infringes on the sovereignty of every state; we have decreed and do decree as follows:

"1. Every ship, to whatever nation it may belong, that shall have submitted to be searched by an English ship, or to a voyage to England, or shall have paid any tax whatsoever to the English government, is thereby, and for that alone, declared to be denationalized, to have forfeited the protection of its king, and to have become English property.

"2. Whether the ships thus denationalized by the arbitrary measures of the English government, enter into our ports, or those of our allies, or whether they fall into the hands of our ships of war, or of our privateers, they are declared to be good and lawful prize.

"3. The British islands are declared to be in a state of blockade, both by land and sea. Every ship of whatever nation, or whatsoever the nature of its cargo may be, that sails from the ports of England, or those of the English colonies, and of the countries occupied by English troops, and proceeding to England, or to the English colonies, or to countries occupied by English troops, is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the present Decree; and may be captured by our ships of war, or our privateers, and adjudged to the captor.

"4. These measures, which are resorted to only in just retaliation of the barbarous system adopted by England, which assimilates its legislation to that of Algiers, shall cease to have any effect with respect to all nations who shall have the firmness to compel the English government to respect their flag. They shall continue to be rigorously in force as long as that government does not return to the principle of the law of nations which regulates the relations of civilized states in a state of war. The provisions of the present Decree shall be abrogated and null in fact, as soon as the English abide again by the principles of the law of nations, which are also the principles of justice and honour.

"All our ministers are charged with the execution of the present Decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws."

1808, *April 17th.* By a Decree, dated at Bayonne, all American vessels then in the ports of France and such as should come in thereafter, were ordered to be seized.

An explanatory note of the 25th of April, 1808, addressed to the American minister, at Paris, stated, that the Decree of the 17th instant directed the seizure of vessels coming into the ports of France after its own date, because no vessel of the United States could then navigate the seas without infracting a law of the said states,[21] and thus furnishing a presumption that they do so on British account, or in British connexion.

1810, *March 23d.* A Decree, dated at Rambouillet, was issued by the government of France. All vessels, that sailed under the flag of the United States, or such as were owned in whole or in part by any citizen thereof, which, from the 20th of March, 1809, had entered, or should thereafter enter the ports of the French empire, or those of their colonies, or of the countries occupied by the French, were directed to be seized and sold; and the proceeds of the sales were deposited in the "caisse d'amortissment."

The Decree aforesaid was declared to be the consequence of the act of Congress, of the 1st of March, 1809, prohibiting the entrance of the ports, harbours and rivers of the United States, to all French vessels.

III. *Hostile Decrees of the French Agents in the West Indies.*

1797, *August 1st.* Horses were declared to be contraband of war.

1797, *February 1st.* Neutral vessels bound to the windward and leeward islands of America, viz. Martinique, St. Lucie, Tobago, Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo, Port au Prince, Saint Marcs, l'Archaye and Jeremie, were authorized to be captured.—These islands were then in the possession of the British, or they were defended by emigrants.

1797, *November 27th.* American vessels going to or coming from British ports, were authorized to be captured.

1805, *February 5th.* All persons, found on board vessels bound to or coming from any of the ports in Hispaniola, or such ports as were in the possession of the rebels, were to suffer death.

IV. *Spanish Decrees, &c.*

1800, *February 15th.* Gibraltar was declared to be in a state of blockade.

(21) The Embargo Act, passed 22d December, 1807.

1807, *February 19th.* A decree, in imitation of that dated at Berlin, in 1806, was published.

1808, *January 3d.* A decree, in imitation of that dated at Milan, in 1807, was published.

Under the authority of the hostile orders and decrees recited, our ships, with their rich cargoes, were swept from the ocean, and carried into the ports of the belligerents. Their condemnation, as good prize to the captors, commonly followed; they were seldom released and permitted to proceed to their original destination. Valuable cargoes perished, and were sacrificed on account of the sale not being in the proper market; in all the cases the consequences of irregular markets attended these transactions, besides which, the captured had to pay enormous costs of suit; and many of the adventures proved ruinous to the shippers.

Our catalogue of the captures above mentioned, for the want of materials, is very limited and short of the whole number. "It was stated in the House of Peers, that six hundred American vessels were seized, or detained in British ports, between the 6th of November, 1793, and the 28th of March, 1794!"(22)

The following list was compiled from a report of the Secretary of State, laid before Congress, on the 6th of July, 1812.

I. *Of the Captures made by the British.*

In 1803 there were captured	20	vessels.
1804	39	
1805	116	
1806	131	
1807	194	
To which are added as estimated	28	
Total captured antecedent to the Orders in Council of November 11th, 1807	528	
In 1807 there were captured subsequent to the said Orders in Council	62	vessels.
1808	108	
1809	45	
1810	55	

(22) Macpherson, loc. citat. vol. iv. p. 285.

In 1811	79
1812	24
Captures made at a period not precisely known	16
Total captures subsequent to the Orders in Council	389
Grand total of British captures from 1803 to 1812	917

II. *Of the Captures made by the French.*

In 1803 there were captured	17 vessels.
1804	90
1805	64
1806	23
In 1803, 1804, 1805, or 1806, the period not precisely ascertained	12
Total captures made prior to the Berlin and Milan Decrees	206
Ditto during the operation of these Decrees	307
	513

Captures made since the revocation of the above Decrees, viz.

In 1810	6
1811	29
1812	7
1810, 1811, or 1812	3
Total captures made since the revocation of the Decrees above mentioned	45
Grand total of the captures made by the French	558

III. *The Captures and Seizures by the Neapolitans,*

Amounted to	47

IV. *The Cases of Capture pending in the Danish Tribunals,*

On the 30th of May, 1811, amounted to	26
The vessels captured by the Danes, in 1811, amounted to	44
Total captured, seized and detained by the Danes	70

For the want of information, the captures made by Spain could not be reported.

Recapitulation, viz.

Captures by the	British	917
Ditto	French	558
Ditto	Neapolitans	47
Ditto	Danes	70
	Grand total	1,592 vessels.

Of the vessels captured by the British, antecedent to the Orders in Council, 243 were condemned, 150 acquitted, and 88 released; of those made subsequently thereto, 200 were condemned, 191 acquitted, and 93 released or restored; the trial of 102 vessels, was pending and appeals made.

Of the vessels captured by the French, antecedent to the Berlin and Milan Decrees, 174 were condemned and burnt, 4 acquitted and compromised, and 21 released; of those made during the operation of the decrees, 209 were condemned and burnt, 33 acquitted and compromised, and 88 released; of those made after the revocation of the decrees, 28 were condemned and burnt, 10 acquitted and compromised, and 11 released; of 30 vessels of every description the result had not been ascertained.

Of the vessels captured by the Neapolitans, 41 were confiscated and condemned, 2 restored, and 4 not accounted for.

Of the vessels captured by the Danes subsequent to the 30th of May, 1811, 8 were condemned, and 36 acquitted; of those made to the 30th of May, 1811, whose cases were pending in the tribunals, 12 were condemned, and 14 acquitted.

The above account presents a faint view of the distressed condition of our foreign commerce, at a time when we were said to be at peace with all nations; when our merchant vessels were not permitted to be armed, and reprisals were unauthorized.(23)

(23) The following account of captures made by our forces during the war with Great Britain, was taken from Niles's Weekly Register, for 12th of August, 1815; it is there stated, that "the number of vessels captured and satisfactorily accounted for, during a war of two years and eight months, is 1,634. The vessels captured which arrived safely in port, were divested or destroyed at sea, including a few ransomed, I estimate at no less than 1,750, and the whole amount captured at 2,500, allowing 750 to have been recaptured." The foregoing statements were the result of much investigation; our author says, that he read

The commerce of the United States was again resumed in 1809; the export trade during that and the following years, was of greater value, as it related to the domestic products exported, than was the annual value of that branch of our commerce, calculated on the average of the ten years from 1802 to 1812, both inclusive. During the fiscal[24] year 1811, which included nine months of the calendar year, more than three of which were subsequent to the declaration of the war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain, our export trade was again depressed; and during the continuance of the war in 1812, 1813 and 1814, it was further diminished; but in the fiscal year of 1814, which included nine months of the calendar year of 1815, and more than seven months of the peace, made by the Treaty of Ghent, the value of our export trade was again very much augmented, and surpassed the annual value of that, calculated on the average of the ten years above specified.

The following Statement shows the annual value of the domestic articles exported from the United States, for several periods, each consisting of five years; the result is founded on the average of the five years, which constitute each of the periods.

From 1795 to 1799 both inclusive.	From 1800 to 1804 both inclusive.	From 1805 to 1809 both inclusive.	From 1810 to 1814 both inclusive.
Dollars. 32,822,965	Dollars. 42,048,366	Dollars. 34,631,848	Dollars. 30,618,196

In the period, from 1800 to 1804, the annual increase of the monied amount of the domestic exports from the United States, was more than 33⅓ per centum more than that of the period of 1795 to 1799; from 1805 to 1809, the amount was diminished, equal to 20 per centum of that of the preceding period, and only amounted to one-sixth more than that of the first period exhibited in the statement; from 1810 to 1814 there was a further diminution, of more than 12 per centum of their amount in the period immediately preceding; and they fell to one-sixteenth below the value of the first period of the statement: the several variations may be readily explained, by a reference to

" the journal of every vessel that was published, and examined in the course of the war, not less than *ten* and perhaps *twelve thousand columns of ship news*," to make up the list of prizes, and collect the facts that belonged to the war on the ocean.

(24) The fiscal or revenue year, in the United States, commences on the 1st day of October, and terminates on the 30th day of September of the succeeding year.

the circumstances, occasioned by the orders and restrictions which we have already noticed.

SECTION II.

OF THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.[25]

The domestic exports of the United States, consist principally of such articles as are necessary for the subsistence of man, and the raw materials adapted to the manufacturing nations in Europe.

It is fallacious to estimate the commercial prosperity of a nation by the monied value of the exports; ruin has often followed an enormous export trade; for proofs, we need only refer to the embarrassments and bankruptcies, which occurred in Great Britain, after they had shipped many valuable cargoes to Spanish and Portuguese America; many of our citizens continue to smart under the sacrifices which followed their ill advised operations in the north of Europe, during the continuance of the French continental system.

The quantities of the articles exported, will be a more accurate test of the capacity and industry of our population, than can be had from their estimated money value; the same articles, in different years, have varied more than 25 per centum in their value.[26] The accounts of the quantities of the merchandise exported, are made up from the entries of the exporters, returned quarterly, to the Treasury Department, by the collectors of the several ports. To the returns, the collectors affix the prices at the ports respectively, and the Treasury valuations are made from the average of the prices, stated for the principal ports in the United States.

Our experience does not furnish the evidence, that our exporting capacity, as

(25) The returns of the merchandise exported, only relate to the shipments to foreign countries; our Custom houses do not notice the merchandise transported coastwise.

(26) In 1809, flour was valued at 6 dollars per barrel, and in 1813 at 11 dollars; in 1809, wheat at 1.25 per bushel, and in 1813 at 1.75; in 1807, tobacco at 88 dollars per hhd. and in 1810 at 60 dollars; in 1803, Sea Island cotton at 20 cents per lb.; in 1806 at 30 cents, and in 1816 at 47 cents. In 1806, upland cotton at 22 cents per lb.; in 1812 at 9 cents, and in 1816 at 27 cents. In 1817, Sea Island cotton was valued at 40 cents, and the upland at 25 cents per lb.

it respects the staples of the United States, acquired a regular annual augmentation; the increase of our domestic exports was not in proportion to the augmentation of our population. We were in some degree prepared to learn, that our domestic products, for exportation, had not increased in quantity, in the ratio of the increase of our population; because nations, as they grow rich, also lessen their industry, consume and waste more.

A Statement showing the quantities of the enumerated articles, annually exported from the United States during the specified periods of five years. The exports in 1790 are the basis for comparison, and are also included in the second column; the results for the several periods, are the annual average of the five years composing each period.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTED.		Exported during the year 1790.	Exported annually from 1790 to 1794.	Exported annually from 1795 to 1799.	Exported annually from 1800 to 1804.	Exported annually from 1805 to 1809.	Exported annually from 1810 to 1814.	Exported during the year 1817.
Ashes, Pot,	tons	3,083	3,983	4,627	4,073	5,002	2,702	8,348
Pearl,	do.	3,197	2,505	2,024	1,598	2,222	757	2,191
Beef,	barrels	62,371	81,148	50,024	93,042	59,596	39,214	37,889
Cotton,	lbs.	(27)	(27)	(27)	(27)	(27)	(27)	(27)
Flour,	barrels	619,681	806,911	596,140	1,031,615	788,205	1,039,092	1,479,198
Fish, dried	quintals	383,237	388,137	403,225	479,229	358,728	115,512	267,514
pickled	barrels	57,424	48,790	67,019	76,967	46,089	25,247	44,426
Flaxseed,	bushels	409,444	363,930	268,896	277,923	236,268	220,115	222,594
Indian Corn,	do.	1,713,241	1,614,005	1,018,305	1,661,085	554,843	1,451,920	387,454
Pork,	barrels	26,635	51,746	50,971	83,015	34,977	18,093	14,462
Rice,	tierces	73,329	108,651	107,810	78,348	90,959	91,622	79,296
Tobacco,	hogsheads	101,272	83,531	74,100	84,453	58,619	31,140	62,365
Tar,	barrels	51,044	53,618	52,712	62,980	71,234	58,573	37,120
Pitch,	do.	3,818	11,468	7,145	6,158	5,333	6,228	8,378
Rosin,	do.	228	7,795	9,802	5,032	5,714	7,252	8,038
Turpentine,	do.	58,107	43,195	43,696	61,766	57,098	46,648	73,484
Wheat,	bushels	1,018,339	832,149	15,362	270,358	548,576	115,365	96,407

In 1790, our commerce was free and unshackled; it did not suffer under the orders of foreign governments, and our exports were then made under ordi-

(27) In 1789, a member from South Carolina stated, in the House of Representatives of the United States, that the people of the southern states intended to cultivate cotton; and added "*if good seed could be procured he hoped they might succeed.*" Debates of Congress, vol. i. p. 79. Prior to 1802 the cotton wool exported from the United States was blended with that of other countries; no discrimination was made of its origin. On the average of the five years, from 1802 to 1806, that of American growth, annually exported, amounted to 42,147,653 lbs.; from 1807 to 1811, the annual exportation was 49,165,553 lbs., and in 1817, 85,649,328 lbs. In 1814, there was 97.67 per centum more of American cotton wool exported, than in 1802.

nary circumstances. The trade, from 1800 to 1804, was in a very favourable situation; but few of our vessels were captured. By a comparison, of that period, with 1790, we annually exported of

Pot-ash . .	32.11	per centum	more than we did in	1790.
Pearl-ash .	50.01	do.	less	do.
Beef . . .	32.96	do.	more	do.
Flour . . .	66.47	do.	do.	do.
Fish, dried .	25.04	do.	do.	do.
Do. pickled	34.03	do.	do.	do.
Flaxseed . .	32.12	do.	do.	do.
Indian corn .	3.04	do.	less	do.
Pork . .	211.67	do.	more	do.
Rice . . .	6.84	do.	do.	do.
Tobacco . .	16.67	do.	less	do.
Tar . . .	23.38	do.	more	do.
Pitch . . .	61.28	do.	do.	do.
Rosin . .	2,107.01	do.	do.	do.
Turpentine .	6.29	do.	do.	do.
Wheat . . .	73.45	do.	less	do.

Although the average annual result for the period consisting of the five years, from 1800 to 1804, exhibits the quantities of some of the articles greater than they were in 1790, an examination of the detailed returns of the exports, for those years, will show that the quantities, during some of those years, had been diminished.

The principal exports from the several states, are as follows, viz. from

New-Hampshire. Lumber, ship timber, whale oil, flaxseed, live stock, beef, pork, Indian corn, pot and pearl ashes, dried and pickled fish.

Massachusetts. Pot and pearl ashes, staves, flaxseed, bees wax, masts, provisions, beef, pork, dried and pickled fish, whale and spermaceti oils, whalebone, lumber, candles, shoes, nails, barley, hops, butter and cheese.

Rhode Island. The same as from Massachusetts, except pot and pearl ashes; in addition large quantities of cotton and linen manufactures.

Connecticut. The same as Massachusetts, except pot and pearl ashes; in addition mules, oxen and cider.

Vermont. Pot and pearl ashes, pork, beef, wheat flour, grain, butter, cheese, lumber and horses.

New-York. Wheat, most kinds of grain, flour, pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, and flaxseed.

New-Jersey. Beef, pork, flour, Indian corn, cider and leather.

Pennsylvania. All kinds of grain, wheat, flour, Indian corn, flaxseed, various manufactures.

Delaware. Indian corn, wheat, flour and lumber.

Maryland. Wheat, flour, grain, Indian corn, tobacco, pork, flaxseed and pig iron.

Virginia. Tobacco, wheat, flour, Indian corn, beef, pork and coals.

North Carolina. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, lumber, spars, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, bees and myrtle wax, pork, cotton and rice.

South Carolina. Cotton, rice, tobacco, Indian corn, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, timber and indigo.

Georgia. Cotton, rice, tobacco, indigo, timber, naval stores, Indian corn and deer-skins.

Kentucky. Indian corn, wheat, flax, hemp, tobacco, pork, whiskey and rope yarns.

Tennessee. Horses, cattle, beef, ginseng, cotton, flax, hemp, pork, flour, deer-skins, lumber and tobacco.

Ohio. Flour, provisions, flax, hemp, tobacco and cattle.

Louisiana. Cotton, sugar,[28] tobacco, rice and Indian corn.

The domestic productions of the United States, exported during the ten years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1802, and ending on the 30th of September, 1812, in the aggregate, were estimated at . . .	374,545,834 Dolls.
The foreign merchandise re-exported during the above period	305,635,639
Making the value of the exports, of every description	680,181,473
Or, the annual value of the domestic exports, from the United States, calculated on the average of the ten years, amounted to	37,454,583
The annual value of the foreign merchandise re-exported, amounted to	30,563,563
And the annual value of the exports of every description to	68,018,147

(28) In 1815, the sugar made on the banks of the Mississippi river alone, was estimated at 10,000,000 lbs. Brackenridge's account of Louisiana, in Johnson's edition of Guthrie's Geography.

The following Statement exhibits the domestic exports from the United States, together with the several sources whence they were obtained, during the ten years above mentioned.

	Total value exported during the 10 years.	Annual value exported, calculated on the average of the 10 years.	Proportion of the value of each class, to the total value of the domestic products exported.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Of the produce of the Sea,	21,243,423	2,124,342	5.59 per centum.
of the Forest,	44,049,466	4,404,946	11.59 do.
of Agriculture,	278,750,262	27,875,026	73.36 do.
of Manufactures,	20,960,000	2,096,000	5.51 do.

In 1790, the total value of the exports, was in the proportion of 4.84 dollars for each inhabitant.

In 1800, the domestic produce exported amounted to 8.92 dollars, the foreign merchandise re-exported to 8.76 dollars, and the exports of every description to 17.68 dollars for each inhabitant.

In 1810, the domestic exports amounted to 6.25 dollars, the foreign merchandise re-exported to 2.21 dollars, and the exports of every description to 8.46 dollars for each of the inhabitants of the United States.

During the year, which commenced on the 1st of October, 1806, and terminated on the 30th of September, 1807, the export trade arrived at the maximum, viz. 108,343,150 dollars; if we admit that the population then amounted to 6,300,000 persons, the domestic exports were in the proportion of 7.73 dollars, the foreign merchandise re-exported 9.46 dollars, and the exports of every description 17.19 dollars for each inhabitant.

The following Statement shows the average annual value of the Domestic Products; of the Foreign Merchandise re-exported, and of the Merchandise of every description exported from each of the United States; also the proportion of each kind of Merchandise exported from each state respectively, compared with the total amount thereof exported from the United States. The results are founded on calculations for the ten years, from 1802 *to* 1812.[29]

STATES.	DOMESTIC PRODUCE.		FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.	
	Amount annually exported.	Proportion of the annual value exported to the total annual value exported from all the states.	Amount annually exported.	Proportion of the annual value exported, to the total annual value exported from all the states.	Amount annually exported.	Proportion of the annual value exported, to the total annual value exported from all the states.
	Dolls.		Dolls.		Dolls.	
New-Hampshire	312,225	0.83 per centum	139,072	0.45 per centum	451,297	0.66 per centum
Vermont	185,246	0.49 do.	45,110	0.14 do.	230,357	0.33 do.
Massachusetts	5,347,764	14.28 do.	8,103,476	26.51 do.	13,451,241	19.77 do.
Rhode Island	756,157	2.01 do.	695,574	2.27 do.	1,451,732	2.13 do.
Connecticut	1,065,148	2.84 do.	49,948	0.16 do.	1,115,096	1.63 do.
New-York	7,822,746	23.55 do.	7,693,404	25.17 do.	15,516,150	22.81 do.
New-Jersey	80,981	0,21 do.	10,842	0.03 do.	91,823	0.13 do.
Pennsylvania	4,155,151	11.09 do.	6,479,588	21.20 do.	10,634,740	15.63 do.
Delaware	97,030	0.26 do.	172,850	0.56 do.	269,880	0.39 do.
Maryland	3,385,378	9.03 do.	4,867,300	15,92 do.	8,252,678	12.13 do.
Virginia	4,101,923	10.95 do.	256,135	0.83 do.	4,358,058	6.40 do.
North Carolina	626,488	1.67 do.	6,235	0.02 do.	632,723	0.93 do.
South Carolina	4,771,258	12.74 do.	1,437,348	4.70 do.	6,208,606	9.12 do.
Georgia	1,745,889	4.66 do.	19,293	0.06 do.	1,765,189	2.57 do.
Ohio	11,875	0.03 do.	——	——	11,875	0.01 do.

For the want of *data*, Louisiana is omitted in the preceding statement. The states of Kentucky and Tennessee are not noticed as exporting states, because their surplus products are exported from New-Orleans. In the first five months of 1812, produce valued at two millions of dollars,[30] had been received at New-Orleans, from the upper country, which consisted principally of flour, cotton, bacon, lead, whiskey, pork, Indian corn, tobacco and rope yarns; most of these articles were the growth of Kentucky and Tennessee.

We must not suppose, that the productions reported by the custom houses, as the exports of any one state, are exclusively of the growth, produce or manufacture of the state for which they are returned. The intercourse and exchanges, amongst the several states, are so constant, as to make it very difficult to ascertain, with accuracy, the origin of the merchandise exported. In a national view,

(29) The annual value of the exports from Great Britain, calculated on the average of the nine years from 1766 to 1774, amounted to £16,000,000 sterling, or 70,000,000 of dollars, only 2,381,853 dollars more than that of the exports from the United States, calculated on the average of the ten years, from 1802 to 1812.

(30) Brackenridge, loc. citat.

such a discrimination is not material, however gratifying it might be, to the most productive states, to ascertain the extent of their surplus industry. The produce of Kentucky has been transported, over land, to Baltimore and Philadelphia, whence it was exported to foreign countries; the productions of New-Jersey, are usually shipped for foreign markets, in the ports of New-York and Pennsylvania; whilst those of the southern states swell the export lists of all the middle, northern and eastern states.(31) This intercourse is essential to the people of the eastern states, where the labour of the agriculturalist has to contend against the difficulties of soil and climate; in these states many of the inhabitants abandon the land to vex the ocean, and occupy their tonnage for the transportation of the valuable productions of the southern states, to foreign countries. In 1809, the articles of American growth, exported from the ports of Boston and Charlestown, in Massachusetts, were estimated at 4,009,029 dollars; of this amount the rice, cotton, flour, tobacco, staves and naval stores exported, (none of them the produce of Massachusetts,) amounted to more than one half of the value of the merchandise exported from the ports aforesaid. In 1810 and 1811, the following merchandise of American growth, not the produce of Massachusetts, was exported from the port of Boston, viz:

MERCHANDISE.	1810.		1811.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.
Tar, barrels	13,471	36,966	14,037	42,111
Pitch, do.	2,105	8,527	3,081	11,850
Rosin, do.	1,349	5,402	1,535	5,334
Turpentine, do.	4,773	19,189	4,602	14,239
Flour, do.	56,190	542,041	68,584	685,840
Rice, tierces	10,677	214,718	5,382	110,500
Cotton, Sea Island, pounds	13,785	4,034	9,540	2,671
Do. Upland do.	5,376,227	907,207	1,476,537	223,899
Tobacco, hogsheads	2,459	169,250	2,850	185,285
		1,907,334		1,281,729

The total value of the domestic produce exported, in 1810,
from the port of Boston, amounted to . . . . . 3,589,680 dollars.
Of which sum, the articles of American growth, not the produce of Massachusetts, were estimated at 1,907,334

Leaving . . . . . 1,682,346 dollars.

(31) It rarely happens, that the productions of the northern states, after they have been carried to the southern, are exported to foreign countries.

for the value of other American productions exported in 1810, from the port aforesaid; from that amount, we may further subtract 221,349 dollars, for 10,782 barrels of bread; 1,553,000 staves; 13,851 pounds of sugar; 5,842 pounds of indigo; 123,051 bushels of Indian corn, *exclusively* the productions of other states, which will leave 1,460,997 dollars for the value of the produce of Massachusetts exported; and is much less than one half of the amount of the domestic articles exported from the port of Boston in 1810.

In 1811, the articles of American growth, exported from Boston, amounted to . . . . . 3,047,641 dollars,
Of which the articles not the produce of the state of Massachusetts, were estimated at 1,281,729

Leaving . . . . . 1,765,912 dollars,

for the remaining American productions exported; from which may be deducted for the staves, Indian corn, bread, indigo, &c. the sum of 277,270 dollars, which will leave only 1,488,642 dollars, for the merchandise, exclusively the produce of Massachusetts; and is less than one half the value of the domestic productions exported from Boston in 1811. The value of the tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, flour, rice, cotton and tobacco, exported from Boston, in 1810, amounted to 53.13 per centum of the total value of the domestic produce thence exported; and in 1811, the same articles amounted to 42.05 per centum of said produce, exported as aforesaid.

Other states afford similar results; in 1810, the domestic produce exported from the port of Philadelphia, was estimated at . . . . 4,804,906 dollars.
The cotton, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, rice and tobacco, none of them the productions of Pennsylvania, were valued at 1,277,023

Leaving . . . . . 3,527,883 dollars,

for the value of the remaining American productions; or, the merchandise last enumerated, constituted 26.55 per centum of the total value of the American produce, exported from Philadelphia, in 1810. In 1811, the domestic produce exported from Philadelphia, amounted to . . . . . 6,020,754 dollars,
Of this sum, the merchandise enumerated, amounted to . . 707,472

Leaving . . . . . 5,313,282 dollars,

for the remaining American produce so exported; or the enumerated merchandise amounted to 11.75 per centum of the total value of the domestic produce exported.

After we pass the state of Virginia, in a south direction, the exports, from the states respectively, consist in a greater proportion of the productions

of the state, from whose ports they are transported to the other states and to foreign countries. We should not confound the *commercial* capacity of a state, with its *navigating* or *carrying* faculty. Commerce rests upon surplus production; transportation is mechanical, and may be equally well performed by one nation as another; for example, the people of Great Britain cannot grow cotton wool, though they may carry that which is the produce of other countries. The commercial and navigating occupations of nations, are regulated by the climate, soil, habits, industry of the population, and the geographical position of the country. The southern are the most productive, i. e. the most commercial, and the least navigating of the Atlantic states; on the contrary, the eastern or the New-England states, are the most navigating, and the least commercial of the said states. If we adopt any general rule on this subject, it must be, that the commerce of the individual states, on the Atlantic coast, is in the inverse ratio of their tonnage.

The state of South Carolina, according to the annual returns from the Treasury Department, ranks as the third in a list of the states, founded on the amount of their domestic exports; whereas, from her productive capacity, she is entitled to be at the head of the list of the commercial states. From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1815, there was exported from Charleston, (S. C.) 5,595,973 lbs. of Sea Island, and 20,733,673 lbs. of upland cotton, and 92,749 bbls. of rice, estimated at 7,863,328 dollars; all the other produce exported from that port, was valued at only 385,471 dollars; making an aggregate of 8,248,799 dollars.(32)

The population of the southern states is almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits; that of the middle states partakes of a mixed character; their productions are less valuable than those of the south, and a navigating faculty is more apparent; as we proceed east and north, from New-York, navigation becomes more general, whilst the power of production is diminished. A view of the map of the United States, will demonstrate, why the states of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, make the city of New-Orleans their *entrepot;* why the productions of North Carolina pass through the ports of Virginia, and why New-Jersey tends to swell the catalogues of the exports from Philadelphia and New-York;—it is the course of our rivers, which in a great degree determines the extent of the export trade of the several states.

(32) The reader must not confound the above amount with that returned for the fiscal year, which commenced on the 1st of October, 1814, and ended on the 30th of September, 1815.

In 1790, we exported 73,329 tierces of rice; in 1791, this article was at the maximum, and 141,762 tierces of it were then exported.

In 1790, 619,681 barrels of flour were exported; in 1817, it was at the maximum, and amounted to 1,479,198 barrels.

In 1790, 1,018,339 bushels of wheat were exported; in 1792, when at the maximum, 1,450,875 bushels were exported.

In 1790, 101,272 hogsheads of tobacco were exported; in 1791, when at the maximum, 112,428 hhds. were exported.

In 1790, the growth of American cotton wool was problematical. The extent to which the production of this raw material has been subsequently carried, enriched the nation, and very much contributed to lessen the demand for slaves. Prior to 1790, the Dutch settlements in Surinam, and other parts of the West Indies, were considered as the countries, from which the manufactories in the United States might be supplied with cotton wool. In 1791, the first parcel of cotton, of American growth, was exported from the United States, and amounted only to 19,200 lbs.! The cotton wool of the growth of the United States, exported in 1809-10, amounted to 93,361,462 lbs.; besides, in that year, it has been estimated that 16,000,000 lbs. were consumed in our manufactories. Calculated on the average of the six years, from 1806 to 1811, there was annually imported into Great Britain from the United States, 34,568,487 lbs.(33) and in 1811, 46,872,452 lbs. Calculated on the average of the five years, from 1805 to 1809, there was annually imported into Great Britain from all parts of the world, 69,181,885 lbs.(34) In 1755, the cotton manufacture, in England, was ranked "amongst the humblest of the domestic arts;" the products of this branch, were then almost entirely for home consumption: In 1797, it took the lead of all the other manufactures in Great Britain, and in 1809, gave employment to 800,000 persons, and its annual value was estimated at £30,000,000 sterling, or 132,000,000 of dollars!

(33) Naval Chronicle, for 1811, p. 281.

(34) Monthly Magazine, vol. xxx. p. 115. In 1705, only 1,170,881 lbs. of cotton wool were imported into England! In 1810, Sir Robert Peel stated, in the House of Commons, that 135,000,000 lbs. had been imported, during that year!

The following is the Official Statement of the Importations of Cotton Wool into Great Britain in and between the years 1802 *and* 1816, viz.

	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
American	107,494	106,831	104,103	124,279	124,939	171,267	37,672	301,107	389,605	128,192	95,331	37,720	48,853	103,037	166,077
Brazil	74,720	76,297	48,588	51,242	51,034	18,981	50,442			118,514	98,704	137,168	150,930	91,985	123,450
East India	8,635	10,296	2,561	1,983	7,787	11,409	12,512	35,764	79,382	14,646	2,607	1,429	13,048	22,357	30,670
Other sorts	90,634	45,474	86,358	75,116	77,978	81,010	67,512	103,511	92,186	64,789	64,563	73,219	74,800	52,840	49,235
No. of bags	281,383	238,898	241,610	252,620	261,738	282,667	168,138	440,382	561,173	326,141	261,205	249,526	287,631	270,189	369,462

A STATEMENT

Showing the estimated value of the Domestic and Foreign Merchandise annually exported from the United States to Foreign Countries.

YEARS.	Articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States.	Articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of foreign countries re-exported.	Total value of the exports from the United States.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
From the 1st of Aug. 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790	——	——	20,205,156
1st of Oct. 1790 to 30th Sept. 1791	——	——	19,012,041
Do. 1791 do. 1792	——	——	20,753,098
Do. 1792 do. 1793	——	——	26,109,572
Do. 1793 do. 1794	——	——	33,026,233
Do. 1794 do. 1795	——	——	47,989,472
Do. 1795 do. 1796	40,764,097	26,300,000	67,064,097
Do. 1796 do. 1797	29,850,206	27,000,000	56,850,206
Do. 1797 do. 1798	28,527,097	33,000,000	61,527,097
Do. 1798 do. 1799	33,142,522	45,523,000	78,665,522
Do. 1799 do. 1800	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780
Do. 1800 do. 1801	47,473,204	46,642,721	94,115,925
Do. 1801 do. 1802	36,708,189	35,774,971	72,483,160
Do. 1802 do. 1803	42,205,961	13,594,072	55,800,033
Do. 1803 do. 1804	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074
Do. 1804 do. 1805	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,021
Do. 1805 do. 1806	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,965
Do. 1806 do. 1807	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150
Do. 1807 do. 1808	9,433,546	12,997,414	22,430,960
Do. 1808 do. 1809	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203,233
Do. 1809 do. 1810	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,757,970
Do. 1810 do. 1811	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833
Do. 1811 do. 1812	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236
Do. 1812 do. 1813	25,008,152	2,847,845	27,855,997
Do. 1813 do. 1814	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441
Do. 1814 do. 1815	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753
Do. 1815 do. 1816	64,781,896	17,138,556	81,920,452
Do. 1816 do. 1817	68,313,500	19,358,069	87,671,569

A STATEMENT OF THE GOODS, WARES, AND

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From Aug. 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1790.	From 1st of Oct. 1790 to the 30th Sept. 1791.	From 1st Oct. 1791 to the 30th Sept. 1792.	From 1st Oct. 1792 to the 30th Sept. 1793.	From 1st Oct. 1793 to 30th Sept. 1794.
	Ashes pot	tons	7,050	3,083	4,473	4,359	4,854
	Do. pearl	do.	1,548	3,197	3,349	1,807	2,337
	Almonds	pounds	—	—	—	13,900	1,080
	Apples	barrels	5,898	12,352	6,582	8,994	5,634
	Bayberries	bushels	—	18	—	—	—
	Bran and shorts	do.	—	—	108	—	—
	Bricks	number	870,550	737,764	743,900	683,070	493,080
	Boats	do.	8	99	88	73	32
	Boots	pairs	—	482	513	1,167	6,111
	Boot-legs	do.	—	17	—	—	—
	Beer, cider, and porter	gallons	442	44,562	93,386	137,631	83,071
	Do. do.	dozens	—	1,029	1,063	776	417
	Do. do.	barrels	472	1,694	—	—	—
	Brimstone	pounds	—	3,280	9,025	—	—
	Blacking or lampblack	do.	—	8,518	3,842	100 hhds. & 70 lbs.	117 hhds. & 710 pkges.
	Bellows for smiths	number	—	4	1	1	—
	Cotton	pounds	2,027 bales	189,316	138,328	2,488 bags	7,222 bags
	Cables and cordage	cwt.	—	3,533	—	—	—
	Chalk	do.	—	10 tons	345	16 tons	5 tons
Candles.	Wax	boxes	5,274 lbs.	185	199	48	76
Candles.	Myrtle	do.	249 do.	348	158	18	103
Candles.	Tallow	do.	149,680 do.	2,745	3,997	9,857	20,381
Candles.	Spermaceti	do.	70,379 do.	4,560	3,938	5,874	5,162
	Cordage	cwt.	5,739 dolls.	—	4,517	469 tons	89⅓ tons
	Coal	bushels	—	3,788	13,023	14,719	2,397
	Cranberries	do.	—	720	185	166	97
	Corks	groce	—	300	12	—	665
	Cards, wool, and cotton	pairs	—	25 doz.	72	34 doz.	113 doz.
	Do. playing	packs	—	—	1,000	—	—
Coffee.	Coffee	hhds.	—	—	—	3,895	5,237
Coffee.	Do.	tierces	—	—	—	1,914	2,283
Coffee.	Do.	barrels	—	—	—	10,175	8,643
Coffee.	Do.	bags	—	—	—	8,789	14,494
Coffee.	Do.	pounds	254,752	962,977	2,136,742	10,764,549	22,762,575
Cocoa.	Cocoa	hhds.	—	—	—	12	—
Cocoa.	Do.	tierces	—	—	—	55	—
Cocoa.	Do.	barrels	—	—	—	180	—
Cocoa.	Do.	bags	—	—	—	336	—
Cocoa.	Do.	pounds	10,632	8,322	6,000	133,675	1,141,802
Carriages.	Coaches, chaises, chairs, &c.	number	220	85	25	54	27
Carriages.	Waggons	do.		25	3	48	35
Carriages.	Carts and drays	do.			44		
Copper.	Ore	pounds	—	20	28		—
Copper.	Pig	cwt.	—	216	—		—
Copper.	Sheet	pounds	—	296 cwt.	3,000	146 pkges.	—
Copper.	Manufactured, or brass and copper	do.	—	1,480	3,500		9,895 lbs.
	Duck, American	bolts	77	478	1,592	2,630	609
	Do. Russian	do.	220	235			
	Earthen ware	crates	—	—	112	175	108
	Do. do. stone	dozens	—	55	—	—	—
	Do. yellow or queen's	crates	—	157	—	—	—

MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From 1st Oct. 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795.	From 1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept 1796.	From 1st Oct 1796 to the 30th Sept. 1797.	From 1st Oct. 1797 to the 30th Sept. 1798.	From 1st Oct. 1798 to the 30th Sept. 1799.	From 1st Oct. 1799 to the 30th Sept. 1800.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to the 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to the 30th Sept. 1802.
3,145	3,661	2,191	5,855	4,669	6,760	7,228	3,398
1,835	1,423	2,045	3,796	2,495	1,261	1,297	1,785
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,875	5,502	5,118	4,231	12,781	16,593	9,022	5,825
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	80	228	150	220	195	335	616
421,600	602,700	487,160	599,800	789,336	332,222	666,817	1,546,375
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,298
4,660	7,950	6,477	3,554	10,599	6,473	4,437	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
224,075	328,883	48,664	76,991	110,340	74,763	128,588	60,595
1,179	14,002	12,794	7,200	12,622	1,721	8,307	5,499
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130 pkges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20,921 bags	6,106,729	3,788,429	9,360,005	9,532,263	17,789,803	20,911,201	27,501,075
—	8,707	7,872	9,434	5,766	12,406	10,089	10,875
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
762	9,978 lbs.	3,481 lbs.	21,179 lbs.	49,275 lbs.	13,818 lbs.	24,893 lbs.	6,488 lbs.
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28,695	1,997,398 lbs.	763,744 lbs.	982,728 lbs.	1,060,391	752,402 lbs.	1,318,199 lbs.	1,077,988 lbs.
5,998	221,903 do.	130,438 lbs.	144,149 do.	240,391 lbs.	181,321 do.	290,666 do.	135,637 do.
133.19.0.0 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,749	9,536	11,432	512	18,586	8,406	16,334	13,422
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
397½ doz.	85 doz.	1,824 doz.	103 doz.	59 doz.	1,017 doz.	368 doz.	1,090 doz.
—	200	—	3,230	377	—	3,828	3,410
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89,617	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21,596,379	62,385,117	44,521,887	49,580,927	31,987,088	38,597,479	45,106,494	36,501,998
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
525,432	928,107	875,334	3,146,445	5,970,590	4,925,518	7,012,155	3,878,526
43							
36	13,999 dolls.	9,024 dolls.	11,533 dolls.	42,470 dolls.	16,678dolls.	13,468 dolls.	23,285 dolls.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
263 pkges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3,273 dolls.	17,676 dolls.	20,532 dolls.	56,655 dolls.	50,608 dolls.	69,474 dolls.	107,030 dolls.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
753 crates &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT OF

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From Aug. 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1790.	From 1st Oct. 1790 to the 30th Sept. 1791.	From 1st Oct. 1791 to the 30th Sept. 1792.	From 1st Oct. 1792 to the 30th Sept. 1793.	From 1st Oct. 1793 to the 30th Sept. 1794.
	Flaxseed	casks	40,019	58,492	52,381	51,708	38,620
	Flax	lbs.	21,970	18,600	10,400	1,474	8,665
Drugs and Medicines.	Glauber salts	do.	—	1,580	160	—	—
	Sarsaparilla	do.	—	—	1,094	—	—
	Snake root	do.	—	—	13,087	—	—
	Pink root	do.	—	—	6,000	—	—
	Pink, China and snake root	do.	—	14,900	—	—	—
	Sassafras bark	tons	49,504 lbs.	$3\frac{1}{4}$	29	67	59
	Do. wood and root	do.		$34\frac{1}{4}$			
	Medicinal drugs in general	pkges	1,735 dolls.	—	76	52,720 lbs &281 pks.	5,699 lbs. & 375 pckges.
	Feathers	lbs.	—	900	150	—	—
	Fire-engines	number	—	—	1	—	—
	Do. buckets	do.	—	—	233	—	—
	Flints	do.	—	40,000	—	—	—
Wooden frames.	Frames of vessels	do.	—	1	—	2	2
	Do. of scows	do.	—	6	—	—	—
	Do. of boats	do.	—	10	—	—	—
	Do. of houses	do.	—	195	191	311	89
	Do. of windows and doors	do.	—	31	—	—	—
House furniture.	Bedsteads	do.		18	13		—
	Tables	do.		75	87		—
	Desks	do.		78	56		—
	Bureaus	do.		21	2		104 including tables & desks
	Clocks	do.		8	5	175 pieces and 44 packages.	—
	Clock cases	do.		3	—		—
	Sophas	do.	8,351 dolls.	59	3		39 packages of furniture in general
	Settees	do.			30		—
	Mahogany chairs	do.		—	24		
	Windsor do.	do.		5,134	3,061	3,884	1,996
	Rush do.	do.		738	60	—	
	Chests, seamen's	do.		705	269	201	50
Fisheries.	Fish, dried or smoked	quint'ls	378,721	383,237	364,898	372,825	418,907
	Do. pickled	barrels	36,804	57,424	48,277	45,440	36,809
	Do. do.	kegs	—	—	—	—	—
	Oil, whale and other fish	gallons	15,765 barrels	447,323	436,423	512,780	970,628
	Do. spermaceti	do.	5,431 do.	134,595	63,383	140,056	82,493
	Whalebone	lbs.	121,281	124,829	154,407	202,620	313,467
Grain and Pulse.	Wheat	bushels	1,124,458	1,018,339	853,790	1,450,575	696,797
	Rye	do.	21,765	36,737	12,727	1,305	696
	Indian corn	do.	2,102,137	1,713,241	1,964,973	1,233,768	1,472,700
	Buckwheat	do.	7,562	14,499	1,961	330	346
	Barley	do.	—	35	—	30	26
	Oats	do.	98,842	116,634	119,733	78,524	55,003
	Peas	do.	38,752	165,273	192,071	40,620	197,877
	Beans	do.					
	Ginseng	lbs.	813 casks	29,208	42,310	71,550 lbs. 188 pkgs.	22,232 lbs. & 189 pkgs.
	Glass ware	crates	—	21	8	47 boxes & 13 do.	643 pkges & boxes
	Do. do. for windows	boxes	—	92	4		
	Grindstones	number	203	125	259	38	1,083
	Gravestones	do.	—	—	19	—	—

EXPORTS CONTINUED.

From 1st Oct. 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795	From 1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept. 1796.	From 1st Oct. 1796 to the 30th Sept. 1797.	From 1st Oct. 1797 to the 30th Sept. 1798.	From 1st Oct. 1798 to the 30th Sept. 1799.	From 1st Oct. 1799 to the 30th Sept. 1800.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to the 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to the 30th Sept. 1802.
58,752	256,200 bush.	222,269 bush.	224,473 bush.	350,857 bush.	289,684 bush.	461,266 bush.	155,358 bush.
90,460	16,594	4,274	—	6,304	2,488	28,960	7,482
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,148	53,949 dolls.	23,110 dolls.	10,149 dolls.	15,025 dolls.	23,477 dolls.	11,900 dolls.	15,037 dolls.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179 pkges.	9,483 dolls.	22,019 dolls.	32,065 dolls.	95,181 dolls.	81,421 dolls.	90,133 dolls.	92,343 dolls.
2,686							
—							
400,818	377,713	406,016	411,175	428,495	392,726	410,948	440,954
55,999	84,558	69,782	66,827	63,542	50,388	85,935	75,819
—	5,256	7,351	6,220	15,993	12,403	10,424	13,229
810,524	1,176,650	582,425	700,040	420,949	204,468	215,522	379,976
80,856	164,045	27,556	128,758	114,264	221,762	91,684	28,470
410,664	308,314	452,127	62,805	89,552	32,636	23,106	80,334
141,273	31,226	15,655	15,021	10,056	26,853	239,929	280,281
703	4,319	1,331	2,721	1,595	8,227	31,110	2,492
1,935,345	1,173,552	804,922	1,218,231	1,200,492	1,694,327	1,768,162	1,633,283
678	32	136	27	—	851	154	1,999
—	345	479	4,066	552	432	8,796	485
64,335	59,797	38,221	46,475	57,359	57,306	100,544	70,778
186,770	155,287	71,715	128,228	47,603	27,857	53,791	90,825
			23,003	19,998	7,621	12,144	13,314
17,460 lbs. & 327 pkges.	10,713 lbs.	4,004	59,165	147,192	268,371	286,458	201,910
227 pkges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

O

STATEMENT OF

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or Value.	From August 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1790.	From 1st Oct. 1790 to the 30th Sept. 1791.	From 1st Oct. 1791 to the 30th Sept. 1792.	From 1st Oct. 1792 to the 30th Sept. 1793.	From 1st Oct. 1793 to the 30th Sept. 1794.
	Hides	number	230	704	1,602	9,278	35,146
	Horns and tips	do.	1,052 dolls.	119,776	182,064	91,142	132,600
	Hats	do.	668	435	3,440	2,777	13,235
	Honey	gallons	165 firkins	1,740	1,390	732	3,746
	Hemp	lbs.	—	1,544	2,000	—	—
	Hops	do.	—	650	2,250	73 pkges.	98,712
	Hay	tons	2,116	2,006	2,591	1,871	918
Groceries.	Sugars brown	hhds.	—	—	—	—	—
	Do. do.	tierces	—	—	—	—	—
	Do. do.	barrels	—	—	—	—	—
	Do. do.	lbs.	33,358	73,304	1,122,156	4,539,809	17,563,811
	Do. do.	bags	—	—	—	—	—
	Do. clayed	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
	Do. loaf and other refined	hhds.	—	—	—	9	6
	Do. do. do.	tierces	—	—	—	6	4
	Do. do. do.	barrels	—	—	—	59	21
	Do. do. do.	lbs.	16,429	1,157	21,760	27,554	20,335
	Do. all other	do.	—	1,200	54,000	—	—
	Chocolate	do.	29,882	497 boxes	6,692	7,432	11,684
	Spices, Pepper	do.	6,100	492	5,040	14,361	23,386
	Do.	bags	—	—	—	—	—
	Pimento	lbs.	715 bags	141,701	310,635	114,255	37,573
	Ginger	do.	—	—	18,420	478 bags	1,136 bags
	All other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
	Raisins	do.	213 casks	400	8,770	84,800	20,425
	Cloves	do.	—	900	—	500	1,900
	Cassia and Cinnamon	do.	9,392	1,778	—	351 pkges.	65 pkges.
Iron and Iron Manufactures.	Nails	casks	—	130,293 lbs.	258	144	489
	Axes	number	—	979	658	951 including hoes and spades	2,170 including hoes and spades
	Drawing knives	do.	—	24	—	—	—
	Hoes	do.	—	200	—	—	—
	Locks and bolts	do.	—	2,000	—	—	—
	Skimmers and ladles	pairs	—	15	—	—	—
	Cutlasses	number	—	72	—	—	—
	Knives and forks	do.	—	240	—	—	—
	Saws	do.	—	—	36	—	—
	Muskets	do.	100	160	42	—	50
	Shovels	do.	—	261	384	—	—
	Scythes	do.	—	48	139	—	—
	Anchors	do.	—	175	71	11	139
	Grapnals	do.	—	18	30	215	—
	Spikes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
	Chests of Carpenter's tools	do.	—	4	—	—	—
	Nail rods	tons	—	8	—	—	—
	Cambouses	number	—	—	2	—	—
	Anvils	do.	—	—	12	—	—
	Cannon	do.	—	37	83	43	20
	Shot	do.	—	1,000	1,240	13 tons	500
	Pots, kettles, and other castings	do.	—	808	2,402	3 casks, 6,117 pieces	681

EXPORTS CONTINUED.

From 1st Oct. 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795.	From 1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept. 1796.	From 1st Oct. 1796 to the 30th Sept. 1797.	From 1st Oct. 1797 to the 30th Sept. 1798.	From 1st Oct. 1798 to the 30th Sept. 1799.	From 1st Oct. 1799 to the 30th Sept. 1800.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to the 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to the 30th Sept. 1802.
27,865	40,363	108,862	11,838	72,650	33,003	3,691	953
230,134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,180 & 172 pkges.	57,416 dolls.	44,617 dolls.	63,262 dolls.	101,360 dolls.	42,076 dolls.	57,366 dolls.	31,163 dolls.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110 tons	2,090 cwt.	—	—	34 cwt.	1,540 cwt.	561 cwt.	4,310 cwt.
84,695	76,634	1,000	5,848	18,336	100	70,784	60,866
734	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
—	34,848,644	38,366,262	51,703,963	78,821,371	56,432,516	97,565,732	61,061,820
21,377,747							
—							
—							
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
739,520 including all white sugars	984,146	203,789	36,754	232,469	124,939	168,479	118,468
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,741	29,698	9,610	277,625	9,011	6,304	48,723	20,117
301,692	491,330	1,901,130	501,982	441,312	635,849	5,153,139	5,422,144
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
241,972	498,028	363,305	18,320	416,464	324,458	320,447	52,724
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6,235	156,643 dolls.	110,283 dolls.	55,175 dolls.	28,241 dolls.	80,426 dolls.	120,021 dolls.
1,741 including almonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
410 including other spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,077	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,804 including hoes and spades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,682 pieces and 82 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT OF

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or Value.	From Aug. 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1790.	From Oct. 1st. 1790 to the 30th Sept. 1791.	From 1st Oct. 1791 to the 30th Sept. 1792.	From 1st Oct. 1792 to the 30th Sept. 1793.	From 1st Oct. 1793 to the 30th Sept. 1794.
Iron and manufactures thereof.	Waggon boxes	pairs	—	50	—	—	—
	Swivels	number	—	8	—	—	—
	Iron, pig	tons	3,555	4,178¾	3,267	2,089	2,037
	bar	do.	200	349½	351	763	839½
	hoops	do.	—	16½	15	27	50
	castings in general	dolls.	—	—	—	—	—
	all manufactures of	do.	7,878	—	—	—	—
	Indigo	lbs.	—	—	—	462	1,069
	Do.	casks	612,119	497,720	371,442	690,989	283,928
	Ivory	lbs.	—	—	1	10 pkges.	2 pkges.
	Lead and shot	casks	6 tons	6,473	3,500	952	19,302
	Do. sheet and pig	lbs.	—	16½ tons & 45 sheets	25,256	1 ton & 241 pieces	3 tons
	Leather	do.	22,698	5,424	19,536	17,301 lbs. & 52 pkgs.	746,853
	Lime	bushels	—	1,320	1,878	748	2,083
Live Stock.	Horned cattle	number	5,406	4,627	4,551	3,728	3,495
	Horses	do.	8,628	6,975	5,656	4,613	1,828
	Mules	do.	237	444	1,001	1,105	1,617
	Deer	do.	—	4	2	—	—
	Sheep	do.	10,058	10,377	12,153	12,064	9,577
	Hogs	do.	5,304	16,803	21,291	9,934	5,413
	Poultry	dozens	3,704	10,217	7,316	6,428	5,097
	Merchandise not particularly enumerated	dolls.	28,156	120,000	1,710 pkges.	—	—
	Do. do.	pkges.	—	—	—	4,136	5,451
	Nankeens	pieces	11 bales	7,070	12,340	10,972	40,742
	Molasses	gallons	15,537	12,721	11,338	28,733	7,216
	Mustard	lbs.	—	710	1,120	—	—
	Millstones	number	—	2	10	2	—
Naval Stores.	Pitch	barrels	8,875	3,818	9,145	8,338	2,824
	Tar	do.	85,067	51,044	69,279	67,961	46,650
	Rosin	do.	316	228	1,337	1,715	2,480
	Turpentine	do.	28,326	58,107	67,148	36,957	20,598
	Spirits of turpentine	gallons	193 barrels	1,172	1,028	93 casks	75 casks
	Negro slaves	number	—	24	41	21	69
	Nuts	bushels	—	1,240	267	502	45
	Oil, linseed	gallons	119 barrels	90	199	1,183	697
	Powder, gun	qr. cks.	5,800 lbs,	25,854 lbs.	467	1,286	228
	Do. hair	lbs.	12,534	1,276	2,540	12,810	18,485
	Pomatum	do.	—	45	510	—	—
	Porcelain or China	chests	—	2	3	—	—
	Paper	rheams	169	—	128	75	573
	Pipes	boxes	—	1	33	48 groce	—
	Paints	kegs	4,650 lbs.	1,520 lbs.	864	102	387
	Plaster of Paris	tons	—	4	3.0.0	—	—
Spirits.	Spirits, domestic from foreign materials	galls.	370,331	513,234	948,115	665,522	274,401
	Do. from domestic do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
	Do. Foreign	do.	12,623	4,742	84,050	224,614	108,342
	Cordials	do.	236 boxes	69 cases	223 boxes.	—	—
	Reeds	number	—	15,450	157,375	123,276	22,000
	Shoes and slippers	pairs	—	7,046	8,738	15,102	92,898
	Soap	boxes	597	691	1,020	6,620	15,712

EXPORTS CONTINUED.

From 1st Oct. 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795.	From 1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept 1796.	From 1st Oct. 1796 to the 30th Sept. 1797.	From 1st Oct. 1797 to the 30th Sept. 1798.	From 1st Oct. 1798 to the 30th Sept. 1799.	From 1st Oct. 1799 to the 30th Sept. 1800.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to the 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to the 30th Sept. 1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,046	502	597	120	140	190	223	335
2,444	843	204	793	614	531	70	100
216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	453	22,001	29,861	16,578	11,174	22,798	21,106
—	160,094	135,594	173,074	271,575	372,261	300,316	317,825
2,097	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
666,926	915,635	269,639	311,457	312,133	572,999	411,140	493,220
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32,911	1,199,439	306,189	24,662	6,985	420,020	538,972	241,978
1,819,224	127,044	61,169	118,748	164,513	171,103	210,316	123,315
767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,510	4,625	3,827	4,283	5,304	9,824	8,486	9,039
2,626	4,283	1,177	2,132	6,290	4,406	5,085	6,607
1,426	1,718	1,064	993	707	151	483	1,003
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,494	6,140	3,291	4,808	9,733	9,445	11,621	12,157
4,922	6,753	3,484	4,237	3,786	14,294	7,312	5,501
4,461	5,084	2,502	3,897	5,577	6,300	6,457	6,683
2,879,198	6,794,346	7,835,456	8,967,828	18,718,477	16,126,868	17,159,016	14,906,081
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
186,526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20,124	112,257	48,559	32,350	61,911	39,122	421,628	56,959
99 pkges.	5,240	1,666	2,077	1,808	3,130	2,093	2,012
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18,083	7,979	5,192	2,592	1,881	2,682	3,091
132,866	64,600	47,397	33,898	58,254	59,410	67,487	37,497
	14,183	7,015	8,364	16,396	3,075	2,397	3,189
	41,490	53,291	40,188	40,382	33,129	35,413	38,764
23 casks	28,628	54,151	31,603	33,899	4,900	4,783	8,990
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48,995	34,721	19,759	17,016	24,227	18,857	31,564	9,099
821	2,519 lbs.	7,500 lbs.	6,875 lbs.	650 lbs.	19,562 lbs.	88,532 lbs.	212,918 lbs.
748 pkges. including perfumery.	30,561	58,694	93,256	42,141	33,887	25,021	12,542
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,636	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
939 kegs & barrels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
685,167	963,325	373,328	305,010	494,365	481,568	320,649	747,939
—	—	43,692	6,233	16,979	27,801	16,920	58,533
436,503	667,606	398,777	557,062	903,522	604,361	520,205	507,256
1,024 pakges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
142,877 and 243 packages.	212,774	106,074	155,534	137,879	68,722	133,545	59,432
43,753	2,713,729 lbs.	1,223,619 lbs.	999,854 lbs.	1,686,721 lbs.	2,284,553 lbs.	2,668,536 lbs.	1,789,302 lbs.

STATEMENT OF

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From Aug. 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1790.	From 1st Oct. 1790 to the 30th Sept. 1791.	From 1st Oct. 1791 to the 30th Sept. 1792.	From 1st Oct. 1792 to the 30th Sept. 1793.	From 1st Oct. 1793 to the 30th Sept. 1794.
Provisions.	Rice	tierces	100,845	73,329	141,762	134,611	55,026
	Flour	bbls.	724,623	619,681	824,464	1,074,639	828,405
	Ship bread and biscuits	do.	75,667	100,279	80,986	76,653	68,479
	Crackers	kegs	—	15,346	37,645	43,306	40,916
	Rye meal	bbls.	99,973	24,062	14,126	12,695	4,054
	Indian meal	do.		70,339	52,681	37,943	48,834
	Ship stuff	do.		6,484	6,180	3,871	553
	Buckwheat meal	do.		422	265	146	361
	Beef	do.	44,662	62,371	74,338	75,106	97,779
	Pork	do.	24,462	26,635	38,098	38,563	47,242
	Mutton	do.	—	—	17	—	—
	Tongues	kegs	641	—	2,418	—	—
	Neats tongues	bbls.	—	160	—	867 kegs	725 kegs
	Hams and bacon	lbs.	253,555	295,647	585,353	521,483	995,593
	Butter	firkins	8,379	16,670	11,761	9,190	36,932
	Cheese	lbs.	144,734	120,901	125,925	146,269	576,957
	Lard	do.	6,355 firkins	522,715	515,245	597,297	1,028,410
	Fresh beef	do.	—	92,269	75,092	—	—
	Fresh pork	do.	—	29,334	3,008	—	—
	Carcases of mutton	number	—	561	425	—	—
	Sausages	lbs.	—	250	1,480	2,863	1,156
	Tongues and sounds	kegs	—	—	370	209	688
	Tripes	lbs.	—	—	6,000	—	—
	Oysters pickled	kegs	272	1,228	1,973	1,591	2,218
	Potatoes	bush.	5,318 barrels	22,263	19,634	20,367	37,307
	Onions	do.	22,936 dolls.	42,420	112,207	269,380 bushels and bunches	748,885 bushels and bunches
	Oatmeal	bbls.	—	6	—	—	—
	Venison and mutton hams	lbs.	—	600	—	—	—
	Vegetables generally	dolls.	—	1,000	—	—	—
Saddlery.	Saddles	number	—	414	973	1,114	246
	Bridles	do.	—	402	869	997	208
	Coach harness	setts	—	74	6	20	—
	Waggon geers	do.	—	8	152	—	—
	Saddlery in general	dolls.	5,541	—	—	—	—
	Starch	lbs.	1,125 dolls.	160	4,920	5,440	23,920
	Snuff	do.	15,350	15,689	10,042	35,559	37,415
	Salt	bush.	31,935	4,208	1,955	1,107	16,173
	Sago	lbs.	2,319	2,382	—	—	—
	Spruce, essence of	gallons	115 boxes	94 cases	256	81 boxes	76 boxes
	Steel unwrought	lbs.	163 bundles	1,375 bundles	9,336	—	17,005
	Do. manufactured	dolls.	—	—	—	—	—
	Silk, raw	chests	177 lbs.	153 lbs.	14	104 lbs.	—
	Silver, old	ounces	—	103	276	—	—
	Seeds, garden	boxes	2,135 dolls.	1,060 lbs.	20	—	—
	Do. cotton	bush.		109	100	—	—
	Do. mustard	lbs.		660	—	—	—
	Do. hay	do.		60	—	—	—
	Madder	do.	—	1,034	—	—	—

EXPORTS CONTINUED.

From 1st. Oct. 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795.	From 1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept. 1796.	From 1st Oct. 1796 to the 30th Sept. 1797.	From 1st Oct. 1797 to the 30th Sept. 1798.	From 1st Oct. 1798 to the 30th Sept. 1799.	From 1st Oct. 1799 to the 30th Sept. 1800.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to the 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st. Oct. 1801 to the 30th Sept. 1802.
138,526	131,039	60,111	125,243	110,599	112,056	94,866	79,822
687,369	725,194	515,633	567,558	519,265	653,052	1,102,444	1,156,248
71,331	181,065	84,679	52,793	47,340	81,199	105,983	94,872
37,462	26,102	21,139	25,807	32,534	38,482	44,079	36,167
4,882	152,784 bush.	36,570 bush.	48,444 bush.	49,269 bush.	79,677 bush.	392,276 bush.	33,292 bush.
102,529	540,286 do.	254,799 do.	211,694 do.	231,226 do.	338,108 do.	919,355 do.	266,816 do.
788	8,706 cwt.	2,840 cwt.	2,591 cwt.	15,599 cwt.	432 cwt.	1,986 cwt.	1,121 cwt.
—	1,076 bush.	286 bush.	84 bush.	754 bush.	93 bush.	1,907 bush.	3,260 bush.
96,149	92,521	51,812	89,421	91,321	75,045	75,331	61,520
88,193	73,881	40,125	33,115	52,268	55,467	70,779	78,239
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
363 bbls. & kegs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,778,564	2,096,177	1,081,008	1,105,584	1,412,005	1,173,244	2,034,630	1,588,267
28,389	2,554,885 lbs.	1,255,435 lbs.	1,313,563 lbs.	1,314,502 lbs.	1,822,341 lbs.	2,830,016 lbs.	2,361,576 lbs.
2,343,093	1,794,536	1,256,109	1,183,234	1,164,590	913,843	1,674.834	1,332,224
1,490,554	1,124,971 lbs.	731,511	876,773 lbs.	1,451,657 lbs.	1,633,562 lbs.	2,376,500 lbs.	1,958,400 lbs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,406	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48,208	48,767	41,333	69,805	40,353	56,253	104,186	80,798
647,351 bushels & bunches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3,880 bush.	2,000 bush.	200 bush.	1,637 bush.	347 bush.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174 pkges.	4,823	2,105	748	3,141	5,128	1.976	14,130
16,753	51,816	24,469	26,102	26,329	90,445	203,360	7,735
129,436	267,046	73,257	114,151	109,682	41,453	52,297	43,161
36,915	52,163	65,703	101,214	99,991	38,703	70,067	42,832
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
546 pkges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
927 cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	33 lbs.	47 lbs.	—	92 lbs.	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT OF

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From Aug. 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1790.	From 1st Oct. 1790 to the 30th Sept. 1791.	From 1st Oct. 1791 to the 30th Sept. 1792.	From 1st Oct. 1792 to the 30th Sept. 1793.	From 1st Oct. 1793 to the 30th Sept. 1794.
	Pearl	boxes	—	—	—	67	—
	Printing presses	number	—	4	—	—	—
	Types	boxes	—	3	—	—	—
	Toys for children	dozens	—	112½	—	—	—
	Tin	boxes	—	9	—	—	57
	Do. manufactured	dozens	—	15½	46	—	—
Skins and Furs.	Morocco	number	—	132	—		—
	Deer and moose	do.	—	1,063	—		—
	Bear, wolf, and tyger	do.	—	37	—		—
	Calf in hair	do.	—	402	27		—
	Elk	do.	—	—	79		—
	Bear	do.	—	—	351		—
	Seal	do.	—	2,672	19,336		—
	Sheep	do.	—	—	165		—
	Deer	do.	33,009 dolls.	—	444	426,318 pounds and 28,569 packages	—
	Do.	lbs.	—	49,011	158,364		—
	Do.	pkges.	—	—	829		—
	Beaver	lbs.	—	—	4,700		—
	Otter	number	—	100	610		—
	Sable	do.	—	—	22		—
	Tyger, fox, mink, &c.	do.	—	—	408		—
	Skins and furs unknown	pkges.	—	132,000 dolls.	929		1,329
	Do. do. do.	dolls.	60,515	—	—		38,776 pieces
	Tobacco	hhds.	118,460	101,272	112,428	59,947	72,958
	Do. manufactured	lbs.	—	81,122	117,874	137,784	19,370
	Tallow	do.	200,020	317,195	152,622	309,366	130,012
	Tow cloth	yards	67 pieces	6,850	3,833	14,947	21,363
	Twine	lbs.	—	19¾ cwt.	612	3,760	5,711
	Teas, bohea	chests	1,672	17¼	44	21,521 lbs.	46,336 lbs.
	Do. souchong	do.		492	275	3,020 do.	7,718 do.
	Do. hyson	do.		2,235¾	1,198	17,672 do.	48,238 do.
	Do. other green	do.		178	92	7,725 do.	3,263 do.
	Vinegar	gallons	24 casks	2,248	5,811	3,473	17,463
	Varnish	barrels	—	60 gallons	13	24	12
	Brandy	gallons	97 casks	158	—	—	—
	Do. peach	do.	—	753	—	—	—
	Gin	cases	—	3,817	—	10,761	5,970
	Do.	jugs	—	3,039	—	—	—
	Do.	gallons	18,025	10,252	—	—	—
Wines.	Madeira, malmsey and London particular	do.	1,074 pipes	76,466	22,145	49,180	6,135
	Do. all other	do.		—	—	—	—
	Sherry and St. Lucar	do.		—	—	—	—
	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do.		—	—	—	—
	Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, &c.	do.		—	—	—	—
	All other in cases	do.		—	—	—	—
	Burgundy and Champaign	dozens		—	—	—	—
	Claret and other, in bottles	do.		—	—	—	—

EXPORTS CONTINUED.

From 1st Oct. 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795.	From 1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept. 1796.	From 1st Oct. 1796 to the 30th Sept. 1797.	From 1st Oct. 1797 to the 30th Sept. 1798.	From 1st Oct. 1798 to the 30th Sept. 1799.	From 1st Oct 1799 to the 30th Sept. 1800.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to the 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to the 30th Sept. 1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
290 pkges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,196 pkges. & 24,903 lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79,296 pieces	273,201	288,591	355,487	493,724	308,262	281,639	316,030
61,050	69,018	58,167	68,567	96,070	78,680	103,758	77,721
20,263	29,181	12,805	142,269	416,076	457,713	472,282	233,591
49,515	187,403	26,012	16,610	19,926	15,079	37,142	32,863
261,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
219	74,547 lbs.	73,009 lbs.	70,397 lbs.	30,135 lbs.	938,376 lbs.	669,208 lbs.	389,263 lbs.
409	9,327 do.	8,668 do.	50,286 do.	18,989 do.	42,905 do.	211,920 do.	613,312 do.
671	30,531 do.	45,393 do.	41,396 do.	40,176 do.	152,093 do.	488,348 do.	613,583 do.
322	20,923 do.	5,280 do.	16,608 do.	7,561 do.	47,250 do.	39,277 do.	278,380 do.
41,943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157,181	198,645	46,562	164,874	34,431	17,597	29,401	35,911
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT OF

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From Aug. 1789 to the 30th of Sept. 1790.	From 1st Oct. 1790 to the 30th Sept. 1791.	From 1st Oct. 1791 to the 30th Sept. 1792.	From 1st Oct. 1792 to the 30th Sept. 1793.	From 1st Oct. 1793 to the 30th Sept. 1794.
Wines continued.	All other in bottles	dozens	included in the 1,074 pipes above mentioned.	—	500	1,330	9,463
	Do. do.	gallons		32,236	33,262	180,929	812,836
	Do. do.	hhds.		—	—	—	—
	Do. do.	casks		—	—	—	—
	Do. do.	barrels		—	—	—	—
	Wax, bees	lbs.	231,218	224,538	299,358	272,800	330,871
	Do. myrtle	do.	—	2,272	240	1,273	—
	Whips	number	—	146	500	—	—
Wood and Timber.	Pine boards and plank	feet	46,747,730	37,288,928	51,316,112	—	—
	Oak do. do.	do.		963,822	824,088	—	—
	Other do. do.	do.	—	3,463,673	315,707	—	—
	Scantling	do.	8,719,638	6,237,496	5,867,504	—	—
	Laths	number	—	25,500	—	—	—
	Shook casks	do.	52,558	42,032	47,615	37,863	54,200
	Timber	feet	—	2,180,137	2,323,450	—	—
	Do.	tons	—	13,775	19,391½	21,838	5,709
	Do.	pieces	—	—	18,374	12,272	6,122
	All other timber, wood and lumber	dolls.	267,831	—	—	65,846,024 feet	34,341,847 feet
	Mahogany	tons	18,531 dolls.	5	2.0.0	—	—
	Do. and logwood	pieces	—	3,251	—	—	—
	Lignum vitæ	tons	176	1,180 cwt.	180.0.0	—	—
	Dye woods and oak bark	do.	—	—	252.3.2	319	682
	Do. do.	pieces	—	—	965	—	—
	Do. do.	dolls.	—	—	—	—	—
	Staves and heading	number	36,402,301	29,061,590	29,197,309	29,734,854	25,874,073
	Shingles	do.	67,331,115	74,205,976	71,637,863	80,813,357	27,650,017
	Hoops and poles	do.	1,908,310	1,425,577	2,563,393	2,304,853	2,640,845
	Casks	do.	2,423	297	1,245	6,944	12,144
	Masts	do.	—	405	323	—	—
	Bowsprits	do.	—	42	23	—	—
	Booms	do.	—	74	—	—	—
	Breast hooks	do.	—	50	—	—	—
	Carlings	do.	—	13	—	—	—
	Spars	do.	—	4,983	3,757	5,052 including masts	1,286 including masts
	Oars and oar rafters	do.	—	41,536	39,543	20,251	14,456
	Handspikes	do.	2,361	36,714	33,775	19,169	9,333
	Pumps	do.	—	80	55	43	86
	Boxes and brakes	do.	—	56	40	—	—
	Block	do.	—	7,040	6,425	4,814	2,868
	Trunnels	do.	—	45,905	34,500	91,632	—
	Cedar and oak knees	do.	—	1,067	1,080	—	—
	Anchor stocks	do.	—	809	225	—	—
	Cedar posts	do.	—	10,453	134	—	—
	Spokes and fellows	dozens	—	12,972 pieces	8,964	22,076 pieces	6,200 pieces
	Mast hoops	do.	—	148	109	27	231 pairs
	Yokes and bows for oxen	setts	—	197	204	696 pieces	—
	Lock stocks	number	—	4,000	3,100	600	491

EXPORTS CONTINUED.

From 1st Oct. 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795.	From 1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept. 1796.	From 1st Oct. 1796 to the 30th Sept. 1797.	From 1st. Oct. 1797 to the 30th Sept. 1798.	From 1st Oct. 1798 to the 30th Sept. 1799.	From 1st Oct. 1799 to the 30th Sept. 1800.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to the 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to the 30th Sept. 1802.
23,303	30,108	77,097	55,878	62,182	43,804	54,993	42,883
785,547	1,505,427	1,519,255	1,162,883	1,689,350	1,465,234	1,447,358	1,248,311
} 12,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
312,845	317,831	188,727	149,774	172,982	203,703	177,358	223,912
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	} 53,871,476	} 43,220,969	} 52,404,392	} 56,647,098	} 68,825,280	} 71,629,831	} 80,877,657
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87,787	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,043	8,585	13,664	5,574	6,038	9,195	9,657	10,222
14,223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40,735,561 feet	120,197	109,877	116,772	72,902	73,344	61,070	102,751
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,012,759	34,588,904	33,073,521	28,073,279	34,008,287	19,375,625	37,189,498	29,808,430
38,938,814	47,307,112	51,604,896	50,915,427	58,510,460	76,027,827	81,044,316	82,110,413
3,423,601	3,711,062	3,956,340	2,328,027	2,914,089	2,121,189	3,732,086	3,831,809
5,727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,056 including masts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34,352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,775	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113 dozens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT OF

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From Aug. 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1790.	From the 1st Oct. 1790 to the 30th Sept. 1791.	From 1st Oct. 1791 to the 30th Sept 1792.	From 1st Oct. 1792 to the 30th Sept. 1793.	From 1st Oct. 1793 to the 30th Sept. 1794.
Wood and Timber continued.	Cords of wood	number	—	499	1,171	1,119	491
	Do. of oak bark	do.	—	57	292	444	404
	Oak bark ground	hhds.	—	1,040	2,921	3,108	834
	Do. and other dye	dolls.	—	—	—	—	—
	Wheelbarrows	number	—	6	42	44	34
	Corn fans	do.	—	1	1	—	—
	Waggon and cart wheels	pairs	—	25	41	36	53
	Spinning wheels	number	—	17	7	—	—
	Worm tubs	do.	—	6	2	—	—
	Tubs, pails, dishes, &c.	dozens	—	204	92	95	123
	Axe helves	do.	—	149	—	—	—
	Truss hoops	setts	—	15	—	—	—
	Logwood and Nicaragua wood	cwt.	264 tons	105½ tons	—	—	—
	Oak, pine, &c.	pieces	—	38,680	—	—	—
	All manufactures of wood	dolls.	—	—	—	—	—
	Canes and walking sticks	number	—	598	228	—	—
	Stones, sawed	do.	170	—	—	—	—
	Canvass and sail cloth	pieces	—	—	—	—	—
	Cigars	1000	—	—	—	—	—
	Earthen and glass ware	dolls.	1,990	—	—	—	—
	Bomb shells	tons	10	—	—	—	—
	Shoes and boots	pairs	5,862	—	—	—	—
	Essence of bark	gallons	—	—	—	208	—
	Sweet oil	boxes and baskets	—	—	—	1,168	1,946
	Silver sweepings	casks	—	—	—	7	—
	Wrought iron	do.	—	—	—	—	14
Value in dolls. of the merchandise exported			20,205,156	19,012,041	20,753,098	26,109,572	33,026,233

EXPORTS CONTINUED.

From 1st Oct. 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795.	From 1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept. 1796.	From 1st Oct. 1796 to the 30th Sept. 1797.	From 1st Oct. 1797 to the 30th Sept. 1798.	From 1st Oct. 1798 to the 30th Sept. 1799.	From 1st Oct. 1799 to the 30th Sept. 1800.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to the 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to the 30th Sept. 1802.
169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	} 188,453 dolls.	} 168,531 dolls.	} 75,612 dolls.	} 80,397 dolls.	} 15,774 dolls.	} 31,043 dolls.	} 100,601 dolls.
341							
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	111,848	158,576	82,586	166,041	117,651	170,027	164,837
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4,683	1,739	2,335	1,835	58	1,543	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	12	384	291	622	75
6,138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47,989,472	67,064,097	56,850,206	61,527,097	78,665,522	70,971,780	94,115,925	72,483,160

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE AND

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE. (35)	Quantity or Value.	From 1st Oct. 1802 to the 30th Sept. 1803.	From 1st Oct. 1803 to the 30th Sept. 1804.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to the 30th Sept. 1805.	From 1st Oct. 1805 to the 30th Sept. 1806.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to the 30th Sept. 1807.	From 1st Oct. 1807 to the 30th Sept. 1808.
Fish, dried or smoked	quintls.	461,870	567,825	514,549	537,457	473,924	155,808
pickled	bbls.	76,831	89,482	56,770	64,615	57,621	18,957
Do.	kegs	11,565	13,045	7,207	10,155	13,743	3,036
Oil, Spermaceti	gallons	46,984	5,550	72,624	42,785	44,339	612
Whale and other fish	do.	550,535	646,505	626,089	826,238	932,797	198,019
Whalebone	lbs.	69,802	134,006	21,335	50,594	104,635	8,660
Spermaceti candles	do.	—	—	180,535	294,789	172,132	45,130
Wood, staves and headings	1000	85,290	34,614	42,062	44,624	37,701	10,003
shingles	do.	78,926	75,156	74,854	82,146	76,890	17,512
hoops and poles	do.	3,501	4,228	5,523	6,239	3,621	2,186
boards, plank and scantling	1000 ft.	79,225	76,000	94,939	85,948	79,424	25,845
hewn timber	tons	20,172	19,826	18,063	25,878	48,855	7,412
lumber of all kinds	dolls.	67,102	55,924	53,380	68,531	90,469	21,740
masts and spars	do.	—	—	25,546	15,760	21,084	2,088
oak bark and other dye	do.	225,732	88,470	61,512	41,971	19,064	5,136
all manufactures of wood	do.	145,500	203,175	223,142	214,870	191,792	44,311
Naval stores, tar	bbls.	78,989	58,181	72,745	62,723	59,282	18,764
pitch	do.	4,808	6,225	13,977	7,948	5,099	624
rosin	do.	5,861	4,675	9,057	7,486	3,802	800
turpentine	do.	61,178	77,827	95,640	74,731	53,451	17,061
Ashes, pot	tons	3,270	3,411	3,557	4,616	5,852	1,464
pearl	do.	2,194	1,138	1,575	1,512	2,773	867
Skins and furs	dolls.	532,367	958,609	967,534	840,347	851,609	161,216
Ginseng	lbs.	384,979	301,499	370,932	448,394	368,207	—
Beef	bbls.	77,934	134,896	115,532	117,419	84,209	20,101
Pork	do.	96,602	111,532	57,925	36,277	39,274	15,478
Hams and bacon	lbs.	1,686,546	1,904,284	903,924	1,347,018	1,311,246	258,418
Tallow	do.	59,217	35,440	13,681	53,757	53,115	4,985
Butter	do.	2,489,954	2,476,550	1,656,724	1,898,690	1,963,480	894,152
Cheese	do.	1,190,867	1,299,872	843,005	683,163	879,697	316,876
Lard	do.	2,052,302	2,565,719	1,308,287	1,542,500	1,815,998	585,173
Horned Cattle	number	7,563	6,290	5,822	7,107	8,148	2,050
Horses	do.	5,569	5,126	4,046	5,193	4,750	1,800
Mules	do.	344	605	481	1,341	704	173
Sheep	do.	13,677	12,456	6,091	6,544	5,698	1,531
Hogs	do.	6,859	5,599	2,808	1,747	1,831	1,956
Poultry	dozens	7,694	6,044	3,302	2,931	2,951	737
Wheat	bushels	686,415	127,024	18,041	86,784	1,173,114	87,330
Indian corn	do.	2,097,608	1,944,873	861,501	1,064,263	612,421	249,532
Rye	do.	50,753	11,315	1,474	614	6,650	530
Oats	do.	84,497	73,726	55,400	69,993	65,277	23,698
Barley	do.	2,745	5,318	7,185	156	4,893	173
Buckwheat	do.	74	2	90	25	66	—
Beans	do.	41,677	36,614	22,700	21,660	22,226	11,312
Peas	do.	48,650	42,213	56,086	100,647	25,891	14,335
Potatoes	do.	79,217	96,427	62,995	52,855	97,694	36,316
Apples	bbls.	9,593	6,801	5,654	2,500	9,327	3,880
Flour	do.	1,311,853	810,008	777,513	782,724	1,249,819	263,813
Meal, rye	do.	28,273	21,779	23,455	18,090	29,067	6,167
Indian	do.	133,606	111,327	116,131	108,342	136,460	30,818
buckwheat	do.	229	48	98	124	30	56
ship stuff	cwt.	2,642	2,466	1,301	207	2,580	—

(35) Prior to the 1st of October, 1802, the Exports from the United States, were not returned according to their growth or origin.

MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From 1st Oct. 1808 to the 30th Sept. 1809. (36)	From 1st Oct. 1809 to the 30th Sept. 1810.	From 1st Oct 1810 to the 30th Sept. 1811.	From 1st Oct. 1811 to the 30th Sept. 1812.	From 1st Oct. 1812 to the 30th Sept. 1813.	From 1st Oct. 1813 to the 30th Sept. 1814.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to the 30th Sept. 1815.	From 1st Oct. 1815 to the 30th Sept. 1816.	From 1st Oct. 1816 to the 30th Sept. 1817.
345,648	280,804	216,387	169,019	60,022	31,310	102,824	217,892	267,514
54,577	34,674	44,716	23,609	13,333	8,436	36,141	37,979	44,426
9,380	5,964	9,393	3,143	568	87	3,062	6,983	15,551
51,071	63,910	136,249	63,216	—	—	8,618	2,756	11,300
421,282	544,734	186,661	106,369	4,979	837	68,921	177,810	460,888
8,825	42,843	30,346	8,128	—	—	174	—	3,668
210,444	187,190	257,094	155,867	26,522	21,154	312,065	116,919	201,939
26,991	27,137	30,284	18,285	7,179	2,671	16,743	49,239	28,258
34,047	43,122	69,097	30,327	10,750	4,196	25,419	78,919	88,813
3,419	3,250	2,240	2,392	1,888	1,064	3,733	3,554	2,975
64,725	63,042	85,340	56,563	20,699	11,646	51,337	63,162	86,576
29,342	103,294	116,428	42,442	1,671	127	7,696	32,447	25,005
55,081	86,505	125,330	115,003	6,979	2,673	77,647	311,212	162,751
19,146	141,163	108,029	10,971	1,522	435	17,389	195,513	69,724
28,750	72,049	111,825	106,688	118,416	3,270	336,242	308,047	186,320
123,315	156,950	190,635	109,335	61,137	49,462	150,660	199,835	202,372
128,090	87,310	149,796	87,937	10,065	5,222	39,845	133,345	37,120
5,433	7,563	11,375	9,615	3,270	511	6,367	13,595	8,378
8,998	7,483	13,412	8,564	2,097	465	11,721	6,982	8,038
77,398	62,912	100,242	57,266	16,123	3,507	76,103	76,105	73,484
5,998	7,083	4,289	2,477	1,670	1,225	3,850	5,461	8,348
2,732	3,227	1,557	626	285	227	1,091	1,392	2,191
331,513	177,081	313,945	122,638	58,355	22,177	409,371	552,748	687,809
271,693	279,246	314,131	33,129	—	58,720	16,863	75	253,840
28,555	47,699	76,143	42,757	43,741	20,297	13,130	33,239	37,889
46,652	37,209	37,270	22,746	17,337	4,040	9,073	19,280	14,462
1,082,610	1,218,855	1,286,809	729,398	607,196	138,556	695,357	530,129	341,419
4,562	11,205	44,775	16,140	300	2,360	37,541	21,847	17,641
1,366,374	1,620,538	1,878,789	1,614,112	419,395	185,100	844,029	676,195	670,387
588,907	741,878	944,116	707,787	276,552	184,827	468,609	678,064	394,903
1,371,089	1,365,333	1,927,451	1,616,417	1,084,565	513,928	1,045,633	1,088,218	926,018
3,981	2,500	8,522	4,713	469	227	4,604	8,958	7,975
2,072	5,212	2,853	2,115	95	8	1,747	3,979	3,714
220	2,899	198	6	—	—	—	273	132
3,221	218	5,801	3,572	934	1,669	9,710	17,280	16,848
537	4,613	4,454	2,380	485	160	757	1,988	1,103
1,352	250	1,713	1,305	152	211	836	1,510	1,386
393,899	1,752	216,833	53,832	288,535	—	17,634	52,321	96,407
522,074	325,924	2,790,850	2,039,999	1,486,970	61,284	830,516	1,077,614	387,454
1,185	1,054,252	14,818	82,705	140,136	—	831	3,464	1,702
20,361	448	211,894	48,469	14,105	6,046	29,899	45,839	72,854
200	6,942	29,716	49,707	—	2,300	2,287	6,858	4,093
60	73	150	—	—	—	180	20	—
41,401	25,578	47,867	34,656	4,201	1,416	2,702	3,909	824
57,691	22,209	38,784	43,210	18,080	2,211	7,873	56,911	4,384
19,690	59,443	76,755	50,838	25,728	42,156	45,113	69,166	103,211
603	6,465	16,321	2,212	1,621	2,150	2,081	5,903	16,877
846,247	798,431	1,445,012	1,443,492	1,260,943	193,274	862,739	729,053	,1479,198
1,306	5,078	29,375	69,839	65,680	2,716	6,016	8,373	78,067
57,260	86,744	147,423	90,810	58,521	26,438	72,364	89,119	106,763
—	1	189	—	1	—	—	202	57
—	675	12	415	67	—	79	266	1,810

(36) The Exports returned for this year, were made, in fact, during the six months and a half ending on the 30th of September, 1809; exportations were suspended by the embargo, till the 15th day of March, 1809.

STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or Value.	From 1st Oct. 1802 to the 30th Sept. 1803.	From 1st Oct. 1803 to the 30th Sept 1804.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to the 30th Sept. 1805.	From 1st Oct 1805 to the 30th Sept. 1806.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to the 30th Sept. 1807.	From 1st Oct. 1807 to the 30th Sept. 1808.
Biscuit or ship-bread	bbls.	108,272	85,512	90,737	88,086	102,431	21,579
Do. do.	kegs	38,085	50,390	23,962	38,229	37,157	6,628
Rice	tierces	81,838	78,385	56,830	102,627	94,692	9,228
Indigo	lbs.	55	26,750	97,184	100,697	18,097	1,000
Cotton, sea island	do.	Not distinguished from other cotton.	Not distinguished from other cotton.	8,787,659	6,096,082	8,926,011	949,051
other than sea island	do.	37,712,079	35,034,175	29,602,428	29,561,383	55,018,448	9,681,394
Tobacco	hhds.	86,291	83,343	71,252	83,186	62,232	9,576
Hemp	cwt.	173	—	—	—	—	—
Flax	lbs.	2,829	986	340	5,532	—	187
Flaxseed	bushels	311,459	281,757	179,788	352,280	301,242	102,930
Hops	lbs.	915,473	385,886	134,606	946,827	20,492	20,697
Mustard	do.	1,585	5,023	6,540	2,612	3,817	55
Wax, Bees	do.	197,148	217,889	248,394	346,974	318,636	93,770
Household furniture	dolls.	53,776	78,585	141,008	172,900	113,571	34,231
Coaches and other carriages	do.	9,893	14,755	20,279	30,293	25,390	4,243
Hats	do.	17,585	48,915	95,098	105,051	89,653	9,399
Saddlery	do.	7,574	7,827	23,516	18,237	14,252	1,328
Beer, porter and cider in casks	gallons	37,750	75,501	80,225	136,586	185,359	17,587
in bottles	dozens	356	4,416	7,070	9,831	10,794	2,524
Boots	pairs	1,701	6,024	10,128	8,958	8,053	914
Shoes, silk	do.	26,058	123,741	1,120	4,911	4,068	44
leather	do.			101,382	126,918	119,464	16,430
Candles, tallow	lbs.	1,255,442	2,239,356	981,446	1,987,544	1,562,847	289,151
wax and spermaceti	do.	237,147	127,229	3,091	2,271	361	—
Soap	do.	1,331,180	2,796,982	1,815,775	2,117,250	2,317,398	417,949
Starch	do.	7,166	30,401	4,990	2,143	24,870	8,916
Hair powder	do.	298	5,587	1,326	9,359	2,483	996
Gun do.	do.	51,039	510,520	349,300	139,703	80,287	29,300
Snuff	do.	17,534	20,068	23,531	39,005	46,077	12,836
Tobacco manufactured	do.	152,415	278,071	404,929	342,728	228,875	23,496
Leather	do.	95,923	214,299	203,231	388,223	336,414	87,316
Lead	do.	900	19,804	8,000	—	—	40,583
Maple and other brown sugar	do.	3,420	818,014	251,827	209,286	17,400	12,420
Bricks	1000	736	1,031	1,043	1,060	837	892
Spirits from grain	gallons	18,126	41,979	67,092	43,016	32,767	6,696
Bark, essence	do.	1,336	941	—	49	25	—
Linseed oil	do.	3,816	19,047	9,690	20,967	5,037	279
Spirits of turpentine	do.	11,336	19,526	26,247	29,514	8,146	1,530
Canvass and sail cloth	pieces	6	54	100	100	100	—
Cables and cordage	cwt.	2,880	4,165	3,010	6,359	6,745	1,521
Cards, wool and cotton	dozen	298	258	1,338	3,999	2,007	276
playing	packs	3,198	1,008	—	171	—	—
Iron, pig	tons	877	454	365	79	114	9
bar	do.	177	379	927	307	132	67
nails	lbs.	77,551	110,780	278,051	218,805	336,321	30,237
castings	dolls.	5,923	9,168	25,821	47,014	55,394	4,161
All other manufactures of iron or iron and steel	do.	21,261	40,827	40,559	29,700	41,239	5,899
Spirits from molasses	gallons	802,965	409,521	929,658	1,259,360	765,916	31,120
Sugar refined	lbs.	93,609	106,167	138,618	301,292	122,586	7,942
Chocolate	do.	12,414	9,489	5,008	8,886	11,389	3,000
Copper, or brass and copper manufactured	dolls.	6,233	8,654	12,977	25,340	12,742	4,031
Medicinal drugs	do.	18,042	21,664	13,644	53,074	16,724	4,328
Merchandise, and other articles not enumerated, manufactured	do.	303,331	431,315	225,410	256,322	289,092	67,479
raw produce	do.			155,415	189,110	178,740	45,027
Hides	number	4,814	4,635	5,692	1,819	4,801	—
Oat meal	bbls.	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bran and shorts	bushels	1,221	156	104	472	—	—
Value in dollars, of the exports of each year.		42,205,961	41,467,477	42,387,002	41,253,727	48,699,592	9,433,546

EXPORTS CONTINUED.

From 1st Oct. 1808 to the 30th Sept. 1809.	From 1st Oct. 1809 to the 30th Sept. 1810.	From 1st Oct. 1810 to the 30th Sept. 1811.	From 1st Oct. 1811 to the 30th Sept. 1812.	From 1st Oct. 1812 to the 30th Sept. 1813.	From 1st Oct. 1813 to the 30th Sept. 1814.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to the 30th Sept. 1815.	From 1st Oct. 1815 to the 30th Sept. 1816.	From 1st Oct. 1816 to the 30th Sept. 1817.
69,699	62,418	103,901	46,344	28,626	14,044	49,034	51,281	59,052
25,418	39,842	47,536	12,526	4,073	1,717	27,733	68,078	63,194
116,907	131,341	119,356	77,190	120,843	11,476	129,248	137,843	79,296
3,840	11,360	19,090	3,733	591	—	5,908	18,560	4,071
8,664,213	8,604,078	8,029,576	4,367,806	4,134,849	2,520,338	8,449,951	9,900,326	8,101,880
42,326,042	84,657,384	54,028,660	24,519,571	14,975,167	15,208,669	74,548,796	72,046,790	77,547,448
53,921	84,134	35,828	26,094	5,314	3,125	85,337	69,241	62,365
—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,797	73,803	32,200	19,592	—	—	4,771	6,580	—
184,311	240,571	304,114	325,022	189,538	14,800	267,101	636,467	222,594
5,963	4,460	—	55,313	—	—	—	16,533	3,735
1,945	985	112	12	—	—	—	611	300
376,523	294,007	230,350	68,212	39,714	22,757	481,801	259,732	160,229
71,232	131,484	148,758	43,248	2,230	2,526	52,278	114,847	100,743
7,167	10,762	21,252	2,210	200	—	9,176	30,920	37,290
57,826	45,065	55,182	27,572	8,143	132	26,149	19,463	14,148
14,854	13,361	14,677	3,794	167	—	13,534	20,837	14,661
90,780	90,550	216,691	35,116	4,008	3,504	54,574	105,561	160,519
10,319	15,863	33,875	7,155	20	30	1,696	3,258	13,511
7,012	5,169	7,667	1,982	55	51	2,811	3,234	653
32	360	—	—	—	—	194	—	—
100,890	54,475	42,993	20,775	5,716	6,453	50,997	71,650	17,160
828,084	615,491	1,000,533	534,265	270,050	308,895	574,978	316,138	780,639
3,584	7,380	885	433	3,446	198	38,142	5,753	8,808
1,962,625	1,547,107	1,912,488	1,356,227	757,367	552,406	1,924,427	1,446,633	2,021,487
1,846	11,654	1,200	—	—	—	3,593	10,827	350
1,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52,341	102,379	52,075	92,875	13,650	20,770	407,896	383,437	713,045
35,955	33,858	19,840	3,360	—	—	14,655	52,650	5,080
314,880	495,427	732,713	583,258	283,512	79,377	1,019,390	523,596	1,115,874
199,756	279,043	363,945	233,811	76,259	1,560	433,903	171,489	60,011
126,537	172,323	65,497	74,875	276,940	43,600	40,245	35,844	111,034
21,375	14,123	173,012	131,921	729,750	756	6,260	17,750	36,454
286	265	225	114	20	47	664	653	433
97,282	133,853	500,918	294,230	60,053	8,132	117,701	72,989	53,815
103	150	55	—	—	—	—	—	30
13,371	23,502	35,597	9,603	4,178	1,925	17,259	18,683	14,555
7,923	12,708	43,133	21,960	3,589	404	16,838	12,299	38,491
—	134	14	12	—	—	—	31	—
7,387	6,698	13,698	18,557	946	344	8,006	11,606	13,195
148	2,481	2,447	—	240	276	1,319	304	—
728	7,636	3,656	—	1,728	—	864	—	—
70	93	21	—	—	—	152	15	200
277	429	217	63	—	—	80	36	22
272,723	377,373	347,925	82,785	14,369	42,763	90,294	158,877	473,025
5,595	9,410	8,143	1,750	19,621	19	5,749	14,649	32,782
30,461	39,293	31,454	36,316	812	6,581	7,784	161,394	45,942
241,359	474,990	344,455	208,985	495	1,866	8,112	128,474	418,702
266,546	748,198	71,230	10,769	2,570	—	10,432	61,827	144,409
2,930	13,333	16,173	4,900	5,000	—	5,840	13,142	11,355
3,095	17,426	9,282	2,644	—	—	366	16,152	8,765
16,777	19,524	18,767	11,604	5,264	83	34,547	60,583	30,303
204,968	256,534	442,087	300,026	44,738	28,446	497,707	577,342	349,237
167,904	230,881	221,031	186,517	42,959	136,430	292,939	472,251	385,249
—	2,500	800	—	277	68	51	9,072	6,396
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31,405,702	42,366,675	45,294,043	30,032,109	25,008,152	6,782,272	45,974,403	64,781,896	68,313,500

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1802 to the 30th Sept. 1803.	From 1st Oct. 1803 to the 30th Sept. 1804.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to the 30th Sept. 1805.	From 1st Oct. 1805 to the 30th Sept. 1806.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to the 30th Sept. 1807.
Value of goods free of duty	dolls.	—	—	1,641,725	2,383,910	2,080,114
Do. do. at 7½ per cent. duty	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. at 12½ do.	do.	—	—	11,801,886	13,994,277	14,134,929
Do. do. at 15 do.	do.	—	—	1,587,801	2,075,601	2,197,383
Do. do. at 17½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. at 20 do.	do.	—	—	89,946	117,689	152,081
Do. do. at 22½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. at 25 do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. at 27½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. at 30 do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. at 32½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. at 33⅓ do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. at 40 do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. at 42½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira, and Lond. part.	gallons	22,832	22,399	53,873	40,750	46,381
all other Madeira	do.	10,495	32,648	72,763	23,162	33,551
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	229 doz.	821	1,305	1,324	2,586
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	13,183	10,803	36,877	50,859	53,783
claret, &c. in bottles or cases	do.	14,016 doz.	40,346	302,787	195,873	513,125
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do.	7,818	8,853	69,318	3,336	27,850
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	do.	4,640	16,509	204,579	294,465	198,986
all other	do.	233,804	1,453,003	2,778,278	2,960,440	2,304,214
Spirits, from grain	do.	38,962	329,594	280,791	114,355	235,794
from other materials	do.	260,220	789,465	1,531,425	1,252,205	1,386,333
Molasses	do.	38,552	55,259	48,474	53,798	40,947
Beer, ale, porter and cider	do.	3,360	3,270	60,771	40,330	25,776
Do. do. do. bottles	doz.	292	388	—	—	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	1,853,035	231,842	98,959	10,993	114,915
souchong and other black	do.	531,885	760,064	926,758	1,210,303	926,069
hyson, imperial, &c.	do.	95,208	101,785	332,168	276,441	609,319
other green	do.	666,364	125,542	431,003	504,465	1,012,758
Coffee	do.	10,294,693	48,312,713	46,760,294	47,001,662	24,122,573
Cocoa	do.	367,177	695,135	2,425,680	6,846,758	8,540,524
Chocolate	do.	—	—	—	1,073	736
Sugar, brown	do.	19,781,455	54,085,650	95,618,316	106,249,397	105,721,881
white, clayed or powdered	do.	8,438,974	20,060,702	27,161,049	39,378,637	37,397,724
candy	do.	—	—	29,377	1,107	—
other refined lump	do.	6,024	25,868	251	1,700	—
loaf	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Almonds	do.	—	—	58,432	121,562	245,732
Fruits, currants	do.	—	—	—	4,395	55,595
prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	51,410	78,438	37,577
Raisins in jars, boxes, and muscadel	do.	—	—	207,962	78,047	218,931
All other	do.	—	—	153,033	71,582	289,207
Candles, tallow	do.	5,555	26,728	38,196	138,432	301,470
Cheese	do.	77,454	78,566	396,120	320,707	579,173
Soap	do.	134,706	742,015	1,325,256	1,896,947	1,423,365
Tallow	do.	—	—	8,966	395,548	116,467
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	1,583	21,423	7,428
nutmegs	do.	—	—	1,428	31,287	9,470
cinnamon	do.	—	—	16,709	19,311	9,364
cloves	do.	—	—	31,207	49,686	37,305
pepper	do.	2,991,430	5,703,646	7,559,224	4,111,983	4,207,166
pimento	do.	335,906	463,539	148,844	61,007	674,889
All other spices	do.	132,264	115,047	—	—	—
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	410,187	92,252	197,206
Foreign lime per cask of 60 gallons	casks	—	—	15	42	—
Indigo	lbs.	21,148	149,088	358,514	357,139	864,145
Cotton	do.	3,493,544	3,083,866	1,992,344	1,833,817	2,668,278
Powder, gun	do.	16,328	—	143,399	86,005	93,653
Iron, slit and hoop	do.	—	—	63,880	141,545	212,842
Nails and spikes	do.	163,978	141,125	637,939	1,275,821	955,178
Iron, bar	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
anchors	do.	—	—	—	—	—
nails	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
spikes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
bars and bolts, rolled	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
otherwise	do.	—	—	—	—	—

THE PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

From 1st Oct. 1807 to the 30th Sept. 1808.	From 1st Oct. 1808 to the 30th Sept. 1809.	From 1st Oct. 1809 to the 30th Sept. 1810.	From 1st Oct. 1810 to the 30th Sept. 1811.	From 1st Oct. 1811 to the 30th Sept. 1812.	From 1st Oct. 1812 to the 30th Sept. 1813.	From 1st Oct. 1813 to the 30th Sept. 1814.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to the 30th Sept. 1815.	From 1st Oct. 1815 to the 30th Sept. 1816.	From 1st Oct. 1816 to the 30th Sept. 1817.
370,341	543,242	1,322,023	1,495,984	586,180	57,604	953	758,869	1,448,548	800,812
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,172	65,733
3,614,148	4,395,373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
735,085	913,629	5,888,468	5,931,562	2,214,314	131,401	4,564	—	42,632	1,339,675
—	—	692,287	670,643	295,762	22,472	—	—	—	—
24,157	37,423	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,592	797,766
—	—	48,156	53,997	8,946	660	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,286,857	4,362,787	5,321,051
—	—	—	—	—	61,556	24,247	180,492	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432,006	1,046,318	808,875
—	—	—	—	—	7,213	11,645	18,109	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,727	415,724
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,608	79,365	67,860
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	591	—	—
9,118	6,248	32,594	24,146	6,110	982	105	5,858	7,261	18,730
3,769	14,029	11,097	9,653	9,289	53	—	41,417	7,632	—
1,087	60	179	309	—	119	—	30	1,331	2,631
5,275	4,773	25,914	560	—	829	—	—	32,927	68,959
141,288	70,183	8,933	12,692	26,989	6,781	2,147	7,262	22,835	30,131
8,316	10,576	11,506	9,703	18,335	—	—	1,696	50,752	52,645
53,394	34,672	63,797	46,161	33,331	1,191	—	60	118,010	110,631
964,834	481,111	81,903	241,297	209,640	91,488	15,524	134,950	509,245	456,011
45,736	34,165	6,915	8,218	10,018	1,053	—	68,645	161,616	54,446
184,256	232,258	116,085	108,570	27,877	28,285	5,796	48,844	856,637	303,422
7,337	33,943	40,245	18,837	8,001	1,309	—	11,228	29,008	14,457
1,688	4,302	450	3,744	—	—	—	3,481	4,592	3,060
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,143 galls.
4,013	64,452	155,383	353,618	25,320	—	—	—	314,137	103,391
99,544	1,093,179	536,310	304,602	395,507	—	—	79,633	147,673	273,321
56,173	344,871	349,014	221,440	57,825	129	—	17,963	11,928	146,534
78,153	268,114	297,025	146,302	40,602	—	—	30,607	20,222	394,457
7,325,448	24,364,099	31,423,477	10,261,136	10,073,722	6,568,527	220,599	7,501,384	8,948,713	10,030,072
1,896,990	2,029,326	1,286,010	2,221,442	752,148	108,188	27,386	1,065,582	431,571	980,904
3,000	1,000	—	30	—	—	—	—	1,395	100
20,835,575	27,577,391	28,535,494	5,189,885	3,233,315	3,479,326	362	2,528,324	15,359,061	15,876,268
8,126,952	17,685,362	18,488,508	13,076,776	10,693,962	3,137,962	400	659,324	2,159,605	4,283,380
—	760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,122
—	33,825	—	1,686	—	—	—	1,070	201,514	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,787	12,398
81,141	82,985	48,348	7,661	47,674	11,077	1,384	15,080	26,290	5,135
22,865	8,676	78,806	3,181	9,244	—	—	183,711	286,497	6,439
3,501	376	10,225	1,500	—	—	—	44	42,408	22,031
50,210	25,047	161,309	44,027	25,391	—	2,500	106	166,391	20,345
29,162	22,385	498,273	32,983	17,187	—	—	1,772	176,485	8,312
92,478	53,763	2,548	26,100	8,141	—	—	22,569	4,847	37,000
194,393	109,850	2,233	5,039	—	—	—	513	12,859	73,863
306,845	402,475	69,435	93,868	282,742	55,971	8,911	123,705	262,345	255,607
26,937	210,693	170,094	—	32,263	—	—	—	89,721	277,632
—	3,834	1,118	9,665	6,512	30	—	5	—	1,552
9	1,492	54,017	89,854	35,140	—	—	1,213	3,278	10,308
980	948	156	3,362	32,683	452	—	23,252	171	1,360
15,891	8,249	86,861	161,883	84,923	1,489	—	11,821	31,242	6,251
1,709,978	4,722,098	5,946,336	3,057,456	2,521,003	99,660	—	746,349	769,329	2,276,235
31,333	33,161	29,967	12,389	68,969	5,160	—	4,448	850,179	157,451
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17,167	183,075	184,555	188,921	150,935	5,388	—	259,120	173,682	440,943
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139,592	350,328	832,451	555,030	253,324	10,929	3,010	39,293	508,898	295,045
1,433,941	1,219,970	612,738	127,848	65,167	289,895	77,472	257,542	331,177	2,044,832
2,935	5,895	14,486	12,450	—	—	—	46,950	101,304	224,763
69,167	182,176	129,402	165,688	39,663	—	17,177	2,602	59,890	7,499
591,605	428,551	142,702	229,070	22,445	2,700	68,073	328,823	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,876	248,431
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,876	27,206
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,430
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,202

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS THE

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1802 to the 30th Sept. 1803.	From 1st Oct. 1803 to the 30th Sept. 1804.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to the 30th Sept. 1805.	From 1st Oct. 1805 to the 30th Sept. 1806.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to the 30th Sept. 1807.
Iron and steel wire not above No. 18	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Copper and composition rods and bolts	do.	—	—	—	—	—
nails and spikes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	5,752	144,670	47,939
Lead, pigs, bars and sheets,	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Paints, ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	16,234	15,127	1,092
dry, yellow	do.	—	—	37,864	7,400	17,921
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	6,394	10,442	11,637
white and red lead	do.	—	—	48,090	70,244	37,825
Lead, and manufactures of lead	do.	61,018	128,178	348,342	327,686	321,487
Cordage tarred	do.	—	—	258,700	265,802	189,611
untarred	do.	—	—	8,710	15,840	—
Cables	do.	1,974	2,556	2,395	—	29,792
Steel	cwt.	624	116	22,226	1,598	41,876
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	1	—	—
Hemp	do.	130	—	—	—	469
Twine and packthread	do.	—	—	152	327	339
Cordage and cables tarred	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
untarred and yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Duck, Russia	pieces	—	—	—	—	—
ravens	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Salt weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	—	—	237,981	860,522	2,230,191
Do. do. 56 lbs. or less	bushels	25,548	28,435	11,109	49,582	53,025
Coal	do.	886	2,982	1,493	18,988	8,974
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	—	20,000	63,933	180,569
pickled salmon	bbls.	—	—	1,026	3,595	2,812
mackarel	do.	—	—	2,077	4,385	4,902
all other	do.	—	—	3,022	8,735	13,596
Oil, foreign fishing, spermaceti	galls.	—	—	—	—	—
whale and other fish	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Olive, in casks	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	4,792	4,568	5,570
windows not above 8 by 10	100 sq.ft.	—	—	1,503	416	137
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	28	260	24
Cigars	1000	9,396 lbs.	3,945 lbs.	988	2,758	2,393
Boots	pairs	125	189	427	191	27
Shoes & slippers, silk	do.	853	10,606	9,891	12,382	16,674
kid, morocco, &c. for men and women	do.			24,806	16,426	20,610
all other, for children	do.			2,965	2,793	2,544
Candles, wax or spermaceti	lbs.	1,296	373	2,889	1,466	385
Snuff	do.	394	610	9,596	13,207	13,691
Glue	do.	—	—	1,596	1,001	657
Glauber salts	cwt.	80	92	347	46	57
Window glass, all above 10 by 12	100 sq.ft.	—	—	—	89	99
Cards, playing	packs	5,796	3,024	480	13,330	4,889
Do. wool and cotton	doz.	—	—	—	48	—
Figs	lbs.	—	—	10,171	40,071	36,389
Starch	do.	—	—	693	100	170
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	48,487	872	26,242
Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	127,382	42,999	7,129
Hair powder	do.	—	—	17,568	2,960	432
Seines	do.	—	—	—	1,800	—
Copper, or brass and copper manufactured	dolls.	6,170	23,325	—	—	—
All manufactures of iron	do.	20,151	48,664	—	—	—
Medicinal drugs	do.	51,860	133,170	—	—	—
Merchandise and all other articles not particularly enumerated	do.	5,048,193	8,946,490	—	—	—
Manufactures of steel	do.	5,811	8,593	—	—	—
Alum	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Copperas	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Whiting and Paris white	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Value in dolls. of the exports, for each year.		13,594,072	36,231,597	53,179,019	60,283,236	59,643,558

PRODUCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, CONTINUED.

From 1st Oct. 1807 to the 30th Sept. 1808.	From 1st Oct 1808 to the 30th Sept. 1809.	From 1st Oct. 1809 to the 30th Sept. 1810.	From 1st Oct. 1810 to the 30th Sept. 1811.	From 1st Oct. 1811 to the 30th Sept. 1812.	From 1st Oct. 1812 to the 30th Sept. 1813.	From 1st Oct. 1813 to the 30th Sept. 1814.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to the 30th Sept. 1815.	From 1st Oct. 1815 to the 30th Sept. 1816.	From 1st Oct. 1816 to the 30th Sept. 1817.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,061
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,548
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,825
—	20	3,420	—	—	—	—	74,684	154,337	24,560
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,400	1,217,411
2,509	614	13,000	2,400	—	—	—	280	3,125	147,570
1,467	132	618	780	—	—	—	63,061	44,825	4,806
12,252	17,681	42,400	8,472	18,000	—	—	—	24,996	—
42,008	6,154	41,472	30,183	300	5,400	—	3,070	173,084	206,041
19,443	233,045	119,862	60,028	5,452	—	10,080	11,604	907,473	834,147
111,952	103,971	172,406	266,389	728,218	—	—	99,381	265,426	—
—	—	1,767	26,328	597	—	—	150,618	242,587	—
—	5,700	—	13,057	4,140	—	—	17,627	87,712	—
553	1,768	3,584	2,222	536	129	87	9,518	4,286	3,281
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	1,000	247	—	11,695	—	—	—	—	346
4,482	5	47	193	—	—	—	9	59	115
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449,297
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,792
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,720
—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	1,830	—
135,858	970	—	—	—	—	—	1,585	4,751	55,441
16,098	581	7,657	898	—	—	—	378	—	1,152
411	648	—	1,976	—	—	—	430	2,099	1,672
55,222	2,727	584	1,496	—	3,594	—	27	63	243
931	483	234	132	—	—	—	—	25	—
694	658	585	400	27	—	—	64	161	177
2,152	62	50	166	—	—	—	—	—	4,839
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	905	3,504
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,185	996	298	863	187	119	19	146	2,426	3,695
9	232	465	418	5	—	—	4	—	182
—	77	245	73	—	—	33	100	213	763
691	2,669	5,535	2,373	871	30	7	696	2,419	2,255
—	76	—	—	115	—	—	145	237	271
9,992	4,679	270	982	101	—	—	—	2,750	2,466
4,733	4,795	460	1,027	522	—	572	2,289	4,676	2,578
1,620	150	720	—	—	—	—	—	150	—
1,648	—	256	3,452	1,729	—	—	—	—	10,550
13,009	—	12,182	64	—	—	—	—	428	9,848
—	—	9,882	3,171	—	—	—	—	1,276	—
2	14	49	12	—	—	—	100	—	25
3	—	40	34	—	—	—	—	—	12
1,728	—	1,440	600	—	—	—	3,045	—	1,926
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,701	—	21,144	25,348	16,612	210	—	—	30,749	2,608
—	—	—	612	30	—	—	—	800	5,791
8,767	—	—	72,800	—	—	—	—	97,996	—
3,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,351	80,756
1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,569
12,997,414	20,797,531	24,391,295	16,022,790	8,495,127	2,847,845	145,169	6,583,350	17,138,556	19,358,069

Statement of the Exports, the Produce of Foreign

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to 30th Sept. 1805. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to 30th Sept. 1805. Not entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1805 to 30th Sept. 1806. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1805 to 30th Sept. 1806. Not entitled to Drawback.
Value of goods free of duty	dolls.	—	1,641,725	—	2,383,910
Do. at 12½ per cent. duty	do.	7,090,600	4,711,286	8,884,577	5,109,700
Do. 15 do.	do.	727,762	860,039	1,189,593	886,008
Do. 17½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 20 do.	do.	43,382	46,564	47,298	70,391
Do. 22½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 27½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 32½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira and London part.	gallons	46,617	7,256	88,131	2,619
all other Madeira	do.	61,379	11,384	22,878	284
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	245	1,060	1,214	110
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	27,503	9,374	27,077	23,782
claret, &c. in bottles or cases	do.	252,557	50,230	174,918	20,955
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do.	65,110	4,208	1,326	2,010
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	do.	184,506	20,073	266,009	28,456
all other	do.	2,572,950	205,328	2,853,263	107,177
Spirits, from grain	do.	237,392	43,399	91,734	22,621
other materials	do.	1,408,982	122,443	1,032,739	219,466
Molasses	do.	20,640	27,834	25,120	28,678
Beer, ale, porter and cider	do.	41,615	19,156	31,195	9,135
Teas, bohea	lbs.	91,055	7,904	4,435	6,558
souchong and other black	do.	853,077	73,681	1,110,503	99,805
hyson, imperial, &c.	do.	259,456	72,712	176,918	99,523
other green	do.	382,518	48,485	431,574	72,891
Coffee	do.	44,881,367	1,878,927	45,961,165	1,040,497
Cocoa	do.	2,280,285	145,395	6,317,644	529,114
Sugar, brown	do.	91,345,257	4,273,059	103,986,101	2,263,296
white, clayed or powdered	do.	20,319,150	6,841,899	37,846,068	1,532,569
candy	do.	28,436	941	1,107	—
loaf and other refined	do.	—	251	—	1,700
Almonds	do.	37,316	21,116	99,652	21,910
Currants	do.	—	—	—	4,395
Prunes and plumbs	do.	40,749	10,661	69,898	8,540
Figs	do.	8,070	2,101	32,672	7,399
Raisins in jars, boxes and muscadel	do.	167,905	40,057	41,534	36,513
all other	do.	131,297	21,736	14,841	56,741
Candles, tallow	do.	36,723	1,473	132,884	5,548
wax or spermaceti	do.	1,766	1,123	342	1,124
Cheese	do.	380,439	15,681	307,953	12,754
Soap	do.	1,063,853	261,403	1,844,648	52,299
Tallow	do.	3,631	5,335	352,168	43,380
Spices, mace	do.	771	812	15,260	6,163
nutmegs	do.	928	500	20,205	11,082
cinnamon	do.	13,244	3,465	16,985	2,326
cloves	do.	14,169	17,038	25,726	23,960
pepper	do.	5,368,344	2,190,880	2,813,001	1,298,982
Chocolate	do.	—	—	1,073	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	172	530
Seines	do.	1,800	—	—	—
Hemp	cwt.	—	—	—	—

Countries, entitled to, and not entitled to Drawback.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to 30th Sept. 1805. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to 30th Sept. 1805. Not entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1805 to 30th Sept. 1806. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1805 to 30th Sept. 1806. Not entitled to Drawback.
Cards, wool and cotton	dozen	—	—	—	48
Pimento	lbs.	147,955	889	59,510	1,497
Chinese cassia	do.	282,517	127,670	68,309	23,943
Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and cigars	do.	1,104	126,278	7,449	35,550
Snuff	do.	7,998	1,598	8,291	4,916
Indigo	do.	295,765	62,749	305,042	52,497
Cotton	do.	1,712,121	280,223	1,447,430	386,387
Powder, hair	do.	17,318	250	2,365	595
gun	do.	70,569	72,830	66,965	19,040
Starch	do.	567	126	100	—
Glue	do.	289	1,307	470	531
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	1,372	47,115	—	872
slit and hoop	do.	25,403	38,477	69,941	71,604
Nails	do.	527,126	99,601	1,153,289	109,546
Spikes	do.	9,786	1,426	6,383	6,603
Quicksilver	do.	1,050	4,702	144,670	—
Paints, ochre, yellow in oil	do.	4,985	11,249	1,141	13,986
dry yellow	do.	34,839	3,025	6,496	904
Spanish brown	do.	3,219	3,175	—	10,442
white and red lead	do.	35,251	12,839	26,060	44,184
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	58,023	290,319	261,052	65,932
Cordage tarred	do.	190,575	68,125	179,109	86,693
untarred	do.	7,193	1,517	—	15,840
Cables	do.	—	2,395	—	—
Steel	cwt.	22,226	—	1,101	297
Untarred yarn	do.	1	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	49	103	233	94
Glauber salts	do.	3	344	—	46
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	217,065	20,916	807,943	52,579
Do. do. 56 lbs. or less	bushels	8,559	2,550	45,456	4,127
Coal	do.	500	993	8,272	10,716
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	2,125	17,875	—	63,933
pickled salmon	barrels	130	896	—	3,595
mackarel	do.	—	2,077	—	4,385
all other	do.	126	2,896	—	8,735
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	3,996	796	3,681	887
Window not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	1,065	438	271	145
do. 10 by 12	do.	27	1	156	104
all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	76	13
Cigars	1000	324	664	1,739	1,019
Foreign lime, 60 gallons per cask	casks	15	—	42	—
Boots	pairs	296	131	141	50
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	4,442	5,449	8,060	4,322
kid, morocco & all other for men & women	do.	14,235	10,571	14,176	2,250
all other for children	do.	2,711	254	2,590	203
Cards, playing	packs	—	480	3,724	9,606
Value of the merchandise exported,	Dolls.	42,119,498	11,059,521	49,334,739	10,948,497
Total value exported in each year,		53,179,019		60,283,236	

Statement of the Exports, the Produce of Foreign

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th Sept. 1807. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th Sept. 1807. Not entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1807 to 30th Sept. 1808. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1807 to 30th Sept. 1808. Not entitled to Drawback.
Value of goods free of duty	dolls.	—	2,080,114	—	—
Do. at 12½ per cent. duty	do.	9,576,867	4,558,068	2,519,572	1,094,576
Do. 15 do.	do.	1,388,408	808,975	419,887	335,198
Do. 17½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 20 do.	do.	82,084	69,997	10,733	13,424
Do. 22½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 27½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 32½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira, and London part.	gallons	35,200	11,181	8,966	152
all other Madeira	do.	31,071	2,480	3,769	—
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	2,347	238	709	378
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	47,389	6,394	4,523	752
claret, &c. in bottles or cases	do.	482,601	30,524	129,768	11,520
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do.	17,732	10,118	5,317	2,999
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	do.	163,389	35,597	44,966	8,428
all other	do.	2,187,177	117,037	858,052	106,782
Spirits, from grain	do.	225,597	10,197	41,984	3,752
from other materials	do.	1,181,048	205,285	130,849	53,407
Molasses	do.	27,587	13,360	6,545	792
Beer, ale, porter and cider	do.	22,503	3,273	1,688	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	112,870	2,045	3,167	846
souchong and other black	do.	830,413	95,656	95,806	3,738
hyson, imperial, &c.	do.	512,207	97,112	53,238	2,935
other green	do.	882,049	130,709	74,348	3,805
Coffee	do.	23,246,973	875,600	6,472,691	852,757
Cocoa	do.	7,831,369	709,155	1,712,292	184,698
Sugar, brown	do.	102,102,878	3,619,003	20,206,512	629,063
white, clayed or powdered	do.	34,307,432	3,090,292	7,433,465	693,487
candy	do.	—	—	—	—
loaf and other refined	do.	—	—	—	—
Almonds	do.	204,519	41,213	62,953	19,188
Currants	do.	52,846	2,749	9,554	13,311
Prunes and plumbs	do.	26,517	11,060	2,105	1,396
Figs	do.	31,548	4,841	9,701	—
Raisins in jars, boxes, and muscadel	do.	154,037	64,894	28,826	21,384
all other	do.	239,095	50,112	28,000	1,162
Candles, tallow	do.	294,094	7,376	92,378	100
wax or spermaceti	do.	355	30	1,648	—
Cheese	do.	563,406	15,767	190,568	3,825
Soap	do.	1,363,210	60,155	301,030	5,815
Tallow	do.	110,912	5,555	24,956	1,981
Spices, mace	do.	6,997	431	—	—
nutmegs	do.	7,577	1,893	—	9
cinnamon	do.	8,246	1,118	573	407
cloves	do.	31,977	5,328	13,107	2,784
pepper	do.	3,351,594	855,572	1,351,144	358,834
Chocolate	do.	736	—	3,000	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—
Seines	do.	—	—	—	—
Hemp	cwt.	—	469	—	60

Countries, entitled to, and not entitled to Drawback, continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th Sept. 1807. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th Sept. 1807. Not entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1807 to 30th Sept. 1808. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1807 to 30th Sept. 1808. Not entitled to Drawback.
Cards, wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—
Pimento	lbs.	666,057	8,832	27,769	3,564
Chinese cassia	do.	73,879	23,327	12,787	4,380
Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and cigars	do.	6,129	1,000	1,943	1,217
Snuff	do.	11,841	1,850	12,603	406
Indigo	do.	805,470	58,675	132,675	6,917
Cotton	do.	1,910,227	758,051	1,375,653	58,288
Powder, hair	do.	432	—	—	1,000
gun	do.	41,625	52,028	2,000	925
Starch	do.	170	—	—	—
Glue	do.	657	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	26,242	4,453	4,314
slit and hoop	do.	171,469	41,373	61,359	7,808
Nails	do.	772,671	179,879	512,079	79,190
Spikes	do.	—	2,628	—	336
Quicksilver	do.	41,526	6,406	—	—
Paints, ochre, yellow in oil	do.	202	890	2,509	—
dry yellow	do.	7,858	10,063	67	1,400
Spanish brown	do.	8,010	3,627	8,906	3,346
white and red lead	do.	17,304	20,521	26,165	15,843
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	314,070	7,417	16,560	2,883
Cordage tarred	do.	168,904	20,707	100,752	11,200
untarred	do.	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	18,574	11,218	—	—
Steel	cwt.	14,581	27,295	539	14
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	—	339	4,480	2
Glauber salts	do.	—	57	—	2
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	2,108,889	121,302	135,858	—
Do. do. 56 lbs. or less	bushels	48,738	4,287	15,507	591
Coal	do.	4,430	4,544	200	211
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quint'ls	—	180,569	—	55,222
pickled salmon	barrels	—	2,812	—	931
mackarel	do.	—	4,902	—	694
all other	do.	—	13,596	—	2,152
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	3,959	1,611	1,144	41
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	69	68	—	9
Do. 10 by 12	do.	21	3	—	3
all above 10 by 12	100 sq. ft.	97	2	—	3
Cigars	1000	1,862	531	620	71
Foreign lime, 60 gallons per cask	casks	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	27	—	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	14,646	2,028	9,932	60
kid, morocco & all other for men & women	do.	18,099	2,511	4,451	282
all other for children	do.	1,944	600	1,464	156
Cards, playing	packs	289	4,600	1,728	—
Value of the merchandise exported,	Dolls.	48,205,943	11,437,615	10,163,127	2,834,287
Total value exported in each year,	Dolls.	59,643,558		12,997,414	

Statement of the Exports, the Produce of Foreign

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1808 to 30th Sept. 1809. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1808 to 30th Sept. 1809. Not entitled to Drawback.	From 1st. Oct. 1809 to 30th Sept. 1810. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st. Oct. 1809 to 30th Sept. 1810. Not entitled to Drawback.
Value of goods free of duty	dolls.	—	543,242	—	1,322,023
Do. at 12½ per cent.	do.	3,054,643	1,340,730	—	—
Do. 15 do.	do.	515,417	398,212	3,492,359	2,396,109
Do. 17½ do.	do.	—	—	280,226	412,061
Do. 20 do.	do.	17,149	20,274	—	—
Do. 22½ do.	do.	—	—	19,250	28,906
Do. 27½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 32½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira and London. part.	gallons	5,033	1,215	15,778	16,816
all other Madeira	do.	12,641	1,388	5,950	5,147
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	40	20	—	179
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	3,722	1,011	21,070	4,844
claret, &c. in bottles or cases	do.	60,753	9,430	4,448	4,485
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do.	6,845	3,731	10,552	954
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	do.	33,165	1,507	58,175	5,622
all other	do.	431,586	49,525	77,783	7,120
Spirits, from grain	do.	26,078	8,087	4,105	2,810
other materials	do.	202,504	29,754	94,134	21,951
Molasses	do.	30,412	3,531	37,875	2,370
Beer, ale, porter and cider	do.	4,122	180	—	450
Teas, bohea	lbs.	63,371	1,081	135,926	19,457
souchong and other black	do.	975,375	117,804	382,094	154,216
hyson, imperial, &c.	do.	259,984	84,887	231,246	117,768
other green	do.	248,679	19,435	172,356	124,669
Coffee	do.	22,827,526	1,536,573	25,938,230	5,485,247
Cocoa	do.	1,844,077	185,259	1,095,589	190,421
Sugar, brown	do.	25,094,506	2,482,885	23,664,587	4,870,907
white, clayed or powdered	do.	16,548,416	1,136,946	15,664,644	2,823,864
candy	do.	760	—	—	—
loaf and other refined	do.	33,825	—	—	—
Almonds	do.	64,983	18,002	27,384	20,964
Currants	do.	6,800	1,876	75,493	3,313
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	376	5,198	5,027
Figs	do.	—	—	17,583	3,561
Raisins in jars, boxes and muscadel	do.	6,099	18,948	122,456	38,853
all other	do.	13,488	8,897	485,093	13,180
Candles, tallow	do.	52,533	1,230	2,548	—
wax or spermaceti	do.	—	—	—	256
Cheese	do.	107,472	2,378	1,850	383
Soap	do.	353,878	48,597	54,323	15,112
Tallow	do.	210,693	—	170,094	—
Spices, mace	do.	3,794	40	509	609
nutmegs	do.	1,155	337	49,093	4,924
cinnamon	do.	—	948	100	56
cloves	do.	6,769	1,480	72,423	14,438
pepper	do.	4,356,900	365,198	4,839,679	1,106,657
Chocolate	do.	—	1,000	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—
Seines	lbs.	—	—	—	—
Hemp	cwt.	622	378	2	—

Countries, entitled to, and not entitled to Drawback, continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1808 to 30th Sept. 1809. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1808 to 30th Sept. 1809. Not entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1809 to 30th Sept. 1810. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1809 to 30th Sept. 1810. Not entitled to Drawback.
Cards, wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—
Pimento	lbs.	21,344	11,817	25,396	4,571
Chinese cassia	do.	155,294	27,781	114,220	70,335
Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	12,182	—
Snuff	do.	—	—	—	—
Indigo	do.	329,697	20,631	574,995	257,456
Cotton	do.	1,050,663	196,307	548,478	64,260
Powder, hair	do.	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	4,895	1,000	12,234	2,252
Starch	do.	—	—	—	—
Glue	do.	—	—	8,882	1,000
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	—	—
slit and hoop	do.	140,062	42,114	22,662	106,740
Nails	do.	339,503	89,048	73,656	59,850
Spikes	do.	—	—	9,196	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	20	3,420	—
Paints, ochre, yellow in oil	do.	—	614	—	618
dry yellow	do.	—	132	—	13,000
Spanish brown	do.	—	17,681	42,400	—
White and red lead	do.	3,000	3,154	19,615	21,857
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	217,983	15,062	38,155	81,707
Cordage, tarred	do.	102,360	1,611	156,763	15,643
untarred	do.	—	—	1,667	1,100
Cables	do.	5,700	—	—	—
Steel	cwt.	1,535	233	2,409	1,175
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack thread	do.	—	5	30	17
Glauber salts	do.	6	8	9	40
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	970	—	—	—
Do. do. 56 lbs. or less	bushels	—	581	—	7,657
Coal	do.	—	648	—	—
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	2,727	—	584
pickled salmon	barrels	—	483	—	234
mackarel	do.	—	658	—	585
all other	do.	—	62	—	50
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	706	290	196	102
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	177	55	426	39
Do. 10 by 12	do.	32	45	147	98
all above 10 by 12	100 sq. ft.	—	—	40	—
Cigars	1000	2,492	177	3,968	1,567
Foreign lime, 60 gallons per cask	casks	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	76	—	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	3,856	823	120	150
kid, morocco, & all other for men & women	do.	3,021	1,774	360	100
all other for children	do.	150	—	720	—
Cards, playing	packs	—	—	—	1,440
Value of the merchandise exported,	Dolls.	17,180,434	3,617,097	16,879,257	7,512,038
Total value exported in each year,	Dolls.	20,797,531		24,391,295	

Statement of the Exports, the Produce of Foreign

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1810 to 30th Sept. 1811. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1810 to 30th Sept. 1811. Not entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1811 to 30th Sept. 1812. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1811 to 30th Sept. 1812. Not entitled to Drawback.
Value of goods free of duty	dolls.	—	1,495,984	—	586,180
Do. at 12½ per cent. duty	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 15 do.	do.	3,257,528	2,674,034	1,506,337	707,977
Do. 17½ do.	do.	258,099	412,544	120,836	174,926
Do. 20 do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 22½ do.	do.	19,691	34,306	2,949	5,997
Do. 27½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 32½ do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira and London part.	gallons	15,322	8,824	3,855	2,255
all other Madeira	do.	4,621	5,032	6,039	3,250
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	—	309	—	—
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	392	168	—	—
claret, &c. in bottles or cases	do.	7,512	5,180	23,496	3,493
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do.	1,141	8,562	18,319	16
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	do.	43,510	2,651	32,735	596
all other	do.	205,993	35,304	180,144	29,496
Spirits, from grain	do.	5,653	2,565	2,544	7,474
other materials	do.	101,514	7,056	22,032	5,845
Molasses	do.	14,470	4,367	4,930	3,071
Beer, ale, porter and cider	do.	2,878	866	—	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	351,905	1,713	25,269	59
souchong and other black	do.	302,805	1,797	389,938	5,569
hyson, imperial, &c.	do.	190,369	31,071	11,223	46,602
other green	do.	117,620	28,682	37,054	3,548
Coffee	do.	9,756,356	504,780	9,185,303	888,419
Cocoa	do.	1,699,752	521,690	668,793	83,355
Sugar, brown	do.	4,081,721	1,108,164	3,003,682	229,633
white, clayed or powdered	do.	11,335,229	1,741,547	9,129,190	1,564,772
candy	do.	—	—	—	—
loaf and other refined	do.	600	1,086	—	—
Almonds	do.	4,699	2,992	20,727	26,947
Currants	do.	350	2,831	1,244	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	1,500	—	—
Figs	do.	20,386	4,962	8,914	7,698
Raisins in jars, boxes and muscadel	do.	34,516	9,511	21,398	3,993
all other	do.	29,263	3,720	16,770	417
Candles, tallow	do.	26,100	—	5,579	2,562
wax or spermaceti	do.	3,452	—	1,729	—
Cheese	do.	4,814	225	—	—
Soap	do.	69,510	24,358	277,023	5,719
Tallow	do.	—	—	32,263	—
Spices, mace	do.	9,631	34	6,164	348
nutmegs	do.	88,891	963	34,439	701
cinnamon	do.	274	3,088	29,360	3,323
cloves	do.	118,226	43,657	64,751	20,172
pepper	do.	2,918,618	138,838	2,394,462	126,541
Chocolate	do.	30	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—
Seines	lbs.	—	—	—	—
Hemp	cwt.	—	—	9,869	1,826

Countries, entitled to, and not entitled to Drawback, continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1810 to 30th Sept. 1811.		From 1st Oct. 1811 to 30th Sept. 1812.	
		Entitled to Drawback.	Not entitled to Drawback.	Entitled to Drawback.	Not entitled to Drawback.
Cards, wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—
Pimento	lbs.	8,275	4,114	46,682	22,287
Chinese cassia	do.	131,921	57,000	104,544	46,391
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	—	—
Snuff	do.	64	—	—	—
Indigo	do.	529,263	25,767	203,098	30,226
Cotton	do.	126,886	962	65,167	—
Powder, hair	do.	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	—	12,450	—	—
Starch	do.	612	—	30	—
Glue	do.	3,171	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	72,800	—	—	—
slit and hoop	do.	87,608	78,080	18,128	21,535
Nails	do.	118,659	110,411	20,596	1,849
Spikes	do.	—	—	—	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—
Paints, ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	2,400	—	—
dry yellow	do.	—	780	—	—
Spanish brown	do.	—	8,472	13,478	4,522
white and red lead	do.	5,517	24,666	—	300
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	15,963	44,065	3,710	1,742
Cordage, tarred	do.	173,172	93,217	583,932	144,286
untarred	do.	20,588	5,740	597	—
Cables	do.	13,057	—	4,140	—
Steel	cwt.	1,818	404	338	198
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack thread	do.	176	17	—	—
Glauber salts	do.	—	12	—	—
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	—	—	—	60
Do. do. 56 lbs. or less	bushels	—	898	—	—
Coal	do.	—	1,976	—	—
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	1,496	—	—
pickled salmon	barrels	—	132	—	—
mackarel	do.	—	400	—	27
all other	do.	—	166	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	217	646	158	29
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	284	154	5	—
Do. 10 by 12	do.	32	41	—	—
all above 10 by 12	do.	20	14	—	—
Cigars	1000	2,189	184	743	128
Foreign lime, 60 gallons per cask	casks	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	—	—	115	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	422	560	101	—
kid, morocco & all other for men & women	do.	757	270	191	331
all other for children	do.	—	—	—	—
Cards, playing	packs	—	600	—	—
Value of the merchandise exported,	Dolls.	10,488,579	5,534,211	6,352,469	2,142,658
Total value exported in each year,	Dolls.	16,022,790		8,495,127	

Statement of the Exports, the Produce of Foreign

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1812 to 30th Sept. 1813.		From 1st Oct. 1813 to 30th Sept. 1814.	
		Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.
Value of goods free of duty	dolls.	—	57,604	—	953
Do. at 12½ per cent. duty	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 15 do.	do.	50,656	80,754	—	4,564
Do. 17½ do.	do.	13,309	9,163	—	—
Do. 20 do.	do.	—	—	—	—
Do. 22½ do.	do.	44	616	—	—
Do. 27½ do.	do.	36,910	24,446	10,184	14,063
Do. 32½ do.	do.	4,972	2,241	370	11,275
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira and London part.	gallons	767	215	103	2
all other Madeira	do.	—	53	—	—
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	119	—	—	—
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	29	800	—	—
claret, in bottles or cases	do.	5,769	1,012	1,907	240
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do.	—	—	—	—
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	do.	1,191	—	—	—
all other	do.	68,647	22,841	15,394	130
Spirits, from grain	do.	1,053	—	—	—
other materials	do.	21,113	7,172	5,598	198
Molasses	do.	994	315	—	—
Beer, ale, porter and cider	do.	—	—	—	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	—	—
souchong and other black	do.	—	—	—	—
hyson, imperial, &c.	do.	—	129	—	—
other green	do.	—	—	—	—
Coffee	do.	6,252,368	316,159	220,594	5
Cocoa	do.	85,340	22,848	27,386	—
Sugar, brown	do.	2,556,698	922,628	362	—
white, clayed or powdered	do.	2,996,053	141,909	400	—
candy	do.	—	—	—	—
loaf and other refined	do.	—	—	—	—
Almonds	do.	11,077	—	1,384	—
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	—	—
Figs	do.	—	210	—	—
Raisins in jars, boxes and muscadel	do.	—	—	—	2,500
all other	do.	—	—	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	—	—	—	—
wax or spermaceti	do.	—	—	—	—
Cheese	do.	—	—	—	—
Soap	do.	22,090	33,881	8,649	262
Tallow	do.	—	—	—	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	30	—	—
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	—
cinnamon	do.	—	452	—	—
cloves	do.	593	896	—	—
pepper	do.	98,901	759	—	—
Chocolate	do.	—	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—
Seines	do.	—	—	—	—
Hemp	cwt.	—	—	—	—

Countries, entitled to, and not entitled to Drawback, continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1812 to 30th Sept. 1813.		From 1st Oct. 1813 to 30th Sept. 1814.	
		Entitled to Drawback.	Not entitled to Drawback.	Entitled to Drawback.	Not entitled to Drawback.
Cards, wool and cotton	dozen	—	—	—	—
Pimento	lbs.	—	5,160	—	—
Chinese cassia	do.	—	5,388	—	—
Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	—	—
Snuff	do.	—	—	—	—
Indigo	do.	5,058	5,871	3,010	—
Cotton	do.	289,422	473	77,472	—
Powder, hair	do.	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	—	—	—	—
Starch	do.	—	—	—	—
Glue	do.	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	—	—
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	—	—
Nails	do.	2,700	—	66,091	17,177
Spikes	do.	—	—	—	1,982
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—
Paints, ochre, yellow in oil	do.	—	—	—	—
dry yellow	do.	—	—	—	—
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—
white and red lead	do.	5,400	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	—	—	—	10,080
Cordage tarred	do.	—	—	—	—
untarred	do.	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	—	—	—	—
Steel	cwt.	129	—	87	—
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack thread	do.	—	—	—	—
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	—
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per busel	lbs.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 56 lbs. or less	bushels	—	—	—	—
Coal	do.	—	—	—	—
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	2,166	1,428	—	—
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	—
mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	91	28	19	—
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	—	—	—	—
Do. 10 by 12	do.	—	—	—	—
all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	—	33
Cigars	1000	30	—	7,000	—
Foreign lime, 60 gallons per cask	casks	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	—	—	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	—	—	—	—
kid, morocco & all other for men & women	do.	—	—	572	—
all other for children	do.	—	—	—	—
Cards, playing	packs	—	—	—	—
Value of the merchandise exported,	Dolls.	2,394,952	452,893	109,276	35,893
Total value exported in each year,	Dolls.	2,847,845		145,169	

Statement of the Exports, the Produce of Foreign

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to 30th Sept. 1815.		From 1st Oct. 1815 to 30th Sept. 1816.	
		Entitled to Drawback.	Not entitled to Drawback.	Entitled to Drawback.	Not entitled to Drawback.
Value of goods free of duty	dolls.	—	758,869	—	1,448,548
Do. 7½ per cent. duty	do.	—	—	9,822	3,350
Do. 15 do.	do.	—	—	35,408	7,224
Do. 20 do.	do.	—	—	33,991	15,601
Do. 25 do.	do.	490,523	796,334	2,997,330	1,365,457
Do. 27½ do.	do.	31,440	149,052	—	—
Do. 30 do.	do.	97,331	334,675	509,633	536,685
Do. 32½ do.	do.	16,053	2,056	—	—
Do. 33⅓ do.	do.	—	—	11,727	—
Do. 40 do.	do.	11,166	7,442	48,223	31,142
Do. 42½ do.	do.	273	318	—	—
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira and London part.	gallons	5,555	303	6,026	1,235
all other Madeira	do.	41,417	—	6,677	955
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	30	—	1,311	20
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	26,998	5,929
claret, &c. in bottles or cases	do.	5,845	1,437	18,613	4,222
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do.	170	1,526	47,393	3,359
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	do.	—	60	101,290	16,720
all other	do.	120,070	14,880	481,191	28,054
Spirits, from grain	do.	36,952	31,693	150,889	10,727
other materials	do.	40,516	8,328	766,595	90,042
Molasses	do.	9,032	2,196	24,093	4,915
Beer, ale and porter	do.	705	2,776	2,625	1,967
Do. do. do. in bottles	do.	—	—	—	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	301,360	2,777
souchong and other black	do.	69,273	10,360	137,380	10,293
hyson, imperial, &c.	do.	15,262	2,701	10,806	1,122
other green	do.	30,607	—	15,251	4,971
Coffee	do.	5,993,112	1,508,272	8,342,212	606,501
Cocoa	do.	168,802	893,780	343,266	88,305
Sugar, brown	do.	1,401,655	1,126,669	14,313,253	1,045,808
white, clayed or powdered	do.	653,471	5,853	2,012,597	147,808
loaf	do.	785	205	3,537	250
other refined and lump	do.	80	—	201,514	—
candy	do.	—	—	—	—
Almonds	do.	—	15,080	25,728	562
Fruits, currants	do.	146,867	36,844	280,403	6,094
prunes and plumbs	do.	—	44	42,408	—
figs	do.	—	—	29,563	1,186
raisins in jars, boxes and muscadel	do.	—	106	137,618	28,773
all other	do.	1,182	590	152,608	23,877
Candles, tallow	do.	21,869	700	4,377	470
wax or spermaceti	do.	—	—	—	—
Cheese	do.	513	—	11,059	1,800
Soap	do.	110,245	13,460	231,745	30,600
Tallow	do.	—	—	62,372	27,349
Spices, mace	do.	—	5	—	—
nutmegs	do.	771	442	3,185	93
cinnamon	do.	11,470	11,782	—	171
cloves	do.	4,269	7,552	17,099	14,143
pepper	do.	499,702	246,647	741,561	27,768
pimento	do.	4,403	45	830,184	19,995
Chinese cassia	do.	58,742	200,378	141,387	32,295
Oil, foreign fishing, spermaceti	gallons	—	—	—	—
whale and other fish	do.	—	—	—	—
Copper and composition rods and bolts	lbs.	—	—	—	—
Indigo	do.	21,223	18,070	412,143	96,755
Cotton	do.	51,066	206,476	300,293	30,884
Quicksilver	do.	59,934	14,570	109,254	45,083
Powder, gun	do.	20,925	26,025	77,676	23,628

Countries, entitled to, and not entitled to Drawback, continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to 30th Sept. 1815. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to 30th Sept. 1815. Not entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1815 to 30th Sept. 1816. Entitled to Drawback.	From 1st Oct. 1815 to 30th Sept. 1816. Not entitled to Drawback.
Copper nails and spikes	lbs.	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, manufactured other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	16,847	64,504
Snuff	do.	—	—	428	—
Starch	do.	—	—	—	800
Glue	do.	—	—	1,276	—
Iron, slit and hoop	do.	—	2,602	49,641	10,249
iron and steel wire, not above No. 18	do.	—	—	—	—
anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	—	97,996
anchors	cwt.	—	—	37	—
bar	do.	—	—	199	—
bars and bolts rolled	do.	—	—	—	—
other than rolled	do.	—	—	—	—
nails	do.	70,260	258,088	21,655	30,121
spikes	do.	97	378	27,876	—
Paints, ochre yellow in oil	lbs.	—	280	—	3,125
dry yellow	do.	63,061	—	39,447	5,378
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	24,596	400
whiting and Paris white	do.	—	—	—	—
white and red lead	do.	1,960	1,110	142,150	30,934
Lead, pig, bars and sheets	do.	—	—	32,400	—
Do. and manufactures of	do.	7,227	4,377	859,594	47,879
Cordage, tarred	do.	98,278	1,103	241,520	23,906
untarred	do.	127,361	23,257	26,807	15,780
and cables, tarred	do.	—	—	—	—
Twine	do.	—	—	342	—
Cordage, untarred, and yarn	do.	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	8,326	9,301	47,550	40,162
Steel	cwt.	256	9,262	3,990	296
Hemp	do.	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	9	—	56	3
Glauber salts	do.	97	3	—	420
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	—	—	330	1,500
Do. do. 56 lbs. or less	do. bushels	—	1,585	—	4,751
Coal	do.	—	378	—	—
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	287	143	—	2,099
pickled salmon	barrels	—	27	—	63
Do. mackarel	do.	—	—	—	25
all other	do.	64	—	65	96
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	110	36	1,788	638
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	—	4	—	—
10 by 12	do.	100	—	17	196
all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	—	—
Cigars	1000	531	165	1,970	449
Boots	pairs	145	—	157	80
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	—	—	2,750	—
kid, morocco, &c.	do.	985	1,304	3,746	930
all other	do.	—	—	150	—
Cards, playing	packs	68	2,977	—	—
Olive oil, in casks	gallons	—	—	905	—
Chocolate	lbs.	—	—	—	1,395
Alum	cwt.	—	—	—	—
Copperas	do.	—	—	—	—
Duck, Russia	pieces	—	—	—	—
ravens	do.	—	—	—	—
Total value,	Dolls.	3,526,597	3,056,753	12,782,038	4,356,518
Value of the exports for each year,	Dolls.	6,583,350		17,138,556	

Statement of the Exports, the Produce of Foreign

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1816 to 30th Sept. 1817.	
		Entitled to Drawback.	Not entitled to Drawback.
Value of goods free of duty	dolls.	—	800,812
Do. 7½ per cent. duty	do.	55,622	10,111
Do. 15 do.	do.	1,084,920	254,755
Do. 20 do.	do.	670,809	126,957
Do. 25 do.	do.	4,464,380	856,671
Do. 27½ do.	do.	—	—
Do. 30 do.	do.	669,892	138,983
Do. 32½ do.	do.	—	—
Do. 33⅓ do.	do.	326,285	89,439
Do. 40 do.	do.	46,183	21,677
Do. 42½ do.	do.	—	—
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira and London part.	gallons	17,571	1,159
all other Madeira	do.	—	—
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	1,559	1,072
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	65,107	3,852
claret, &c. in bottles or cases	do.	25,167	4,964
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do.	46,272	6,373
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	do.	77,114	33,517
all other	do.	436,965	19,046
Spirits, from grain	do.	48,812	5,634
from other materials	do.	262,773	40,649
Molasses	do.	9,676	4,781
Beer, ale and porter	do.	4,432	1,711
Do. do. do. in bottles	do.	2,090	970
Teas, bohea	lbs.	102,408	983
souchong and other black	do.	237,504	35,817
hyson, imperial, &c.	do.	136,166	10,368
other green	do.	393,657	800
Coffee	do.	8,935,702	1,094,370
Cocoa	do.	704,848	276,056
Sugar, brown	do.	14,608,917	1,267,351
white, clayed or powdered	do.	3,539,826	743,554
loaf	do.	11,680	718
other refined and lump	do.	—	—
candy	do.	23,039	83
Almonds	do.	4,070	1,065
Fruits, currants	do.	80	6,359
prunes and plumbs	do.	21,281	750
figs	do.	2,330	278
raisins in jars, boxes and muscadel	do.	13,269	7,076
all other	do.	8,312	—
Gandles, tallow	do.	37,000	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	10,550	—
Cheese	do.	69,449	4,414
Soap	do.	231,356	24,251
Tallow	do.	274,048	3,584
Spices, mace	do.	1,361	191
nutmegs	do.	9,844	464
cinnamon	do.	800	560
cloves	do.	5,383	868
pepper	do.	2,063,516	212,719
pimento	do.	154,182	3,269
Chinese cassia	do.	402,529	38,414
Oil, foreign fishing, spermaceti	gallons	4,839	—
whale and other fish	do.	6,936	3,230
Copper and composition rods and bolts	lbs.	—	39,548
Indigo	do.	274,545	20,499
Cotton	do.	1,995,712	49,120
Quicksilver	do.	24,560	—
Powder, gun	do.	200,493	24,270

Countries, entitled to, and not entitled to Drawback, continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1816 to 30th Sept. 1817. Entitled to Drawback.	Not entitled to Drawback.
Copper nails and spikes	lbs.	1,063	4,762
Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	80,756
Snuff	do.	8,748	1,100
Starch	do.	5,791	—
Glue	do.	—	—
Iron, slit and hoop	do.	126,448	713,440
and steel wire, not above No. 18.	do.	61,061	—
anchors and sheet	do.	—	—
anchors	cwt.	11	—
bar	do.	—	—
bars and bolts rolled	do.	23,164	1,266
other than rolled	do.	8,060	1,142
nails	do.	213,406	35,025
spikes	do.	27,006	—
Paints, ochre yellow in oil	do.	1,305	3,501
dry yellow	do.	124,117	23,453
Spanish brown	do.	—	—
whiting and Paris white	do.	20,569	—
white and red lead	do.	185,219	20,822
Lead, pig, bars and sheets	do.	1,188,693	28,718
do. and manufactures of	do.	803,971	30,176
Cordage, tarred	do.	—	—
untarred	do.	—	—
and cables tarred	do.	436,803	12,494
Twine	do.	—	—
Cordage, untarred, and yarn	do.	74,492	1,300
Cables	do.	—	—
Steel	cwt.	2,278	1,003
Hemp	do.	346	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	12,861 lbs.	—
Glauber salts	do.	25	—
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	—	—
Do. do. 56 lbs. or less do.	bushels	44,105	11,336
Coal	do.	1,152	—
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	1,672
pickled salmon	barrels	—	243
Do. mackarel	do.	—	—
all other	do.	—	177
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	3,442	253
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	156	26
Do. not above 10 by 12	do.	300	463
Do. all above 10 by 12	do.	12	—
Cigars	1000	1,850	405
Boots	pairs	271	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	2,466	—
kid, morocco, &c.	do.	2,504	—
all other	do.	—	—
Cards, playing	packs	1,926	—
Olive oil, in casks	gallons	3,044	460
Chocolate	lbs.	—	100
Alum	cwt.	—	3
Copperas	do.	—	1
Duck, Russia	pieces	1,175	213
ravens	do.	1,319	401
Total value,	Dolls.	16,086,146	3,271,923
Value of the Exports for each year,	Dolls.	19,358,069	

A SUMMARY OF THE VALUE AND DESTINATION

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	From Aug. 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1790. Total value to each Power.	From 1st Oct. 1790 to the 30th Sept. 1791. Total value to each Power.	From 1st Oct. 1791 to the 30th Sept. 1792. Total value to each Power.	From 1st Oct. 1792 to the 30th Sept. 1793. Total value to each Power.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	—	3,570	4,669	5,769
Prussia	—	—	—	—
Sweden	47,240	21,866	166,146	310,427
Swedish West Indies				
Denmark and Norway				
Danish West Indies	224,415	277,273	573,890	870,508
Do. East do.				
United Netherlands				
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies	1,925,980	1,634,825	2,402,180	3,169,536
Do. East Indies				
Flanders	14,298	—	—	—
England, Man and Berwick				
Scotland				
Ireland				
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney				
Gibraltar				
British African ports	9,246,562	7,953,418	8,192,328	8,431,239
Do. East Indies				
Do. West do.				
Newfoundland and British Fisheries				
British American Colonies				
Other British Colonies				
Hamburg, Bremen and Hanse Towns, &c.	478,050	426,269	116,071	1,805,884
French European ports on the Atlantic				
Do. West Indies and American Colonies				
Do. Ports on the Mediterranean	4,668,902	4,298,762	5,674,630	7,050,498
Bourbon, Mauritius and French East Indies and French African ports				
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic				
Do. do. Mediterranean				
Teneriffe and other Canaries				
Manilla and the Phillippine Islands	1,989,421	1,301,286	1,769,618	2,237,950
Floridas				
Honduras, Campeachy and Mosquitoe shore				
Spanish West Indies and American Colonies				
Portugal				
Madeira				
Fayal and other Azores	1,283,462	1,039,696	1,018,643	997,590
Cape de Verd Islands				
Other African ports				
Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies				
Italy	—	31,726	126,207	220,688
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	—	—	—	—
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	—	—	—	—
Morocco and Barbary States	—	3,660	2,877	2,094
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—
Asia generally	—	—	—	—
East Indies do.	135,181	318,628	285,879	253,131
West Indies do.	—	59,434	229,496	399,559
Europe do.	—	—	—	—
Africa do.	139,984	168,477	209,910	251,343
Mediterranean do.	41,298	—	—	—
South Seas	—	—	—	—
North West Coast of America	10,362	3,380	2,483	1,586
Europe, the West Indies for a market and uncertain	—	29,274	16,630	3,986
Grand Total in dollars	20,205,156	17,571,551	[37]21,917,657	26,011,788

(37) The amounts in this column are estimated on the average of the two years 1791 and 1793; the original returns are lost. In the general Statement p. 93, this amount is returned at 20,753,098 dollars.

OF THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From 1st Oct. 1793 to the 30th Sept. 1794.	From 1st Oct. 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795.	From 1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept. 1796.	From 1st Oct. 1796 to the 30th Sept. 1797.	From 1st Oct. 1797 to 30th Sept. 1798		From 1st Oct. 1798 to 30th Sept. 1799	
Total value to each Power.	Total value to each Power.	Total value to each Power.	Total value to each Power.	Value.	Total value to each Power	Value.	Total value to each Power.
Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
90,388	69,221	47,381	3,450	60,732	60,732	46,030	46,030
—	—	—	—	—	—	617,046	617,046
320,312	894,852	1,096,407	898,315	101,657	733,462	104,071	733,597
				631,805		629,526	
				1,400,258		951,577	
1,136,958	1,962,261	2,675,589	2,637,309	1,501,253	2,901,511	5,154,535	4,348,839
				—		—	
				4,713,976		696,968	
5,341,357	2,884,417	7,875,364	9,384,896	2,706,674	7,420,650	5,154,535	5,851,503
				—		—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				9,439,722		15,045,710	
				1,546,614		2,125,534	
				922,700		1,684,372	
				—		74,912	
				225,067		528,142	
7,158,183	9,218,540	23,164,545	9,212,335	—	17,086,189	—	26,363,418
				39,075		7,296	
				4,255,616		6,285,254	
				143,988		12,567	
				479,584		599,631	
				—		—	
3,992,982	9,653,524	9,307,457	9,589,859	14,563,343	14,563,343	17,250,047	17,250,047
				1,476,588		—	
				5,317,180		2,776,604	
4,967,799	12,653,635	11,623,314	12,449,076	—	6,941,486	—	2,780,504
				147,718		3,900	
				2,274,223		4,237,954	
				94,054		154,517	
3,749,978	4,764,864	3,650,678	6,632,352	—	8,740,553	—	17,421,402
				1,073,617		2,504,092	
				218,116		531,438	
				5,080,543		8,993,401	
				286,781		538,662	
				332,625		203,185	
				53,749		23,706	
992,561	764,285	559,448	474,014	55,934	729,089	92,178	857,731
				—		—	
				—		—	
200,843	1,223,150	1,100,522	767,064	1,334,036	1,334,036	1,157,212	1,157,212
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	15,000	19,188	19,188	48,000	48,000
—	—	—	—	33,823	33,823	183,569	183,569
57,827	—	1,352,860	387,310	(38) 261,795	261,795	(38) 595,249	595,249
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
248,157	1,023,242	—	—	—	—	—	—
994,118	1,543,348	3,369,942	1,508,044	248,121	248,121	92,020	92,020
—	684,127	481,725	207,077	74,858	74,858	11,818	11,818
177,643	470,027	537,355	230,873	132,883	132,883	234,596	234,596
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,383	44,063	23,510	15,607	79,515	79,515	72,941	72,941
29,981	—	481,725	—	—	—	—	—
29,464,470	47,855,556	67,064,097	51,294,710		61,327,411		78,665,522

(38) This amount includes the value of the Exports to China and the East Indies generally.

A SUMMARY OF THE VALUE AND DESTINATION

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	From 1st Oct. 1799 to 30th Sept. 1800		From 1st Oct. 1800 to 30th Sept. 1801		From 1st Oct. 1801 to 30th Sept. 1802	
	Value.	Total value to each Power.	Value.	Total value to each Power.	Value.	Total value to each Power.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	—	—	9,136	9,136	73,721	73,721
Prussia	24,884	24,884	120,238	120,238	150,920	150,920
Sweden	91,342	562,685	39,176	232,208	13,037	275,256
Swedish West Indies	471,343		193,032		262,219	
Denmark and Norway	356,853	2,114,442	531,825	1,581,186	638,911	1,721,485
Danish West Indies	1,767,589		1,049,361		1,082,574	
Do. East do.	—		—		—	
United Netherlands	4,372,964	5,669,016	6,234,450	6,922,372	5,051,480	5,966,858
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies	1,296,052		625,791		915,378	
Do. East do.	—		62,131		—	
England, Man and Berwick	15,856,260	27,181,312	25,309,334	42,132,032	13,086,494	23,925,091
Scotland	1,688,600		3,006,599		2,063,253	
Ireland	1,517,867		2,576,367		842,583	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	22,936		38,821		91,220	
Gibraltar	865,957		204,627		383,688	
British African ports	—		—		—	
Do. East Indies	130,461		71,617		83,489	
Do. West do.	6,404,785		9,699,722		6,689,490	
Newfoundland and British Fisheries	40,328		125,305		107,945	
British American Colonies	654,118		—		576,929	
Other British Colonies	—		815,722		—	
Hamburg, Bremen and Hanse Towns	8,043,993	8,043,993	10,516,197	10,516,197	6,229,492	6,229,492
French European ports on the Atlantic	40,400	5,163,833	3,985,292	11,261,751	7,611,287	14,475,437
Do. West Indies	5,123,433		7,147,972		6,710,889	
Do. Ports on the Mediterranean	—		—		—	
Bourbon, Mauritius, French East Indies and French African ports	—		128,487		153,261	
	—		—		—	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	4,743,678		2,865,101		—	
Do. do. on the Mediterranean					—	
Teneriffe and other Canaries	303,630		267,664		184,442	
Manilla and the Phillippine Islands	14,112	15,660,606	—	13,610,816	—	11,227,859
Foridas and Louisiana	2,035,789		1,408,029		2,075,614	
Honduras, Campeachy and Mosquitoe Shore	291,717		100,210		32,062	
Spanish West Indies and American Colonies	8,271,680		8,969,812		6,015,626	
Portugal	448,548	1,265,844	1,139,377	1,718,759	1,541,085	2,160,701
Madeira	522,728		528,344		481,053	
Fayal and other Azores	56,868		5,120		42,254	
Cape de Verd Islands	237,700		45,918		95,268	
Other African ports	—		—		—	
Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies	—		—		1,041	
Italy	2,689,968	2,689,968	2,090,439	2,090,439	2,423,935	2,423,935
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco and Barbary States	73,449	73,449	88,740	88,740	63,932	63,932
Cape of Good Hope	128,977	128,977	283,918	283,918	240,286	240,286
China	(39) 1,047,385	1,047,385	(39) 1,374,506	1,374,506	877,267	877,267
Asia generally	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies do.	115,631	115,631	372,932	372,932	1,261,122	1,261,122
Europe do.	35,389	35,389	278,158	278,158	316,022	316,022
Africa do.	366,618	366,618	367,705	367,705	407,053	407,053
South Seas	81,595	81,595	—	—	160,707	160,707
North West Coast of America	746,153	746,153	343,338	343,338	—	—
Europe, the West Indies, for a market, and uncertain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand total in dollars,		70,971,780		93,020,513		71,957,144

(39) This amount includes the value of the exports to China and the East Indies generally.

OF THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, CONTINUED.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	From 1st October 1802 to 30th September 1803.			From 1st October 1803 to 30th September 1804.		
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prussia	173,837	145,788	319,625	409,321	776,795	1,186,116
Sweden	6,325	4,472	265,470	58,361	64,045	691,975
Swedish West Indies	209,547	45,126		400,848	168,721	
Denmark and Norway	366,550	334,310	1,892,895	477,211	1,115,965	3,346,623
Danish West Indies	845,695	346,310		1,081,618	642,388	
Do. East Indies	—	—		16,073	13,368	
United Netherlands	1,451,710	2,535,239	5,523,423	2,064,158	11,757,002	16,447,417
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies	1,323,092	177,593		1,600,667	848,365	
Do. East Indies	24,098	11,691		80,176	97,049	
Cape of Good Hope	23,929	10,593	34,522	108,190	59,727	167,917
England, Man, and Berwick	11,602,457	1,164,631	25,369,073	8,552,764	1,226,394	21,829,802
Scotland	2,474,518	89,590		1,561,350	140,888	
Ireland	2,167,052	70,927		1,391,333	36,298	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	215,237	16,942		282,212	15,262	
Gibraltar	390,053	115,687		242,248	74,339	
British African ports	10,792	—		—	—	
Do. East Indies	107,301	67,973		16,452	113,820	
Do. West Indies	5,624,647	90,973		6,315,667	731,991	
Newfoundland and British Fisheries	282,395	69,113		175,597	32,666	
British American Colonies	723,451	85,334		807,709	111,263	
Other British Colonies	—	—		1,185	364	
Hamburg, Bremen, Hanse Towns, &c.	1,368,295	1,911,437	3,279,732	949,454	3,525,553	4,475,007
French European ports on the Atlantic	1,852,223	2,549,528	8,245,993	3,139,206	5,384,523	12,776,111
Do. West Indies and American Colonies	3,016,463	668,051		1,742,368	1,867,522	
Do. Ports on the Mediterranean	24,817	49,146		80,906	220,419	
Bourbon, Mauritius, East Indies and African ports	38,690	46,095		120,042	221,125	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	1,244,490	104,130	4,533,539	1,628,079	517,042	6,728,125
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	501,398	126,091		676,114	80,100	
Teneriffe and other Canaries	84,623	29,188		120,084	61,101	
Manilla and the Phillippine Islands	—	—		—	—	
Floridas	1,032,486	372,844		178,168	230,603	
Honduras, Campeachy and Mosquitoe shore	56,181	4,542		149,344	184,829	
Spanish West Indies and American Colonies	563,261	314,305		1,725,662	1,176,998	
Portugal	1,520,488	291,984	2,305,548	1,282,169	190,716	2,496,858
Madeira	370,878	29,082		586,869	135,802	
Fayal and other Azores	23,848	2,241		8,957	8,648	
Cape de Verd Islands	46,942	8,823		88,273	80,533	
Other African ports	9,339	1,923		10,834	46,287	
Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies	—	—		—	107,770	
Italy	362,586	1,208,977	1,571,563	118,441	1,552,708	1,671,149
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	419	41,606	42,025	85,335	247,963	333,798
Malta	14,109	—	14,109	—	—	—
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	—	—	—	12,681	31,975	44,646
Morocco and Barbary States	25,573	11,184	36,757	8,657	676	9,333
China	150,017	22,478	172,495	162,806	35,795	198,601
Asia generally	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies do.	11,177	48,556	59,733	258,090	538,226	796,316
West Indies do.	1,554,363	150,041	1,704,404	2,352,042	972,252	3,324,294
Europe do.	178,699	156,754	335,453	86,827	534,064	620,891
Africa do.	25,340	10,018	35,358	221,788	126,248	349,036
South Seas	—	826	826	10,000	—	10,000
North West Coast of America	6,570	51,930	58,500	20,641	175,418	196,059
Grand total in dollars,	42,205,961	13,594,072	55,800,033	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074

A SUMMARY OF THE VALUE AND DESTINATION

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	From 1st October 1804 to 30th September 1805.			From 1st October 1805 to 30th September 1806.		
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	12,044	59,328	71,372	3,580	8,827	12,407
Prussia	145,727	244,093	389,820	5,232	162,882	168,114
Sweden	35,083	55,214	406,043	—	29,414	357,030
Swedish West Indies	209,707	105,288		213,767	113,849	
Denmark and Norway	435,926	1,481,767	4,037,454	356,595	1,052,954	4,250,855
Danish West Indies	1,523,106	575,149		1,410,029	1,380,380	
Do. East Indies	13,770	7,734		10,609	40,288	
United Netherlands	1,783,503	14,959,380	17,609,823	3,609,964	15,051,665	20,026,174
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies	454,645	138,785		570,545	466,485	
Do. East Indies	48,734	224,776		50,342	277,173	
Cape of Good Hope	56,339	169,054	225,393	133,593	339,752	473,345
England, Man and Berwick	10,603,302	1,401,830	23,047,386	9,169,807	2,724,945	23,229,936
Scotland	1,939,823	49,919		1,656,291	78,656	
Ireland	1,230,598	19,889		1,823,139	51,982	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	165,940	962		88,676	—	
Gibraltar	134,379	40,704		178,193	60,510	
British African ports	5,439	23,603		7,825	3,034	
Do. East Indies	14,267	274,212		30,256	316,734	
Do. West Indies	5,473,218	518,189		5,092,288	515,640	
Newfoundland and British Fisheries	183,380	34,687		186,503	52,205	
British American Colonies	787,230	138,704		938,332	246,249	
Other British Colonies	7,111	—		8,671	—	
Hamburg, Bremen, Hanse Towns, &c.	893,591	2,338,917	3,232,508	1,672,455	4,751,769	6,424,224
French European ports on the Atlantic	2,852,708	9,260,724	21,072,747	3,130,659	7,800,575	18,575,812
Do. West Indies and American Colonies	2,876,384	4,455,599		2,770,372	3,975,112	
Do. Ports on the Mediterranean	227,154	624,878		96,039	397,119	
Bourbon, Mauritius, East Indies and African ports	84,730	680,570		29,454	376,482	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	1,729,973	1,469,214	12,672,768	892,827	1,116,244	14,809,072
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	597,182	187,098		470,456	642,710	
Teneriffe and other Canaries	114,110	85,110		98,755	59,876	
Manilla and the Phillippine Islands	33,480	9,081		5,184	31,464	
Floridas	95,181	39,657		80,124	71,989	
Honduras, Campeachy and Mosquitoe shore	203,255	418,539		139,108	333,102	
Spanish West Indies and American Colonies	2,806,112	4,884,776		2,391,172	8,476,061	
Portugal	508,284	851,647	2,105,409	920,841	857,050	2,521,995
Madeira	479,182	160,288		519,213	148,032	
Fayal and other Azores	16,060	24,057		27,399	15,835	
Cape de Verd Islands	13,029	24,161		8,741	24,884	
Other African ports	7,941	20,760		—	—	
Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies	—	—		—	—	
Italy	142,475	2,320,099	2,462,574	185,346	4,587,727	4,773,073
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	6,665	322,992	329,657	10,826	664,452	675,278
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	11,984	134,741	146,725	22,193	270,591	292,784
Morocco and Barbary States	—	—	—	2,883	78,718	81,601
China	145,573	176,502	322,075	169,356	217,760	387,116
Asia generally	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies do.	348,290	1,459,266	1,807,556	222,040	685,988	908,028
West Indies do.	2,128,774	1,368,173	3,496,947	1,170,400	584,552	1,754,952
Europe do.	179,608	628,608	808,216	85,695	212,385	298,080
Africa do.	591,690	421,356	1,013,046	575,652	539,957	1,115,609
South Seas	3,643	2,000	5,643	680	142,999	143,679
North West Coast of America	25,922	276,937	302,859	11,620	246,179	257,799
Grand total in dollars,	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,021	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963

OF THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, CONTINUED.

From 1st October 1806 to 30th September 1807			From 1st October 1807 to 30th September 1808			From 1st October 1808 to 30th September 1809		
Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each power.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each power.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each power.
Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
78,850	366,367	445,217	—	—	—	146,462	737,799	842,261
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56,157	38,567	1,422,388	—	—	—	4,030,395	1,409,303	9,085,517
416,509	911,155		67,902	166,553	234,455	2,757,859	887,960	
572,150	836,468		11,740	138,836		958,584	3,327,766	
1,614,711	1,505,988	4,529,317	192,163	72,847	415,586	31,044	—	4,317,394
—	—		—	—		—	—	
3,098,234	13,086,160		382,121	2,227,722		421,294	697,070	
496,010	307,366	17,428,486	97,734	14,839	2,746,197	33,412	771	1,313,270
79,880	360,836		16,280	7,501		75,652	85,071	
67,241	94,316	161,557	4,546	7,844	12,390	8,434	1,720	10,154
16,828,757	1,881,289		2,215,473	90,777		4,447,637	236,825	
2,449,941	117,261		412,682	4,542		405,988	—	
1,631,854	28,832		450,901	11,008		467,239	3,580	
211,780	268		14,922	—		5,330	—	
119,332	131,221		10,976	—		53,883	1,687	
3,273	1,788	31,015,623	—	—	5,183,297	8,340	—	8,108,839
11,665	82,701		—	31,500		16,348	28,444	
5,322,276	630,361		1,427,510	133,553		1,511,570	154,429	
208,611	58,881		35,911	9,181		25,647	6,193	
1,129,588	165,944		272,724	61,637		647,096	82,496	
—	—		—	—		3,125	982	
912,225	2,248,057	3,160,282	24,963	204,852	229,815	709,981	1,682,662	2,392,643
2,507,707	9,150,795		633,037	1,810,594		—	—	
2,901,516	2,968,816	19,196,589	802,630	769,953	4,541,435	15,043	—	15,043
208,434	1,164,883		75,643	315,802		—	—	
145,247	149,191		58,370	75,406		—	—	
797,017	2,566,532		316,396	562,615		983,580	390,280	
384,214	981,375		224,982	338,388		305,640	899,723	
158,720	206,659		31,694	96,352		232,360	82,789	
519	23,352	18,224,720	—	—	5,949,903	4,081	1,097	10,318,034
40,757	39,996		22,411	20,510		670,698	51,286	
146,876	537,478		45,434	114,068		10,634	249	
2,470,472	9,870,753		631,086	3,545,967		3,352,271	3,333,346	
829,313	159,173		342,277	—		1,629,709	151,424	
528,375	69,194		131,102	27,280		2,336,656	64,159	
21,957	14,976	1,687,516	992	21,570	539,647	2,926,482	90,535	8,312,897
15,237	44,413		5,755	10,671		60,287	34,508	
—	—		—	—		73,411	61,991	
4,734	144		—	—		540,653	343,082	
250,257	5,499,722	5,749,979	58,085	1,312,173	1,370,258	49,206	1,106,539	1,155,745
23,263	567,992	591,255	10,530	163,353	173,883	6,768	97,049	103,817
—	1,504	1,504	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,520	424,855	429,375	308	172,881	173,189	19,719	531,407	551,126
8,358	34,984	43,342	32,026	—	32,026	207,835	1,213,942	1,511,777
84,422	113,258	197,280	—	—	—	476,569	441,453	918,022
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
317,163	593,443	910,606	13,061	55,660	68,721	111,531	130,756	242,287
1,126,279	440,222	1,566,501	338,362	130,643	469,005	94,005	30,445	124,450
31,505	41,191	72,696	—	—	—	288,324	2,206,295	2,494,619
369,124	1,026,632	1,396,556	15,051	1,397	16,448	115,364	48,218	163,582
3,385	5,266	8,651	—	—	—	—	400	400
10,777	92,933	103,710	5,766	268,939	274,705	39,556	142,800	182,356
48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150	9,433,546	12,997,414	22,430,960	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203,233

A SUMMARY OF THE VALUE AND DESTINATIO

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	From 1st October 1809 to 30th September 1810.			From 1st October 1810 to 30th September 181		
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	1,048,762	2,926,936	3,975,698	1,630,499	4,507,158	6,137,65
Prussia	184,149	352,750	536,899	42,040	107,177	149,21
Sweden	1,563,336	4,294,397	7,902,001	195,867	431,968	1,664,17
Swedish West Indies	1,619,442	424,826		884,417	151,926	
Denmark and Norway	3,962,739	6,548,051	10,546,535	262,794	137,846	444,89
Danish West Indies	33,449	2,296		40,216	4,042	
Do. East Indies	—	—		—	—	
United Netherlands	74,194	28,992	174,078	—	—	—
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies	39,724	31		—	—	
Do. East Indies	3,760	27,377		—	—	
Cape of Good Hope	11,926	2,513	14,439	72,084	17,342	89,52
England, Man and Berwick	9,048,358	877,638	16,555,488	10,044,381	508,863	21,881,55
Scotland	751,496	1,125		1,409,428	6,571	
Ireland	1,588,584	14,272		1,728,632	40,123	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	—	—		2,112	—	
Gibraltar	132,172	106,483		720,681	586,429	
British African ports	11,001	3,027		8,729	7,170	
Do. East Indies	58,438	98,257		72,598	123,375	
Do. West Indies	2,322,720	71,443		4,626,115	123,684	
Newfoundland and British Fisheries	18,054	8,839		58,762	—	
British American Colonies	1,292,532	123,411		1,611,753	177,129	
Other British Colonies	9,956	17,482		25,020	—	
Hamburg, Bremen, Hanse Towns, &c.	834,564	291,810	1,126,382	—	—	—
French European ports on the Atlantic	16,782	1,670	137,630	618,237	1,058,984	2,317,87
Do. West Indies and American Colonies	59,045	49,925		55,571	60,328	
Do. Ports on the Mediterranean	—	—		290,955	117,930	
Bourbon, Mauritius, East Indies and African ports	8,808	1,400		77,957	37,914	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	3,257,853	1,098,646	14,941,942	3,865,482	238,626	12,572,88
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	230,098	119,955		97,781	58,728	
Teneriffe and other Canaries	326,127	187,389		269,153	113,147	
Manilla and the Phillippine Islands	85,844	141,716		—	—	
Floridas	2,521,462	61,488		178,158	25,736	
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquitoe shore	71,589	52,665		76,758	69,710	
Spanish West Indies and American Colonies	3,182,318	3,604,791		3,606,510	3,973,099	
Portugal	2,664,121	121,578	7,679,210	8,445,127	130,726	11,466,15
Madeira	1,587,641	81,325		961,733	99,966	
Fayal and other Azores	1,355,802	19,875		39,750	5,724	
Cape de Verd Islands	94,539	62,721		27,643	27,677	
Other African ports	63,969	15,901		26,254	1,502	
Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies	721,899	889,839		671,417	1,027,931	
Italy	71,803	656,691	728,494	151,555	437,381	588,93
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	—	59,639	59,639	—	—	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	15,319	180,408	195,727	24,965	473,156	498,12
Morocco and Barbary States	374,623	159,296	533,919	272,022	283,439	555,46
China	201,092	118,387	319,479	443,146	187,914	631,06
Asia generally	28,661	20,909	49,570	41,106	28,505	69,61
East Indies do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies do.	317,547	43,384	360,931	1,229,308	59,966	1,289,27
Europe do.	416,921	266,698	683,619	241,805	411,179	652,98
Africa do.	55,791	28,797	84,588	89,323	34,288	123,61
South Seas	4,126	1,658	5,784	21,833	46,524	68,33
North West Coast of America	22,739	123,179	145,918	33,566	81,907	115,47
Grand total in dollars,	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,757,970	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,83

OF THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, CONTINUED.

From 1st October 1811 to 30th September 1812.			From 1st October 1812 to 30th September 1813.			From 1st October 1813 to 30th September 1814.		
Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.
Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
156,980	1,586,617	1,743,597	50,400	750	51,150	460	—	460
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
220,864	729,357	2,136,995	713,844	135,616	2,608,322	107,670	—	1,357,139
1,060,500	126,274		1,697,725	61,137		1,246,202	3,259	
70,638	45,746		—	—		—	—	
20,866	—	157,250	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—		—	—		—	—	
30,747	—		29,160	—		12,159	15,422	
—	—	30,747	—	—	29,160	—	—	27,581
—	—		—	—		—	—	
15,600	—	15,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,662,296	37,187		—	—		660	—	
373,053	1,300		—	—		—	—	
947,214	68,718		—	—		—	—	
—	—		—	—		—	—	
1,117,123	287,370		—	—		—	—	
14,783	—	10,270,969	—	—	2,422	—	—	10,710
133,413	170,540		—	—		—	—	
1,775,037	22,203		—	—		—	—	
—	—		—	—		—	—	
643,450	17,382		2,422	—		10,050	—	
—	—		—	—		—	—	
—	—	—	13,086	—	13,086	—	—	—
402,803	2,435,218		1,780,291	2,296,453		286,429	30,018	
203,889	83,742	3,158,884	132,290	68,616	4,277,650	165,232	12,947	494,626
—	—		—	—		—	—	
17,292	15,940		—	—		—	—	
4,527,452	136,411		6,506,401	40,168		38,674	1,882	
40,302	4,300		25,700	737		19,076	—	
351,965	14,295		112,024	5,874		46,319	5,370	
30,750	28,791	9,287,850	—	—	10,113,436	—	—	4,374,572
97,703	6,260		404,537	839		2,230,859	1,596	
58,202	19,279		23,902	—		10,502	—	
2,640,502	1,331,638		2,809,705	183,540		1,971,886	48,408	
7,729,997	45,043		9,992,012	7,275		396,548	540	
700,225	28,428		361,719	6,036		32,540	—	
132,543	6,858	9,399,520	162,507	30	10,687,928	69,945	—	599,669
6,423	3,380		—	—		6,090	—	
—	—		—	—		—	—	
426,982	319,641		137,821	20,528		74,109	11,897	
139,928	134,794	274,722	1,947	—	1,947	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42,622	387,004	429,626	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,902	15,194	66,096	—	—	—	—	—	—
101,725	82,802	184,527	—	—	—	54,331	6,897	61,228
—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
921,671	120,894	1,042,565	39,774	5,485	45,259	2,523	6,933	9,456
74,547	125,514	200,061	—	—	—	—	—	—
78,267	37,048	115,315	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,964	1,964	—	1,070	1,070	—	—	—
12,953	17,495	30,448	10,885	13,682	24,567	—	—	—
30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236	25,008,152	2,847,845	27,855,997	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441

A SUMMARY OF THE VALUE AND DESTINATION

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	From 1st October 1814 to 30th September 1815.		
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	248,047	326,502	574,519
Prussia	143,060	—	143,060
Sweden	204,066	36,741	1,021,695
Swedish West Indies	722,080	58,808	
Denmark and Norway	127,920	10,583	
Danish West Indies	496,249	47,720	682,472
Do. East Indies	—	—	
United Netherlands	3,687,437	795,390	
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies	97,334	697	4,580,858
Do. East Indies	—	—	
England, Man and Berwick	11,599,135	49,341	
Scotland	1,365,471	—	
Ireland	1,664,230	2,279	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	7,485	—	
Gibraltar	588,892	109,970	
British African ports	—	—	21,589,868
Do. East Indies	60,024	42,076	
Do. West Indies	1,684,480	18,493	
Newfoundland and British Fisheries	850	—	
British American Colonies	1,395,965	865	
Other British Colonies	312	—	
Hamburg, Bremen, Hanse Towns, &c.	1,758,131	478,542	2,236,673
French European ports on the Atlantic	4,957,743	1,538,171	
Do. West Indies and American Colonies	1,520,476	284,563	8,747,637
Do. Ports on the Mediterranean	75,341	315,688	
Bourbon, Mauritius, East Indies and African ports	22,808	12,847	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	957,746	105,569	
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	151,928	55,321	
Teneriffe and other Canaries	245,017	59,962	
Manilla and the Phillippine Islands	4,029	50,681	6,230,960
Floridas	846,962	2,379	
Honduras, Campeachy and Mosquitoe shore	48,815	37,675	
Spanish West Indies and American Colonies	2,832,828	866,048	
Portugal	1,176,079	2,996	
Madeira	613,942	6,621	
Fayal and other Azores	26,370	112	
Cape de Verd Islands	40,442	51,955	2,281,101
Other African ports	—	1,778	
Coast of Brazil and other American Colonies	262,369	98,437	
Italy	110,706	333,330	444,036
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	17,657	71,501	89,158
Malta	—	—	—
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	—	—	—
Morocco and Barbary States	32,645	—	32,645
Cape of Good Hope	20,146	30,352	50,498
China	293,096	195,599	488,695
Asia generally	—	59,038	59,038
East Indies do.	62,548	—	62,548
West Indies do.	1,700,426	233,039	1,933,465
Europe do.	1,001,602	90,100	1,091,702
Africa do.	39,461	16,085	55,546
South Seas	6,063	4,501	10,564
North West Coast of America	55,990	114,992	170,985
Grand total in dollars,	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753

OF THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, CONTINUED.

From 1st October 1815 to 30th September 1816.			From 1st October 1816 to 30th September 1817.		
Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to each Power.
Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
181,101	527,783	706,884	134,557	505,636	640,393
—	—	—	—	—	—
240,387	140,346	760,352	101,775	59,194	542,723
261,678	117,941		314,659	67,095	
364,768	119,434	1,340,652	202,989	243,138	2,090,224
681,948	174,502		1,053,370	590,727	
—	—		—	—	
3,325,429	1,940,358	5,609,524	2,588,566	1,905,905	5,785,318
193,788	72,550		747,159	310,274	
29,922	47,477		62,050	171,364	
24,760,343	537,893	39,184,558	27,164,408	729,605	43,468,242
1,903,558	6,813		2,980,602	18,243	
2,686,906	240		2,064,114	75,763	
50,404	3,976		—	—	
1,442,659	620,228		1,637,827	852,770	
—	—		—	—	
66,758	554,156		87,621	261,331	
3,073,589	89,355		3,802,462	69,105	
24,909	16,806		1,391	2,730	
3,323,182	22,783		3,691,292	27,527	
—	—		1,451	—	
2,368,287	1,166,213	3,534,500	2,021,213	1,324,418	3,345,631
6,969,870	1,902,864	12,138,135	6,935,623	1,387,642	12,434,818
1,483,891	773,420		2,470,330	893,240	
382,806	319,796		188,912	307,590	
119,167	183,321		122,558	128,923	
1,676,010	201,689	8,589,718	561,809	88,819	8,423,936
216,145	111,403		46,476	47,958	
325,069	106,237		88,079	47,672	
181	3,042		—	—	
90,182	16,497		130,789	25,699	
50,271	12,380		96,415	206,121	
2,732,226	3,048,386		3,606,588	3,477,511	
1,237,587	15,158	2,270,389	542,822	6,364	1,834,823
353,342	88,225		448,832	31,271	
35,860	34,075		28,656	10,763	
43,620	38,541		65,131	55,289	
10,572	—		—	—	
262,489	150,920		415,796	229,899	
324,929	1,233,349	1,558,278	124,223	1,309,491	1,433,714
63,380	232,148	295,528	86,377	293,332	379,709
—	—	—	—	—	—
3,996	40,335	44,331	23,405	279,507	302,912
—	10,824	10,824	2,435	6,204	8,639
—	—	—	—	—	—
221,542	813,222	1,034,764	162,447	386,213	548,660
182,457	511,905	694,362	161,203	401,015	562,218
—	—	—	—	—	—
1,803,027	488,070	2,291,097	2,729,699	784,067	3,513,766
963,876	411,408	1,375,284	414,166	587,080	1,001,246
126,400	110,799	237,199	79,951	87,390	167,341
2,408	703	3,111	5,779	70,638	76,417
120,977	119,980	240,962	117,493	993,346	1,110,839
64,781,896	17,138,556	81,920,452	68,313,500	19,358,069	87,671,569

A SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the Value of the Exports from the several States and Territories, annually, commencing on the 1st of October, 1790, and ending on the 30th of September in each year.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	From 1st Oct. 1790 to the 30th Sept. 1791.	From 1st Oct. 1791 to the 30th Sept. 1792.	From 1st Oct. 1792 to the 30th Sept. 1793.	From 1st Oct. 1793 to the 30th Sept. 1794.	From 1st Oct. 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795.	From 1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept. 1796.	From 1st Oct. 1796 to the 30th Sept. 1797.	From 1st Oct. 1797 to the 30th Sept. 1798.	From 1st Oct. 1798 to the 30th Sept. 1799.	From 1st Oct. 1799 to the 30th Sept. 1800.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to the 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to the 30th Sept. 1802.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
New-Hampshire	142,859	181,413	198,204	153,860	229,427	378,161	275,840	361,453	361,789	431,836	555,055	565,394
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,267	31,479
Massachusetts	2,519,651	2,888,104	3,756,347	5,292,441	7,117,907	9,949,345	7,502,047	8,639,252	11,421,591	11,326,876	14,870,556	13,492,632
Rhode Island	470,131	698,109	616,432	954,599	1,222,917	1,589,872	975,530	947,827	1,055,273	1,322,945	1,832,773	2,433,363
Connecticut	710,353	879,753	770,255	812,765	819,465	1,452,793	814,506	763,128	1,143,818	1,114,743	1,446,216	1,606,809
New-York	2,505,465	2,535,790	2,932,370	5,442,183	10,304,581	12,208,027	13,308,064	14,300,892	18,719,527	14,045,079	19,851,136	13,792,276
New-Jersey	26,988	23,406	54,179	58,154	130,814	59,227	18,161	61,877	9,722	2,289	25,406	26,227
Pennsylvania	3,436,093	3,820,662	6,958,836	6,643,092	11,518,260	17,513,866	11,446,291	8,915,463	12,431,967	11,949,679	17,438,193	12,677,475
Delaware	119,879	133,972	93,559	207,985	158,041	201,142	98,929	183,727	297,065	418,695	662,042	440,504
Maryland	2,239,691	2,623,808	3,665,056	5,686,191	5,811,380	9,201,315	9,811,799	12,746,190	16,299,609	12,264,331	12,767,530	7,914,225
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	894,467	774,063
Virginia	3,131,865	3,552,825	2,987,098	3,321,636	3,490,041	5,268,655	4,008,713	6,113,451	6,292,986	4,430,689	5,655,577	3,978,363
North Carolina	524,548	527,900	365,414	321,587	492,161	671,487	540,901	537,810	485,921	769,799	874,884	659,390
South Carolina	2,693,268	2,428,250	3,191,867	3,867,908	5,998,492	7,620,049	6,505,118	6,994,179	8,729,015	10,663,510	14,304,045	10,639,365
Georgia	491,250	459,106	520,955	263,832	695,986	950,158	644,307	961,848	1,396,759	2,174,268	1,755,939	1,854,951
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	626,673
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,430	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	443,955
Michigan do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,095,412	526,016
Orleans do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Dolls.	19,012,041	20,753,098	26,109,572	33,026,233	47,989,472	67,064,097	56,850,206	61,527,097	78,665,522	70,971,780	94,115,925	72,483,160

A SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the Value of the Exports from the several States and Territories, annually, commencing on the 1st day of October and ending on the 30th of September in each year, in which the Domestic Products are distinguished from those of Foreign Countries.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	From 1st Oct. 1802 to 30th Sept. 1803.		From 1st Oct. 1803 to 30th Sept. 1804.		From 1st Oct. 1804 to 30th Sept. 1805.		From 1st Oct. 1805 to 30th Sept. 1806.		From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th Sept. 1807.		From 1st Oct. 1807 to 30th Sept. 1808.	
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
New-Hampshire	443,527	51,093	453,394	262,697	389,595	218,813	411,379	383,884	365,950	314,072	122,294	2,765
Vermont	89,510	27,940	135,930	55,795	101,997	67,405	91,732	102,043	148,469	55,816	83,103	25,669
Massachusetts	5,399,020	3,369,546	6,303,122	10,591,256	5,697,051	13,738,606	6,621,696	14,577,547	6,185,748	13,926,377	1,508,632	3,619,690
Rhode Island	664,230	611,366	917,736	817,935	1,065,579	1,506,470	949,336	1,142,409	741,988	915,576	139,684	102,350
Connecticut	1,238,388	10,183	1,486,882	29,228	1,353,537	90,190	1,522,750	193,078	1,519,083	105,644	397,781	15,910
New-York	7,626,831	3,191,556	7,501,096	8,580,185	8,098,060	15,384,883	8,053,076	13,709,769	9,957,416	16,400,547	2,362,438	3,243,620
New-Jersey	21,311	—	24,829	—	20,633	110	26,504	7,363	36,063	5,123	12,511	8,288
Pennsylvania	4,021,214	3,504,496	4,178,713	6,851,444	4,365,240	9,397,012	3,765,313	13,809,389	4,809,616	12,055,128	1,066,527	2,946,803
Delaware	187,687	240,466	180,081	517,315	77,827	280,556	125,787	374,319	77,695	151,580	38,052	70,683
Maryland	3,707,040	1,371,022	3,938,840	5,213,099	3,408,543	7,450,937	3,661,131	10,919,774	4,016,699	10,282,285	764,992	1,956,114
District of Columbia	1,412,056	32,938	1,157,895	294,303	1,135,350	184,865	1,091,760	154,386	1,363,352	83,026	281,936	3,381
Virginia	5,949,267	151,441	5,394,903	395,098	4,945,635	660,985	4,626,687	428,709	4,393,521	367,713	508,124	18,349
North Carolina	926,318	26,996	919,545	9,142	767,434	12,469	786,029	3,576	740,933	4,229	117,129	—
South Carolina	6,863,343	947,765	5,142,100	2,309,516	5,957,646	3,108,979	6,797,064	2,946,718	7,129,365	3,783,199	1,404,043	260,402
Georgia	2,345,387	25,488	2,003,227	74,345	2,351,169	43,677	82,764	—	3,710,776	34,069	24,626	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,318	—	28,889	—	13,115	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Territory	738	32,476	—	17,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan do.	210,392	—	276,964	—	313,223	—	221,260	—	311,947	—	50,848	—
Mississippi do.	1,099,702	—	60,127	4,650	—	—	—	—	701	—	—	—
Orleans do.	—	—	1,392,093	208,269	2,338,483	1,033,062	2,357,141	1,530,182	3,161,381	1,159,174	537,711	723,390
Value of each species of produce, in dolls.	42,205,961	13,594,072	41,467,477	36,231,597	42,387,002	53,179,019	41,253,727	60,283,236	48,699,592	59,643,558	9,433,546	12,997,414
Total value exported, in dolls.	55,800,033		77,699,074		95,566,021		101,536,963		108,343,150		22,430,960	

STATEMENT

Of the Value of the Exports from the several States and Territories, continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	From 1st Oct. 1808 to 30th Sept. 1809.		From 1st Oct. 1809 to the 30th Sept. 1810.		From 1st Oct. 1810 to the 30th Sept. 1811.		From 1st Oct. 1811 to the 30th Sept. 1812.		From 1st Oct. 1812 to the 30th Sept. 1813.		From 1st Oct. 1813 to the 30th Sept. 1814.	
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
New-Hampshire	201,063	85,532	225,623	9,027	315,054	53,809	194,372	9,029	29,996	—	57,118	269
Vermont	125,881	49,901	406,138	26,493	538,306	32,798	131,403	7,244	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	6,022,729	6,119,564	5,761,771	7,251,277	6,042,645	5,192,820	3,935,229	2,648,109	1,513,069	294,854	1,078,077	55,722
Rhode Island	658,397	626,135	874,870	456,706	944,868	626,556	604,891	150,246	234,449	2,353	446,080	26,354
Connecticut	655,258	11,255	762,785	5,858	994,216	38,138	720,805	—	968,729	5,574	1,042,776	360
New-York	8,348,764	4,232,798	10,928,573	6,313,757	8,747,700	3,518,515	6,603,508	2,358,414	7,060,807	1,124,687	197,987	11,683
New-Jersey	269,104	50,071	392,798	37,469	1,871	—	4,186	—	10,260	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	4,238,358	4,810,883	4,751,634	6,241,764	5,694,447	3,865,670	4,660,457	1,313,293	3,249,623	527,494	—	—
Delaware	96,495	41,541	79,988	40,354	76,945	11,687	29,744	—	133,482	—	14,914	—
Maryland	2,570,957	4,056,369	3,275,904	3,213,114	4,553,582	2,280,405	3,956,093	1,929,886	2,782,073	1,005,792	238,235	10,199
District of Columbia	681,650	21,765	984,463	53,640	2,060,331	2,920	1,593,413	12,996	1,387,493	—	2,500	—
Virginia	2,786,161	107,964	4,632,829	189,782	4,798,612	23,695	2,983,493	17,619	1,819,414	308	17,581	—
North Carolina	322,834	160	401,465	2,484	793,973	4,001	489,219	—	795,510	1,848	362,446	—
South Carolina	2,861,369	385,972	4,881,840	408,774	4,650,984	210,295	2,024,834	11,861	2,915,035	53,449	736,471	1,428
Georgia	1,082,108	—	2,234,912	3,774	2,557,225	11,641	1,066,703	—	1,094,595	—	2,147,449	35,672
Ohio	3,850	—	10,583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan do.	136,114	—	3,571	44	19,997	1,632	5,050	5,050	—	—	—	—
Mississippi do.	305	—	2,958	—	1,441	—	3,107	3,107	—	—	76,929	—
Orleans do.	344,305	197,621	1,735,970	136,621	2,501,842	148,208	1,025,602	34,869	—	—	—	—
Louisiana (40)									1,013,667	31,486	383,709	3,482
Value of each species of produce, in dolls.	31,405,702	20,797,531	42,366,675	24,391,295	45,294,043	16,022,790	30,032,109	8,495,127	25,008,152	2,847,845	6,782,272	145,169
Total value exported, in dolls.	52,203,233		66,757,970		61,316,833		38,527,236		27,855,997		6,927,441	

(40) The returns for Louisiana commence on the 1st of October, 1812—Louisiana having, in 1812, been admitted into the Union as an independent state.

STATEMENT

Of the Value of the Exports from the several States and Territories, continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to the 30th Sept. 1815.		From 1st October 1815 to 30th September 1816.		From 1st October 1816 to 30th September 1817.	
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.
	Dolls.	Dolls	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
New-Hampshire	101,203	8,579	119,486	20,807	170,599	26,825
Vermont	161,002	—	892,594	—	913,201	—
Massachusetts	3,547,463	1,732,620	5,008,974	5,127,465	5,908,416	6,019,581
Rhode Island	357,684	203,499	418,996	193,798	577,911	372,556
Connecticut	383,135	—	587,007	6,799	574,290	29,849
New-York	8,230,278	2,445,095	14,168,291	5,521,740	13,660,733	5,046,700
New-Jersey	5,279	—	9,746	—	5,849	—
Pennsylvania	3,569,551	1,024,368	4,486,320	2,709,917	5,538,003	3,197,589
Delaware	105,102	—	54,685	1,532	38,771	6,083
Maryland	4,086,274	950,327	4,834,490	2,504,277	5,887,884	3,046,046
District of Columbia	1,965,626	—	1,555,572	125,239	1,689,102	79,556
Virginia	6,632,579	44,397	8,115,890	96,970	5,561,238	60,204
North Carolina	1,012,967	975	1,328,271	464	955,211	1,369
South Carolina	6,574,783	100,346	10,446,215	403,196	9,944,343	428,270
Georgia	4,146,057	26,262	7,436,692	75,237	8,530,831	259,883
Ohio	—	—	1,305	—	7,749	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan do.	36,909	130	57,290	—	64,228	—
Mississippi do.	2,573	—	8,232	—	43,887	—
Louisiana	5,055,858	46,752	5,251,833	351,115	8,241,254	783,558
Value of each species of produce, in dolls.	45,974,403	6,583,350	64,781,896	17,138,556	68,313,500	19,358,069
Total value exported, in dolls.	52,557,753		81,920,452		87,671,569	

A STATEMENT

Of the Domestic Exports of the United States in relation to the sources whence they are derived.

a. Produce of the Sea.

YEARS.	Dried salt fish.	Pickled fish.	Whale oil and bone.	Spermaceti oil and Candles.	Total of the Sea.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
[41]1803	1,620,000	560,000	280,000	175,000	2,635,000
1804	2,413,256	639,419	311,028	69,720	3,433,423
1805	2,058,000	348,000	314,000	163,000	2,884,000
1806	2,150,000	366,000	418,000	182,000	3,116,000
1807	1,896,000	302,000	476,000	130,000	2,804,000
1808	623,000	98,000	88,000	23,000	832,000
1809	1,123,000	232,000	169,000	136,000	1,710,000
1810	913,000	214,000	222,000	132,000	1,481,000
1811	757,000	305,000	78,000	273,000	1,413,000
1812	592,000	146,000	56,000	141,000	935,000
1813	210,000	81,000	2,500	10,500	304,000
1814	128,000	50,000	1,000	9,000	188,000
1815	494,000	218,000	57,000	143,000	912,000
1816	935,000	221,000	116,000	59,000	1,331,000
1817	1,003,000	325,000	231,000	112,000	1,671,000

b. Produce of the Forest.

YEARS.	Ginseng, peltry, &c.	Naval Stores.	Pearl and Pot ashes.	Lumber, Masts, &c.	Total of the Forest.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1803	630,000	460,000	735,000	2,800,000	4,850,000
1804	1,047,305	327,931	642,000	2,548,000	4,654,466
1805	1,115,000	702,000	776,000	2,602,000	5,261,000
1806	980,000	409,000	935,000	2,537,000	4,861,000
1807	995,000	335,000	1,448,000	2,637,000	5,476,000
1808	161,000	102,000	408,000	723,000	1,399,000
1809	468,000	737,000	1,506,000	1,843,000	4,583,000
1810	317,000	473,000	1,572,000	1,579,000	4,978,000
1811	393,000	834,000	752,000	3,195,000	5,286,000
1812	133,000	490,000	333,000	1,638,000	2,701,000
1813	58,000	91,000	204,000	754,000	1,107,000
1814	61,000	31,000	217,000	261,000	570,000
1815	419,000	455,000	865,000	2,171,000	3,901,000
1816	553,000	798,000	1,630,000	4,312,000	7,293,000
1817	790,000	345,000	1,967,000	3,196,000	6,484,000

(41) The year in these statements commencing on the 1st day of October, 1802, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1803.

STATEMENT

Of Domestic Exports, continued.

c. Produce of Agriculture.

YEARS.	Animal food and Animals.	Vegetable food.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Total of Agriculture.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1803	4,135,000	14,080,684	6,230,000	7,920,000	32,995,000
1804	4,284,568	12,080,684	6,000,000	7,404,117	30,385,262
1805	3,385,000	11,752,000	6,341,000	9,445,000	31,562,000
1806	3,274,000	11,050,000	6,572,000	8,332,000	32,375,000
1807	3,086,000	14,432,000	5,476,000	14,232,000	37,832,000
1808	968,000	2,550,000	838,000	2,221,000	6,746,000
1809	1,811,000	8,751,000	3,774,000	8,515,000	23,234,000
1810	2,169,000	10,750,000	5,048,000	15,108,000	23,500,000
1811	2,866,000	20,391,000	2,150,000	9,652,000	35,556,000
1812	1,657,000	17,797,000	1,514,000	3,080,000	24,565,000
1813	1,101,000	19,375,000	319,000	2,324,000	23,119,000
1814	482,000	2,216,000[42]	232,000	2,683,000	5,613,000
1815	1,332,000	11,234,000	8,235,000	17,529,000	38,808,000
1816	2,093,000	13,151,000	12,809,000	24,106,000	53,354,000
1817	2,069,000	22,954,000	9,230,000	22,628,000	57,222,000[43]

d. Produce of Manufactures.

YEARS.	From Domestic materials.	From Foreign materials.	Total of Manufactures.	Uncertain articles; their nature not specified in the returns.	Grand Total of Domestic Exports.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1803	790,000	565,000	1,355,000	—	42,235,000
1804	1,134,864	454,916	2,189,000	—	41,095,089
1805	1,579,000	721,000	2,300,000	—	42,887,000
1806	1,889,000	818,000	2,707,000	—	46,504,000
1807	1,652,000	468,000	2,120,000	—	48,700,000
1808	309,000	35,000	344,000	—	9,433,000
1809	1,266,000	1,506,000	3,145,000	373,000	31,405,702
1810	1,359,000	558,000	2,405,000	488,000	42,366,675
1811	2,062,000	314,000	3,039,000	663,000	45,294,043
1812	1,135,000	220,000	1,355,000	486,000	30,032,000
1813	372,000	18,000	390,000	88,000	25,008,000
1814	233,200	13,100	411,000	164,700	6,782,000
1815	1,321,000	232,000	1,553,000	791,000	45,974,000
1816	1,415,000	340,000	1,755,000	1,049,000	64,782,000
1817	1,517,000	685,000	2,202,000	734,000	68,313,000

(42) Including 37,000 dollars for other Agricultural Products, independent of "Vegetable Food."
(43) This amount includes 341,000 dollars for sundry Agricultural Products not included in the preceding columns.

Statement of the Duties collected on the importation of

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1805.(44) Amount of duty.	1806. Amount of duty.	1807. Amount of duty.	1808. Amount of duty.	1809. Amount of duty.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Goods paying duties ad valorem at 7½ per centum.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 12½ do.	588,910 75	638,712 50	569,757 75	136,822 00	167,591 25
Do. 15 do.	129,005 85	133,901 20	121,346 25	50,279 70	59,731 80
Do. 20 do.	9,312 80	14,078 20	13,999 40	2,684 80	4,054 80
Do. 25 do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 27½ do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 30 do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 32½ do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 33⅓ do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 40 do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 42½ do.	—	—	—	—	—
Alum	—	—	—	—	—
Copperas	—	—	—	—	—
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira and London part.	4,208 48	1,519 02	6,484 98	88 16	704 70
all other Madeira	5,692 00	142 00	1,240 00	—	69 40
Burgundy and Champaign	477 00	49 50	107 10	170 80	9 00
sherry and St. Lucar	3,749 60	9,512 80	2,557 60	300 00	404 40
claret, &c. in bottles or cases	17,580 50	7,334 25	10,683 40	4,032 70	3,300 50
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	1,262 40	603 00	3,035 40	899 84	1,119 30
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	5,620 44	7,967 68	8,967 16	2,359 86	421 96
all other	47,225 44	24,650 71	26,918 51	24,559 56	11,390 75
Spirits, from grain	12,151 72	6,333 88	2,853 16	1,050 96	2,264 36
other materials	34,284 04	61,450 48	65,691 20	14,953 60	8,331 12
Molasses	1,391 70	1,433 90	668 30	39 60	176 55
Beer, ale, and porter	1,532 48	730 80	261 84	—	14 40
Teas, bohea	948 48	786 96	245 40	101 52	129 72
souchong, &c.	13,262 58	17,964 90	17,218 08	672 84	21,204 72
hyson and imperial, &c.	23,267 84	31,847 36	31,075 84	939 20	27,163 84
other green	9,697 00	14,578 20	26,141 80	761 00	3,887 00
Coffee	93,946 35	52,024 85	43,780 00	42,637 85	76,828 65
Cocoa	2,907 90	10,582 28	14,183 10	3,693 96	3,705 18
Chocolate	—	—	—	—	30 00
Sugar, brown	106,826 47	56,582 40	90,475 07	15,726 57	62,072 12
white, clayed, &c.	205,256 97	45,977 07	92,708 76	20,804 61	34,108 38
candy	108 21	—	—	—	—
loaf and other refined	22 59	153 00	—	—	—
Almonds	422 32	438 20	824 26	383 76	360 04
Currants	—	87 90	54 98	266 22	37 52
Prunes and plumbs	213 22	170 80	221 20	27 92	7 52
Figs	42 02	147 98	96 82	—	—
Raisins in jars, boxes and muscadel	801 14	730 26	1,297 88	427 68	378 96
all other	326 04	851 11	751 68	17 43	133 45
Candles, tallow	29 46	110 96	147 52	2 00	24 60
wax and spermaceti	67 38	67 44	1 80	—	—
Cheese	1,097 67	892 78	1,103 69	267 75	166 46
Soap	5,228 06	1,045 98	1,203 10	116 30	971 94
Tallow	80 02	650 70	83 32	29 71	—
Spices, mace	1,015 00	7,703 75	538 75	—	50 00
nutmegs	250 00	5,541 00	946 00	4 50	168 50
cinnamon	693 00	465 20	223 60	81 40	189 60
cloves	3,407 60	4,792 00	1,065 60	556 80	296 00
pepper	131,452 80	77,938 92	51,334 32	21,530 04	21,901 88

(44) The year commencing on the 1st of October, 1804, and ending on the 30th of September, 1805.

Articles re-exported without being entitled to Drawback.

1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.
Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of du
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls.
—	—	—	—	—	—	251 25	758
299,513 62	334,254 25	88,497 13	10,093 12	570 62	—	—	
61,809 15	61,881 60	26,238 90	1,374 45	—	—	1,083 60	38,213
5,781 21	6,861 20	1,199 40	123 20	—	—	3,120 20	25,391
—	—	—	6,161 50	3,515 75	199,083 50	341,363 25	214,167
—	—	—	—	—	40,988 30	—	
—	—	—	672 30	3,382 50	100,402 00	161,005 50	41,694
—	—	—	—	—	668 20	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,813
—	—	—	—	—	2,976 80	12,456 80	8,670
—	—	—	—	—	135 15	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9,753 28	5,117 92	1,307 90	249 40	2 32	351 48	1,432 60	1,159
2,573 50	2,516 00	1,625 00	53 00	—	—	955 00	
80 55	139 05	—	—	—	—	18 00	1,072
1,937 60	67 20	—	640 00	—	—	4,743 20	2,311
1,569 75	1,813 00	1,222 55	708 40	168 00	1,005 90	2,955 40	3,474
286 20	2,568 60	4 80	—	—	915 60	2,015 40	3,186
1,574 16	742 28	166 88	—	—	33 60	9,363 20	13,406
1,638 00	8,119 92	6,784 08	10,506 86	59 80	6,844 80	12,904 04	4,761
786 80	718 20	2,615 90	—	—	22,302 03	7,508 90	3,042
6,146 28	1,975 68	1,870 40	3,586 00	126 72	5,579 96	57,626 88	20,730
118 50	218 35	153 55	31 50	—	219 60	491 50	239
36 00	69 28	—	—	—	444 16	314 72	316
2,334 84	205 56	708 42	—	—	—	777 56	127
27,758 88	323 46	1,002 64	—	—	4,558 40	4,572 92	10,566
37,685 76	9,942 72	14,912 60	82 56	—	2,187 81	908 82	5,260
24,933 80	5,736 40	709 95	—	—	—	2,435 79	264
274,262 35	22,239 00	44,420 10	31,615 70	0 50	150,827 20	60,650 10	54,718
3,808 42	10,433 80	1,667 00	913 92	—	35,751 20	3,532 24	5,521
—	—	—	—	—	—	83 70	3
121,772 67	27,704 10	5,740 83	46,131 40	—	56,333 45	52,290 00	38,020
84,715 92	52,246 41	46,943 16	8,514 54	—	351 18	8,420 48	29,742
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	70 59	—	—	—	36 90	45 00	86
419 28	59 84	538 94	—	—	603 20	10 48	31
66 26	56 62	—	—	—	1,473 76	243 76	190
100 54	30 00	—	—	—	1 76	—	22
71 22	99 24	153 96	8 40	—	—	47 44	8
777 06	190 22	79 86	—	100 00	4 24	1,150 92	212
197 70	55 80	6 26	—	—	17 70	716 31	
—	—	51 24	—	—	28 00	18 80	
15 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26 81	15 75	—	—	—	—	252 00	397
302 24	487 16	114 38	1,355 24	10 48	538 40	1,224 60	727
—	—	—	—	—	—	820 47	35
761 25	42 50	435 00	75 00	—	12 50	—	191
2,462 00	481 50	350 50	—	—	442 00	93 00	278
11 20	617 60	664 60	180 80	—	4,712 80	68 40	140
2,887 60	8,731 40	4,034 40	358 40	—	3,020 80	5,657 20	217
66,399 42	8,330 28	7,592 46	91 08	—	29,597 24	3,332 16	16,997

Statement

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1805. Amount of duty.	1806. Amount of duty.	1807. Amount of duty.	1808. Amount of duty	1809. Amount of duty.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Spices, Pimento	35 56	59 88	353 28	142 56	472 68
Chinese cassia	5,106 80	957 72	933 08	175 20	1,111 24
Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and cigars	7,576 68	2,133 00	60 00	109 02	—
Snuff	159 80	491 60	185 00	40 60	—
Indigo	15,687 25	13,024 25	14,669 00	1,729 25	5,157 75
Cotton	8,406 69	11,591 61	22,741 53	1,748 64	5,079 21
Powder, hair	10 00	23 80	—	40 00	—
gun	2,913 20	761 60	2,081 12	37 00	40 00
Starch	3 78	—	—	—	—
Glue	52 28	21 24	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	706 72	13 08	393 63	64 71	—
slit and hoop	384 77	716 04	413 73	78 08	421 14
Nails	1,992 02	2,190 92	3,597 58	1,583 80	1,780 96
Spikes	14 26	66 03	26 28	3 36	—
Quicksilver	282 12	—	384 36	—	1 20
Paints, ochre, yellow in oil	168 73	209 79	13 35	—	9 21
dry yellow	30 25	9 04	100 63	14 00	1 32
Spanish brown	31 75	104 42	36 27	33 46	176 81
white and red lead	256 78	883 68	410 42	316 86	63 08
Lead and manufactures of lead	2,903 19	659 32	74 17	28 83	150 62
Cordage, tarred	1,362 50	1,733 86	414 14	224 00	32 22
untarred	37 92	396 00	—	—	—
Cables	47 90	—	224 36	—	—
Steel	—	297 00	27,295 00	14 00	233 00
Hemp	—	—	469 00	60 00	378 00
Twine and pack-thread	412 00	376 00	1,356 00	8 00	20 00
Glauber salts	688 00	92 00	114 00	4 00	16 00
Salt	584 60	1,013 20	1,290 60	118 20	69 72
Coal	49 61	535 80	227 20	10 55	32 40
Fish, foreign caught, dried	8,937 50	31,966 50	90,284 00	27,611 00	1,363 50
pickled salmon	896 00	3,595 00	2,812 00	925 00	483 00
mackarel	1,246 20	2,631 00	2,941 60	416 40	394 80
all other	1,158 40	3,494 00	5,438 40	860 80	24 80
Glass, black quart bottles	477 60	532 20	966 60	26 40	174 00
window not above 8 by 10	—	232 00	108 80	14 40	88 00
do. 10 by 12	—	182 00	5 25	—	78 75
all above 10 by 12	—	29 25	4 50	6 75	- —
all other	702 55	—	—	—	—
Cigars	1,328 00	2,038 00	1,068 00	142 00	354 00
Boots	98 25	37 50	—	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	1,362 25	1,080 50	507 00	15 00	205 75
kid and morocco for men and women	1,585 65	337 50	376 65	42 30	266 10
all other for children	25 40	20 30	60 00	15 60	—
Cards, playing	120 00	2,401 50	1,150 00	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	—	21 20	—	—	—
Cards, wool and cotton	—	24 00	—	—	—
Oil, foreign fishing, whale and other fish	—	—	—	—	—
olive, in casks	—	—	—	—	—
Copper and composition rods and bolts	—	—	—	—	—
nails and spikes	—	—	—	—	—
Iron in bars and bolts rolled	—	—	—	—	—
otherwise	—	—	—	—	—
Duck, Russia	—	—	—	—	—
ravens	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Dolls.	1,531,618 32	1,297,535 25	1,393,877 15	383,948 11	532,079 63

Continued.

1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.
Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.	Amount of duty.
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
182 84	164 56	891 48	412 80	—	3 60	1,599 60	196 14
2,813 40	2,280 00	1,855 64	431 04	—	16,030 24	2,583 60	2,304 84
—	—	—	—	—	—	7,718 48	8,075 60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133 20
64,364 00	6,441 75	7,556 50	2,935 50	—	9,035 00	48,377 50	3,074 85
1,927 80	28 86	—	28 38	—	12,384 76	1,853 04	1,473 60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 08	498 00	—	—	—	2,082 00	1,890 24	1,941 60
—	—	—	—	—	—	48 00	—
40 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,939 88	—
1,067 40	780 80	215 35	—	343 54	52 04	204 98	15,925 00
1,197 00	2,208 22	36 98	—	79 28	10,323 52	1,204 84	1,050 75
—	—	—	—	—	7 56	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1,770 00	5,409 96	—
9 27	36 00	—	—	—	8 40	93 75	52 52
130 00	7 80	—	—	—	—	107 56	234 53
—	84 72	45 22	—	—	—	8 00	—
437 00	493 32	6 00	—	—	44 40	1,237 36	624 66
817 07	440 65	17 42	—	201 60	87 54	957 58	890 70
312 86	1,864 34	2,885 72	—	—	44 12	956 24	374 82
27 50	143 50	—	—	—	1,162 85	789 00	52 00
—	—	—	—	—	372 04	1,606 48	—
1,175 00	404 00	198 00	—	—	18,524 00	592 00	1,003 00
—	—	1,826 00	—	—	—	—	—
68 00	68 00	—	—	—	—	24 00	—
80 00	24 00	—	—	—	12 00	1,680 00	—
1,531 40	179 60	12 00	—	—	317 00	955 60	2,834 00
—	98 80	—	—	—	37 80	—	—
292 00	748 00	—	1,428 00	—	143 00	2,099 00	1,672 00
234 00	132 00	—	—	—	54 00	75 60	486 00
351 00	240 00	16 20	—	—	—	50 00	—
20 00	66 40	—	—	—	—	76 80	177 00
61 20	387 60	17 40	33 60	—	43 20	765 60	364 32
62 40	214 40	—	—	—	12 80	—	65 00
172 50	71 75	—	—	115 50	—	686 00	1,273 25
—	32 30	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,134 00	368 00	256 00	—	—	660 00	1,796 00	1,012 50
—	—	—	—	—	—	120 00	—
37 50	140 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 00	40 50	49 65	—	—	391 20	299 00	18 50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
360 00	150 00	—	—	—	1,488 50	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484 50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,581 92
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190 48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,899 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	513 90
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	426 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	501 25
1,126,385 40	597,000 35	277,698 35	128,796 29	8,676 61	747,540 19	845,789 44	627,206 37

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the Staples, &c. of the United States, exported to Foreign Countries.

NOTE. Prior to the 1st of October, 1802, the returns from the Treasury did not discriminate according to the origin of the merchandise exported. The following are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

YEARS.	Ashes, Pot and Pearl. tons.	Bee's Wax. lbs.	Beef. barrels.	Biscuit or Ship Bread. barrels.	Candles, Tallow. lbs.	Candles, Wax or Spermaceti. lbs.	Cotton, Sea Island. lbs.	Cotton, other than Sea Island lbs.	Flour. barrels.
From 1st Oct. 1802 to 30th Sept. 1803	5,464	197,148	77,934	108,272	1,255,442	237,147	(45)	37,712,079	1,311,853
1803 1804	4,549	217,889	134,896	85,512	2,239,356	127,229	(45)	35,034,175	810,008
1804 1805	5,132	248,344	115,532	90,737	981,446	3,091	8,787,659	29,602,428	775,513
1805 1806	6,128	346,974	117,419	88,086	1,987,544	2,271	6,096,082	29,561,383	782,724
1806 1807	8,625	318,636	84,209	102,431	1,562,847	361	8,926,011	55,018,448	1,249,819
1807 1808	2,331	93,770	20,101	21,597	289,151	—	949,051	9,681,394	263,013
1808 1809	8,730	376,523	28,555	69,699	828,084	3,584	8,664,213	42,326,042	847,247
1809 1810	11,310	294,007	47,699	62,418	615,491	7,380	8,604,078	84,657,384	778,431
1810 1811	5,846	230,350	76,743	103,901	1,000,533	885	8,029,576	54,028,660	1,445,012
1811 1812	3,103	68,212	42,757	46,344	534,265	433	4,367,806	24,519,571	1,443,492
1812 1813	1,955	39,714	43,741	28,826	270,050	3,446	4,134,849	14,975,167	1,260,943
1813 1814	1,452	22,757	20,297	14,044	308,895	198	2,520,388	15,208,669	193,274
1814 1815	4,941	481,801	13,133	49,034	574,978	38,142	8,449,951	74,548,796	862,739
1815 1816	6,853	259,732	33,239	51,281	316,138	5,753	9,900,326	72,046,790	729,053
1816 1817	10,539	160,229	37,889	59,052	780,639	8,808	8,101,880	77,547,448	1,479,198

(45) For these years, not discriminated from other Cotton.

STATEMENT CONTINUED.

YEARS.	Fish dried or smoked. quintals.	Fish pickled. barrels.	Flaxseed. bushels.	Indian Corn. bushels.	Pork. barrels.	Rice. tierces.	Tobacco. hhds.	Tobacco manufactured. lbs.	Tar. barrels.
From 1st Oct. 1802 to 30th Sept. 1803	461,870	76,831	311,459	2,079,608	96,602	81,838	86,291	152,415	78,989
1803 1804	567,825	89,482	281,757	1,944,873	111,532	78,385	83,343	278,071	58,181
1804 1805	514,549	56,770	179,788	861,501	57,925	56,830	71,252	404,929	72,745
1805 1806	539,457	64,615	352,280	1,064,263	36,277	102,627	83,186	342,728	62,723
1806 1807	473,924	57,621	301,242	612,421	39,274	94,692	62,232	228,875	59,282
1807 1808	155,808	18,957	102,930	249,532	15,478	9,228	9,576	23,496	18,764
1808 1809	345,648	54,577	184,311	522,074	46,652	116,907	53,921	314,880	128,090
1809 1810	280,804	34,674	240,579	325,924	37,209	131,341	84,134	495,427	87,310
1810 1811	216,387	44,716	304,114	2,790,850	37,270	119,356	35,828	732,713	149,796
1811 1812	169,019	23,609	325,022	2,039,999	22,246	77,190	26,094	583,258	87,937
1812 1813	60,022	13,333	189,538	1,486,970	17,337	120,843	5,314	283,512	10,065
1813 1814	31,310	8,436	14,800	61,284	4,040	11,476	3,125	79,377	5,222
1814 1815	102,824	31,141	267,101	830,516	9,073	129,248	85,337	1,019,390	39,845
1815 1816	217,892	37,979	636,467	1,077,614	19,280	137,843	69,241	523,596	133,345
1816 1817	267,514	44,426	222,594	387,454	14,462	79,296	62,365	1,115,874	37,120

YEARS.	Pitch. barrels.	Rosin. barrels.	Turpentine. barrels.	Whalebone. lbs.	Ginseng. lbs.	Skins and Furs. dollars.	Butter. lbs.	Cheese. lbs.	Wheat. bushels.
From 1st Oct. 1802 to 30th Sept. 1803	4,808	5,861	61,178	69,802	384,979	532,367	2,489,954	1,190,867	686,415
1803 1804	6,225	4,675	77,827	134,006	301,499	958,609	2,476,550	1,299,872	127,024
1804 1805	13,977	9,057	95,640	21,335	370,932	967,534	1,656,724	843,005	18,041
1805 1806	7,948	7,486	74,731	50,594	448,394	840,347	1,898,690	683,163	86,784
1806 1807	5,099	3,802	53,451	104,635	368,207	851,609	1,963,480	879,697	1,173,114
1807 1808	624	800	17,061	8,660	—	161,216	894,152	316,876	87,330
1808 1809	5,433	8,998	77,398	8,825	271,693	331,513	1,366,374	588,907	393,899
1809 1810	7,563	7,483	62,912	42,843	279,246	177,081	1,620,538	741,878	1,752
1810 1811	11,375	13,412	100,242	30,346	314,131	313,945	1,878,789	944,116	216,833
1811 1812	9,615	8,564	57,266	8,128	33,120	122,638	1,614,112	707,787	53,832
1812 1813	3,270	2,097	16,123	—	—	58,355	419,395	276,552	288,535
1813 1814	511	465	3,507	—	58,720	22,177	185,100	184,827	—
1814 1815	6,367	11,721	76,103	174	16,863	409,371	844,029	468,509	17,634
1815 1816	13,595	6,982	76,105	—	75	552,748	676,195	678,064	52,321
1816 1817	8,378	8,038	73,484	3,668	253,840	687,809	670,387	394,903	96,407

A STATEMENT

Showing the quantity of the Articles enumerated, annually exported from the United States; calculated on the average of the ten years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1802, and ending on the 30th of September, 1812. The merchandise enumerated, was of domestic growth, produce or manufacture.

Ashes, Pot and Pearl. tons.	Bees wax. lbs.	Beef. barrels.	Biscuit or ship bread. barrels.	Candles, Tallow. lbs.	Candles, Wax or Spermaceti. lbs.	Cotton, Sea Island. lbs.(46)	Cotton other than Sea Island. lbs.(46)	Flour. barrels.	Fish, dried or smoked. quintals.	Fish, pickled. Barrels.	Flaxseed. bushels.	Indian corn. bushels.	Wheat. bushels.
6,129	239,185	74,584	77,899	1,129,416	38,238	5,442,447	40,214,156	969,891	372,529	52,185	258,349	1,249,104	237,085

Pork. barrels.	Rice. tierces.	Tobacco. hhds.	Tobacco, manufactured. lbs.	Tar. barrels.	Pitch. barrels.	Rosin. barrels.	Turpentine. barrels.	Whalebone. lbs.	Ginseng. lbs.	Skins and Furs. value in dolls.	Butter. lbs.	Cheese. lbs.
50,096	86,839	59,585	355,679	80,381	7,266	7,003	67,770	47,917	277,220	525,685	1,785,936	819,616

(46) The quantity of Sea Island Cotton above stated, is somewhat less than that actually exported; the precise amount cannot be ascertained, because the returns for the years 1802 and 1803, do not discriminate between the Sea Island and Upland Cotton; 9,900,326 lbs. of Sea Island Cotton, was the maximum exported in any one year.

A STATEMENT

Showing the total annual value which each Foreign Nation received of the Exports from the United States; calculated on the average of the ten years, commencing on the 1st of October, 1802, and ending on the 30th of September, 1812.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Articles of Domestic produce.		Foreign Merchandise re-exported.		Articles of Domestic & Foreign origin.	
	Annual value exported to	Per cent. of the total value of this species of produce exported annually to all nations.	Annual value exported to	Per cent. of the total value of this species of merchandise exported, annually to all nations.	Annual value exported to	Per cent. of the total value of the merchandise exported annually to all nations.
	Dolls.		Dolls.		Dolls.	
Russia	307,717	0.82	1,019,303	3.33	1,327,020	1.95
Prussia	96,030	0.25	178,948	0.58	274,979	0.44
Sweden and dominions thereof	1,400,863	3.74	1,015,741	3.32	2,416,605	3.55
Denmark and do.	1,832,827	4.89	1,961,150	6.42	3,793,977	5.56
Holland and do.	1,790,967	4.78	6,803,503	2.22	8,594,471	12.63
Great Britain and do.(47)	16,853,102	44.99	1,812,674	5.92	18,665,777	27.44
Hamburg, Bremen and Hanse towns	736,552	1.96	1,695,506	5.54	2,432,059	3.57
France and dominions thereof	3,118,217	8.32	5,874,694	19.18	8,992,912	13.19
Spain and do.	5,692,220	15.19	5,598,596	18.28	11,190,817	16.45
Portugal and do.	4,154,999	11.09	696,284	2.97	4,851,283	7.13
Italy	152,968	0.40	1,881,681	6.15	2,034,649	2.99
Trieste and Austrian ports on the Adriatic	14,380	0.03	216,504	0.70	230,885	0.33
Turkey, Levant and Egypt	15,431	0.04	260,701	0.84	276,132	0.40
Barbary States	93,287	0.24	179,743	0.58	273,031	0.40
Cape of Good Hope	50,198	0.13	70,286	0.22	120,484	0.17
China	193,430	0.51	139,634	0.45	333,065	0.48
Asia generally	6,976	0.01	14,991	0.04	11,968	0.02
East Indies do.	128,135	0.34	351,189	1.14	479,324	0.70
West Indies do.	1,123,275	2.99	390,057	1.27	1,513,332	2.22
Europe do.	158,293	0.42	458,268	1.49	616,661	0.90
Africa do.	213,819	0.57	227,395	0.14	441,214	0.62
South Seas	4,366	0.01	20,162	0.06	24,529	0.03
North West Coast	19,011	0.05	147,771	0.48	166,782	0.24

(47) Prior to our revolutionary war, upon an average of the *six* years ending with 1774, the *annual* value of the Exports, from the countries which now constitute the United States, to Great Britain, amounted to £1,752,142; or 7,709,724 dollars. The annual value of the exports to Great Britain, calculated on an average of the *six* years ending with 1789, was £908,636; or 3,998,008 dollars; which makes a *decrease* during the latter period, amounting to £843,506; or 3,711,416 dollars. Report of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, dated 28th February, 1791.

SECTION III.

OF THE IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Our Imports consist chiefly of articles which habit and fashion have made necessary for our consumption: but a very small proportion of them is subservient to our arts and manufactures. The statements of the imports, specify the merchandise under two distinct classes, viz. that paying duties ad valorem, or according to its value, and that which is subject to specific duties, or on which the duty is paid on the quantity imported; the merchandise admitted free of duty, is not stated in the returns.

The duties ad valorem accrue chiefly on manufactured articles, and they compose by far the greatest variety of our importations; they are generally brought from Europe, and more especially from Great Britain. Such of the manufactured articles as pay specific duties, as well as the wines and the greater part of the fruits, are likewise imported from Europe; but the rum, molasses, coffee, sugar, cocoa, pepper, indigo, pimento, and cotton, all of the class paying specific duties, are rarely imported from other countries, than the colonies which belong to European nations; teas are seldom imported from any other country than China.

In 1791, the imports into the United States, were valued at 19,823,060 dollars.(48) On the average of the three years 1802, 1803 and 1804, they amounted to 75,316,000 dollars, per annum;(49) for 1806-7, they have been estimated at 138,574,876 dollars; and for the calendar year, 1815, at 133, 041,274 dollars.(50)

In 1791, our exports were valued at 19,012,041 dollars, and were only 811,019 dollars less than the value of the imports for that year; at that time the exports consisted chiefly of domestic produce. On the average of the three years, 1802-3 and 4, the exports amounted to 68,855,000 dollars per annum, of which sum 39,928,000 dollars were for the domestic produce exported; the apparent balance, against the United States, then amounted to

(48) Report of the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives, February, 1791.
(49) Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives, in 1806.
(50) Pitkins's Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States, p. 195 and 197.

6,855,000 dollars. During the twelve years, from 1791 to 1802, our imports acquired an augmentation of 55,492,940 dollars; in 1791, they were about 5.05 dollars for every inhabitant; in 1802, if we suppose the population to have been 6,300,000, the imports were as 11.95 dollars for each inhabitant; or the people increased 63.03 per centum, whilst the imports augmented 279.99 per centum. This very extraordinary and extravagant increase of the importations, was, probably, occasioned by the prosperity of our foreign commerce, the high prices paid for labour in the United States, and the accommodation which the banks afforded every where to the people.

A Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	To the 31st Dec. 1789. In American and Foreign vessels.	1790. In American and Foreign vessels.	1791. In American and Foreign vessels.
Value of goods, in dollars, paying 5 per cent. duty ad valorem		7,136,578 54	14,605,713 06	11,036,447 22
Do. do. 7½ do.		520,182 64	1,067,143 26	7,708,337 81
Do. do. 8 do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 8¼ do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 10 do.		305,248 13	699,149 57	1,114,463 85
Do. do. 10½ do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 10¾ do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 11 do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 12½ do.		5 07	—	314,206 93
Do. do. 13½ do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 13¾ do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 15 do.		2,700 43	4,876 20	—
Do. do. 15½ do.		—	—	5,654 81
Do. do. 16 do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 16¼ do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 16½ do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 17 1/20 do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 20 do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 21¾ do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 22 do.		—	—	—
Do. do. 40 do.		—	—	—
Madeira wine	gallons	123,590	321,369	—
Do. 1st quality	do.	—	—	72,502
Do. 2d do.	do.	—	—	194,459
Do. 3d do.	do.	—	—	—
Sherry wine	do.	—	—	50,875
St. Lucar	do.	—	—	—
Lisbon	do.	—	—	—
Oporto	do.	—	—	—
Teneriffe and Fayal	do.	—	—	—
All other wine	do.	282,544	818,976	651,136
Spirits of Jamaica proof	do.	96,324	739,371	—
Other distilled spirits	do.	769,119	3,409,901	—
Spirits, 1st proof	do.	—	—	614,225
2d do.	do.	—	—	498,028
3d do.	do.	—	—	967,699
4th do.	do.	—	—	1,517,331
5th do.	do.	—	—	26,202
6th do.	do.	—	—	2,957
Foreign distilled spirits from grain, 1st proof	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. 4th do.	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. 5th do.	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. 6th do.	do.	—	—	—
Foreign distilled spirits from other materials, 1st proof	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. 4th do.	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. 5th do.	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. 6th do.	do.	—	—	—
Spirits distilled in the United States from molasses, 1st proof	do.	—	—	—
Spirits distilled in the United States from domestic produce, 1st proof	do.	—	—	—
Molasses	do.	1,780,560	6,418,040	6,868,532
Beer, ale and porter	do.	25,659	107,630	116,048
Do. do.	doz.	8,610	22,224	29,847

into the United States from Foreign Countries.

First half year of 1792.	Last half year of 1792.		1793.		1794.	
In American and Foreign vessels.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.
3,901,500 85	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,994,020 05	8,337,646 08	—	14,966,005 07	—	6,778,373 43	—
—	—	883,377 18	—	359,190 75	—	219,188 23
—	—	278,307 47	—	184,991 95	—	37,597 40
620,695 60	2,579,239 02	—	4,554,485 04	—	10,931,107 72	—
—	—	189,522 63	—	81,654 02	—	26,732 23
—	—	168,412 05	—	57,110 24	—	17,745 62
—	—	140,722 94	—	138,908 08	—	468,120 41
221,689 04	—	—	1 50	664,715 40	1,925,373 85	12,333 60
—	—	—	—	—	—	138 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	35,208 83
—	275,604 59	—	553,987 74	—	2,414,997 11	—
1,663 56	2,033 77	11,785 27	5,607 43	3,445 49	1,660 68	1,116 07
—	—	5,464 55	—	4,705 52	—	14,646 35
—	—	30,997 46	—	19,137 84	—	56,638 79
—	—	—	—	—	—	119,115 65
—	—	229 54	—	588 00	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	106,881 51	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	7,515 20
—	—	—	—	—	—	25,909 10
—	50,494	18,636 90	192,732 73	58,866 23	437,749 90	202,115 90
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28,283	54,949	1,297	109,745	4,646	121,792	25,646
44,076	17,155	4,390	64,912	2,514	68,443	13,452
—	31,765	124	54,533	6,054	64,087	31,968
82,656	125,111	3,653	149,271	7,980	165,111	76,825
—	3,394	1,365	10,082	1,399	9,876	7,260
—	38,316	12,186	197,998	3,865	326,026	121,604
—	38,878	523	58,360	1,313	211,006	56,449
—	263,326	4,726	485,955	78,048	231,854	77,194
370,751	17,580	76,537	24,297	2,216	41,838	10,433
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
479,290	—	—	—	—	—	—
393,464	—	—	—	—	—	—
608,508	—	—	—	—	—	—
623,131	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,550	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	358,313	37,612	352,328	6,832	345,193	15,812
—	545	196	3,863	910	6,657	—
—	—	825	344	—	—	—
—	181	122	—	—	680	—
—	1,023	—	474	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	167,558	—	107,006	425,289	98,164
—	614,609	143,793	799,632	186,882	1,120,920	91,772
—	476,713	136,211	1,259,519	228,055	1,873,692	126,375
—	307,528	262,518	292,833	437,618	1,279,340	278,564
—	42,051	14,296	10,371	21,667	14,428	21,898
—	3,469	1,487	627	962	585	—
—	—	—	—	—	1,083	—
—	—	—	—	—	55	—
2,797,046	2,357,539	75,330	4,821,565	108,576	3,334,293	142,613
71,895	75,399	45,746	236,198	42,891	304,379	18,709
21,903	—	4,384	—	5,341	—	2,790

A Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	To the 31st Dec. 1789.	1790.	1791.
		In American and Foreign vessels.	In American and Foreign vessels.	In American and Foreign vessels.
Tea from India, bohea	lbs.	—	1,503,293	353,652
Do. do. souchong	do.	—	378,683	97,785
Do. do. hyson	do.	—	637,904	166,047
Do. do. other green	do.	—	89,515	53,206
Do. from Europe, bohea	do.	162,655	562,394	420,510
Do. do. souchong	do.	36,638	53,175	25,729
Do. do. hyson	do.	12,305	14,482	2,279
Do. do. other green	do.	21,239	8,821	174
Do. from any other place, bohea	do.	10,211	3,544	207
Do. do. souchong	do.	2,135	2,799	1,993
Do. do. hyson	do.	4,958	5,510	1,296
Do. do. other green	do.	2,106	1,289	299
Coffee	do.	1,276,106	4,548,478	3,890,863
Cocoa	do.	303,621	896,649	954,435
Chocolate	do.	—	—	—
Sugar, brown	do.	5,735,459	22,463,787	21,877,861
clayed	do.	—	—	—
lump	do.	—	—	—
loaf	do.	85,459	184,849	215,173
other	do.	25,528	264,168	323,957
Candles, tallow	do.	12,063	9,441	13,125
wax or spermaceti	do.	170	4,256	599
Cheese	do.	56,935	73,213	119,042
Soap	do.	10,516	32,695	54,200
Pepper	do.	—	—	152,650
Pimento	do.	—	—	446,000
Tobacco	do.	1,004	3,796	4,008
Snuff	do.	508	2,383	1,386
Indigo	do.	1,535	33,186	51,867
Cotton	do.	—	97,357	260,011
Nails and spikes	do.	995,168	2,117,282	2,838,623
Nails	do.	—	—	—
Spikes	do.	—	—	—
Bar and other lead	do.	—	—	2,113,693
Steel unwrought	cwt.	3,356.2.19	5,269.2.17	7,185.0.14
Hemp	do.	—	7,299.2.14	39,954.1.3
Cables	do.	517.1.8	313.1.21	388.2.0
Tarred cordage	do.	3,596.3.11	4,335.2.19	3,669.3.5
Untarred cordage and yarn	do.	544.0.7	991.3.3	1,117.2.23
Twine and packthread	do.	436.3.18	710.3.11	909.3.24
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—
Salt	bushels	1,250,255	2,196,780	1,810,421
Do.	lbs.	—	—	—
Coal	bushels	107,810	196,449	299,432
Pickled fish	barrels	5,687	3,166	—
Dried do.	quintls.	1,671	3,422	—
Boots	pairs	711	934	1,029
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	10,387	25,547	23,835
Do. do. leather	do.	39,384	60,636	62,680
All other shoes for men and women	do.	—	—	—
Do. do. for children	do.	—	—	—
Wool and cotton cards	dozens	415	744	717
Playing cards	packs	18,336	10,546	23,621

into the United States from Foreign Countries, continued.

First half year of 1792.	Last half year of 1792.		1793.		1794.	
In American and Foreign vessels.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.
1,250,261	—	—	1,182,860	—	1,397,901	—
87,024	—	—	179,348	—	286,856	—
134,277	—	—	101,321	—	94,893	—
25,730	—	—	112,467	—	50,206	—
863,429	234,784	—	385,644	76	735,237	1,401
11,391	1,676	123	129,898	62,321	46,440	1,640
2,260	113	77	2,076	17,734	1,475	376
904	50	—	8,812	11,919	617	576
146	95	59	20	—	618	359
332	35,778	199	6,124	1	786	—
51	13,216	91	2,019	40	3,615	127
303	7,539	195	1,766	—	79	63
2,535,094	5,236,459	794,888	29,032,564	5,425,614	33,082,798	4,198,243
176,425	328,485	15,259	1,381,214	74,194	832,898	854,339
—	188	25	465	58	222	545
11,084,463	10,487,091	2,519,601	38,773,210	4,772,862	35,253,018	8,374,908
—	—	—	—	—	1,432,175	251,853
—	—	—	—	—	200	—
70,572	127,375	27,713	66,495	10,163	42,506	10,631
81,888	6,160	15,509	3,668,654	471,121	2,839,010	501,599
2,799	494	2,230	4,336	46,087	115,075	9,861
2,017	1,545	140	8,370	1,906	2,295	227
74,307	50,375	20,796	100,240	19,396	237,473	12,288
45,735	5,628	15,660	52,292	178,392	61,150	57,901
315,859	51,227	4,519	307,972	44,125	543,970	92,368
143,549	24,555	120,762	122,816	146,308	607,343	130,743
2,421	3,560	2,270	21,068	9,609	22,909	3,773
469	1,269	825	6,075	1,415	798	59
3,139	9,504	134	233,728	64,945	500,646	43,527
81,611	415,511	34,621	2,177,690	452,549	1,750,755	699,918
1,351,215	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,187,172	504,766	2,028,499	113,024	1,795,439	96,811
—	10,874	16,595	70,006	4,742	62,210	11,414
740,210	835,836	151,287	1,469,664	57,056	1,883,435	86,595
3,576.0.27	3,501.1.24	310.3.20	6,899.1.25	248.1.2	10,747.1.20	58.3.25
117.1.0	46,524.1.13	1,225.3.26	51,734.0.8	425.2.22	89,354.3.06	2,867.3.13
156.1.7	300.0.13	—	356.1.1	30.0.05	907.0.11	345.0.7
2,516.2.16	1,085.0.23	607.2.4	2,574.3.19	235.3.13	5,337.0.10	1,059.3.23
402.1.4	445.3.19	215.1.22	603.3.12	13.3.25	192.3.7	82.1.5
547.0.25	824.0.26	194.1.6	824.3.3	55.1.27	789.2.12	114.3.16
—	218.3.10	87.1.1	358.1.9	30.3.0	673.1.21	16.3.6
914,690	406,915	55,158	731,084	138,819	286,915	124,102
—	14,691,857	7,861,974	46,839,865	17,776,180	104,228,313	38,425,854
145,267	60,179	62,495	24,000	108,794	46,414	67,828
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95	370	150	241	217	260	238
8,514	2,809	98	7,117	44	1,583	—
22,060	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	22,6[illegible]	19,693	47,809	6,988	33,782	4,128
—	6,531	2,465	10,000	724	5,856	232
93	40	136	81	3	23	72
5,471	16,178	4,278	10,844	1,800	16,740	402

A Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	1st Oct 1794 to the 30th Sept. 1795. (51)	1st Oct. 1795 to the 30th Sept. 1796. (51)
Value of goods, in dollars, paying 10 per cent. duty ad valorem		16,447,463	21,912,449
Do. do. 10½ do.		4,107	—
Do. do. 11 do.		947,298	1,032,182
Do. do. 12½ do.		4,861,900	7,207,970
Do. do. 13½ do.		1,815	—
Do. do. 13¾ do.		88,066	232,120
Do. do. 15 do.		5,314,934	7,217,864
Do. do. 15½ do.		887	—
Do. do. 16 do.		13,071	—
Do. do. 16¼ do.		24,224	—
Do. do. 16½ do.		310,252	322,689
Do. do. 20 do.		209,818	321,779
Do. do. 21¾ do.		6,297	—
Do. do. 22 do.		11,001	14,437
Do. do. 40 do.		606,176	161,048
Do. do. 44 do.		58,651	96,747
Wines, Madeira	gallons	524,697	357,109
Burgundy and Champaign	do.	5,398	1,567
sherry	do.	357,718	478,438
all other	do.	2,153,541	1,783,583
Spirits, foreign from grain	do.	276,253	182,445
Do. from other materials	do.	5,341,816	5,415,049
domestic from molasses	do.	1,510	6,744
Do. from domestic produce	do.	—	2,242
Beer, ale and porter	do.	405,933	330,540
Molasses	do.	4,425,621	4,965,191
Sugar, brown	lbs.	60,780,502	58,567,883
loaf	do.	54,905	30,434
all other	do.	2,947,998	870,837
Teas, bohea	do.	2,442,847	1,864,535
souchong, &c.	do.	148,918	95,827
hyson	do.	74,673	290,642
other green	do.	39,401	240,079
Coffee	do.	53,960,976	61,141,051
Cocoa	do.	1,548,793	1,240,451
Chocolate	do.	607	404
Candles, tallow	do.	218,496	359,284
wax and spermaceti	do.	11,009	11,263
Cheese	do.	312,612	477,411
Pepper	do.	336,867	1,337,386
Pimento	do.	1,325,433	902,279
Soap	do.	611,675	919,051
Snuff	do.	19,802	3,031
Tobacco	do.	37,761	40,469
Cotton	do.	4,106,973	4,176,347
Indigo	do.	803,242	482,243
Nails and spikes	do.	2,251,645	3,073,454
Bar and other lead	do.	3,069,104	2,076,816
Steel unwrought	cwt.	5,411,123 lbs.	7,024
Hemp	do.	8,578,215 do.	71,663
Cables	do.	1,051,203 do.	2,404
Tarred cordage	do.	4,792,101 do.	11,232
Untarred cordage and yarn	do.	625,101 do.	1,009
Twine and pack-thread	do.	1,076,216 do.	2,294
Glauber salts	do.	454,102 do.	895
Other salt	lbs.	81,597,665	132,117,125
do.	bushels	776,085	1,616,688
Boots	pairs	792	1,333
Shoes, silk	do.	1,550	4,245
leather and morocco for men and women	do.	58,878	106,661
do. do. for children	do.	10,467	18,976
Wool and cotton cards	dozens	80	276
Playing cards	packs	9,025	45,625
Coal	bushels	125,357	199,895
Malt	do.	—	—

(51) The returns as above, for the years 1794-5, 1795-6, and 1798-9, include the importations in American and Foreign vessels.

into the United States from Foreign Countries, continued.

1st of Oct. 1796 to 30th Sept. 1797.		1st of Oct. 1797 to 30th Sept. 1798		1st Oct. 1798 to the 30th Sept. 1799 (52)	1st of Oct. 1799 to 30th Sept. 1800.	
In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.		In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.
17,922,018	—	10,548,632	—	17,925,727	12,978,816	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,551,276
—	1,201,154	—	2,395,887	4,782,571	—	2,551,276
6,517,287	24,691	6,737,823	9,684	7,775,245	16,637,257	4,540
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	358,472	—	398,473	1,315,306	—	1,973,360
7,220,871	—	4,270,655	—	5,616,488	7,296,169	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	404,788	—	435,918	927,390	—	995,447
348,502	—	194,777	—	195,874	263,457	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	20,429	—	61,823	87,803	—	60,599
334,428	—	282,314	—	158,546	174,181	—
—	80,178	—	140,188	187,241	—	104,857
383,944	24,743	179,229	16,569	93,612	204,813	4,616
1,227	396	1,055	276	809	1,081	1,091
335,952	55,684	88,562	17,832	579,344	351,452	78,018
1,659,082	333,080	587,729	327,302	1,329,133	1,249,330	598,062
1,446,759	30,763	696,166	111,070	468,968	537,262	47,105
4,579,922	712,760	3,561,035	919,719	7,518,126	3,434,071	747,815
2,313	—	3,387	20	1,408	3,895	—
415	—	—	—	—	407	—
285,108	5,669	209,582	14,116	371,798	250,925	40,570
3,590,594	285,826	4,212,287	417,083	4,100,242	3,434,846	657,831
56,161,901	7,497,895	55,062,151	11,827,363	69,974,972	65,038,640	16,710,836
17,763	—	25,612	3,858	7,468	10,783	48
7,919,204	1,138,148	17,889,423	2,720,611	33,864,028	28,170,908	3,408,536
1,303,433	571	1,204,244	—	3,414,154	2,900,324	72,212
123,503	30,055	313,432	2,564	346,063	738,653	516
229,403	303	221,174	21,979	285,129	670,602	391
231,753	—	286,582	—	544,247	716,026	20,556
46,263,340	3,228,162	51,816,451	5,906,174	29,978,570	43,258,819	4,131,132
1,374,289	217,181	5,051,541	306,541	6,104,001	4,243,255	2,014,113
385	6	652	—	1,191	960	444
168,918	32,115	29,977	112,628	118,826	53,094	29,937
4,617	199	5,423	2,557	9,870	3,793	2,155
388,406	5,624	439,622	41,606	343,950	326,965	25,096
1,689,463	178,229	1,112,547	116,668	109,687	1,180,404	179,619
169,515	4,957	63,393	11,406	1,006,791	492,264	80,728
440,813	678,497	74,777	534,840	655,319	2,443,497	344,195
705	608	34,785	402	22,600	11,107	865
30,773	1,325	37,282	4,303	84,662	159,734	14,669
3,274,055	232,512	3,460,829	249,034	3,600,297	3,642,356	597,631
166,635	11,193	214,916	18,995	233,075	625,256	24,987
3,722,139	139,659	2,488,730	137,039	4,291,349	4,188,765	764,945
810,910	21,182	659,615	15,554	2,967,764	2,584,206	158,751
10,256	678	6,637	443	6,349	8,455	966
68,512	3,875	37,121	7,504	158,920	57,577	9,305
2,046	—	695	—	853	165	51
10,832	1,159	4,098	5,889	17,768	10,809	5,705
1,156	23	680	419	1,346	989	271
1,820	239	1,357	159	2,275	2,575	165
870	1	607	5	1,168	1,440	31
70,285,289	10,112,359	49,253,290	11,623,521	42,149,300	47,292,126	21,403,337
1,010,616	227,963	1,365,783	438,584	1,719,302	1,388,201	480,901
1,778	381	956	264	2,910	3,685	878
2,722	330	1,956	560	1,864	3,096	140
106,640	10,104	68,531	7,213	90,161	83,329	11,520
24,471	822	7,678	1,260	8,871	7,759	944
55	—	2	—	12	15	—
79,412	7,188	13,975	33,732	38,581	34,773	16,920
265,997	14,741	136,207	33,921	255,739	239,129	90,912
—	—	180	—	—	—	—

(52) See Note to the preceding page.

A Statement of Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct 1801 to 30th Sept 1802.	From 1st Oct. 1802 to 30th Sept. 1803.	From 1st Oct. 1803 to 30th Sept. 1804.	From 1st Oct 1804 to 30th Sept. 1805.
Value in dolls. of goods paying 10 per cent duty ad valorem		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 12½ do.		39,009,977	28,931,541	27,031,912	—	—
Do. do. 15 do.		9,299,656	8,140,908	7,461,654	30,285,267	37,137,596
Do. do. 17½ do.		—	—	—	7,711,329	7,350,692
Do. do. 20 do.		425,243	421,174	310,414	—	—
Do. do. 22½ do.		—	—	—	381,195	345,169
Do. do. 25 do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 27½ do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 30 do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 32½ do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 40 do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 42½ do.		—	—	—	—	—
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira and London part.	gallons	267,855	231,267	325,528	402,455	306,876
all other Madeira	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	2,925	3,458	2,958	1,546	3,412
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	21,465	428,855	389,295	513,484	394,387
all other	do.	1,880,398	1,962,489	1,250,337	2,753,333	4,447,983
Spirits, foreign from grain	do.	809,175	720,148	881,478	1,641,609	702,807
Do. from other materials	do.	6,094,700	6,800,882	7,201,722	9,533,962	8,164,603
American from domestic produce	do.	337	—	—	—	1,345
Do. from molasses	do.	3,249	583	—	—	—
Molasses	do.	5,114,799	5,866,459	5,877,672	4,787,043	8,334,493
Beer, ale, and porter	do.	190,452	137,882	166,301	107,059	188,770
Teas, bohea	lbs.	1,380,273	1,863,306	3,960,827	440,574	567,708
souchong	do.	673,208	666,435	779,168	1,536,027	1,991,488
hyson	do.	528,653	372,128	308,613	536,162	705,764
other green	do.	1,220,017	1,327,613	1,273,765	677,761	1,806,936
Coffee	do.	50,649,955	36,336,593	13,368,793	48,122,866	45,179,820
Cocoa	do.	4,674,899	3,043,768	761,551	1,067,843	2,918,945
Chocolate	do.	2,087	3,762	682	980	2,845
Sugar, brown	do.	73,483,209	70,554,840	53,754,986	103,171,717	140,161,322
candy and other refined	do.	12,715	3,792	19,156	8,134	48,361
all other, including clayed and white	do.	36,022,948	12,997,539	2,425,915	8,266,892	27,501,913
Almonds	do.	—	—	—	36,612	131,204
Currants	do.	—	—	—	9,613	31,746
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	—	24,429	137,756
Figs	do.	—	—	—	1,575	149,218
Raisins in jars, boxes and muscadel	do.	—	—	—	54,375	784,388
all other	do.	—	—	—	11,999	1,362,140
Candles, tallow	do.	143,639	175,769	41,530	20,683	105,728
wax or spermaceti	do.	997	2,362	1,534	2,595	3,970
Cheese	do.	596,875	586,474	110,381	139,666	487,231
Soap	do.	2,180,114	809,647	131,654	1,090,607	994,978
Tallow	do.	—	—	—	9,549	661,092
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	488	8,522
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	5,914	24,240
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	51	12,346
cloves	do.	—	—	—	11,281	50,954
pepper	do.	3,520,504	3,914,952	2,991,939	7,283,848	4,382,903
pimento	do.	4,926	164,300	36,606	124,592	45,512
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	—	50,494	389,432
Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and cigars	do.	139,223	168,778	49,527	76,149	4,041

United States from Foreign Countries, in American vessels.

From 1st Oct. 1805 to 30th Sept. 1806.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th Sept. 1807.	From 1st Oct. 1807 to 30th Sept. 1808.	From 1st Oct. 1808 to 30th Sept. 1809.	From 1st Oct. 1809 to 30th Sept. 1810.	From 1st Oct. 1810 to 30th Sept. 1811.	From 1st Oct. 1811 to 30th Sept. 1812.	From 1st Oct. 1812 to 30th Sept. 1813.	From 1st Oct 1813 to 30th Sept. 1814.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to 30th Sept. 1815.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43,115,367	46,031,742	23,780,758	11,408,874	36,267,352	31,875,046	7,128,458	—	—	—
8,913,970	10,831,509	4,383,454	1,999,824	6,266,705	6,391,192	1,209,511	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
479,634	671,605	209,029	67,791	503,758	389,626	77,140	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,963,755
—	—	—	—	—	—	6,268,751	13,186,416	2,843,259	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,900,875
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,791,829	3,510,191	464,803	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301,893
—	—	—	—	—	—	35,019	83,694	46,814	—
349,518	383,753	120,535	212,297	301,340	271,725	200,342	4,454	1,269	127,749
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,348
6,653	13,634	3,224	217	738	454	2,132	1,587	696	2,140
270,777	310,851	298,656	314,907	139,805	4,934	28,143	61,013	238	21,858
3,499,457	4,494,739	2,656,811	472,683	958,718	1,420,448	1,587,928	424,542	287,341	750,355
1,048,161	1,445,006	467,531	84,683	69,652	102,445	71,830	1,228	494	382,883
9,555,245	9,589,735	4,898,673	3,358,354	4,326,935	3,933,172	4,330,706	898,136	328,672	2,082,388
—	—	191	742	484	378	1,480	134	491	653
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,206,573	8,211,575	5,595,528	3,880,113	7,578,330	8,389,922	7,608,029	354,389	415,349	3,516,851
270,850	225,572	65,513	9,999	86,295	139,694	21,329	34,829	6,543	31,570
367,346	1,440,055	711,464	120,178	1,437,142	188,051	118,877	32,078	17,357	115,155
2,931,799	1,930,508	1,777,288	176,619	2,467,159	196,791	653,577	153,163	57,150	882,329
955,361	1,251,367	884,313	423,110	1,302,556	344,859	384,199	181,701	3,761	130,175
2,707,489	2,823,017	2,047,402	751,627	2,501,336	1,886,057	1,917,523	464,729	86,105	876,944
47,301,910	41,191,707	28,370,114	22,362,767	25,634,259	26,964,114	25,606,206	4,735,748	5,812,898	17,841,754
6,874,289	8,103,098	2,426,879	1,057,537	1,481,907	1,982,238	1,209,053	565,582	269,743	—
3,067	3,354	1,114	1,394	1,652	2,178	1,232	362	583	—
147,241,824	161,095,223	73,291,982	42,217,834	38,550,466	50,642,793	61,205,874	8,046,638	7,993,264	33,750,357
5,053	159,986	105,399	1,766	3,113	1,849	231	1,874	335	102,833
35,267,545	43,495,795	22,134,043	16,156,855	9,044,018	18,201,473	15,865,910	507,461	1,766,901	2,471,870
320,649	677,362	362,002	137,649	177,523	171,275	473,699	217,492	51,072	55,703
292,612	436,049	100,570	10,177	180,078	78,483	193,910	116,124	4,239	747,554
201,010	103,766	57,897	206	69,314	24,612	60,860	26,970	27,344	71,563
288,930	282,102	85,988	51,686	416,050	214,812	382,320	75	1,713	66,309
562,051	864,298	630,847	302,040	3,578,119	815,053	690,847	306,129	148,510	100,500
994,977	2,917,763	1,362,318	532,121		709,499	551,425	143,309	127,124	416,475
273,501	502,757	145,461	94	12,038	67,622	25,614	29,376	27,237	39,178
4,743	4,176	7,974	287	691	5,248	4,977	111	446	1,168
504,351	1,027,951	196,063	11,111	25,418	30,016	13,418	22,064	24,260	32,494
2,365,355	1,959,430	565,886	43,706	103,917	561,374	687,672	23,477	51,325	73,387
937,865	1,074,483	352,025	14,305	53,928	348,382	1,312,369	357,388	333	441,847
14,634	1,690	4,411	1,728	17,570	14,097	2,585	—	—	221
18,460	2,275	10,505	15,855	94,494	156,303	1,845	113	—	7,018
19,189	9,070	4	1,529	350	18,843	22,741	—	—	14,837
34,551	46,649	32,981	27,256	119,935	137,052	39,422	46,383	—	10,558
2,441,075	3,209,953	4,641,597	2,563,173	5,995,066	4,011,667	2,508,061	60,505	386,716	171,240
22,983	727,198	369,432	110,556	366,533	591,762	211,328	9,568	5,644	22,838
262,872	128,970	262,529	110,610	385,781	276,280	308,925	54,393	3,780	46,757
9,644	10,090	4,233	634	900	1,352	2,172	2,537	2,077	19

A Statement of the Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to 30th Sept. 1802.	From 1st Oct. 1802 to 30th Sept. 1803.	From 1st Oct. 1803 to 30th Sept. 1804.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to 30th Sept. 1805.
Snuff	lbs.	24,362	4,392	2,477	16,077	13,078
Indigo	do.	373,966	415,667	108,104	200,130	418,851
Cotton	do.	3,594,283	3,218,529	2,293,644	2,689,721	1,690,477
Powder, hair	do.	—	—	—	321	2,822
gun	do.	—	—	—	97,914	739,728
Starch	do.	—	—	—	1,029	6,309
Glue	do.	—	—	—	8,586	26,747
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	16,926	75,674
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	—	147,258	494,419
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	—	3,634	87,558
nails and spikes	do.	3,741,547	3,124,959	3,770,932	4,058,865	4,410,009
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	7,870	17,759
do. dry	do.	—	—	—	108,924	154,331
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	43,145	374,617
White and red lead	do.	—	—	—	354,923	1,751,325
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	2,186,536	1,503,979	2,271,438	3,346,833	3,500,337
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	613	93,012
Seines	do.	—	—	—	288	5,494
Cordage, tarred	do.	17,898 cwt.	13,227 cwt.	10,435 cwt.	614,873	572,743
untarred	do.	1,301 do.	681 do.	1,026 do.	119,229	55,569
Cables	do.	1,053 do.	1,874 do.	908 do.	41,543	37,519
Steel	cwt.	13,946	11,653	7,685	7,937	9,769
Hemp	do.	41,846	63,836	94,724	127,762	90,857
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	1,509	1,339	1,630	2,414	3,029
Glauber salts	do.	1,323	825	1,007	815	404
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	48,582,813	54,382,327	69,753,928	69,039,804	71,968,754
Do. do. 56 lbs. or less	bushels	1,607,805	1,802,848	1,748,843	1,667,627	1,917,412
Coal	do.	363,148	—	279,678	220,752	318,841
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	—	—	159	303
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	—	72
do. mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—	1
do. all other	do.	—	—	—	96	492
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	—	2,668	15,494
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	—	—	—	1,164	14,376
Do. not above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	—	250	2,214
Do. all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	—	478	2,817
Cigars	1000	—	—	—	2,274	10,319
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	66	177
Boots	pairs	4,875	4,670	4,330	3,572	3,026
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	2,406	9,721	3,237	4,934	9,472
morocco and kid for men and women	do.	65,563	63,973	50,910	56,409	51,192
for children do.	do.	6,086	6,309	6,695	4,881	16,002
Playing cards,	packs	118,118	132,985	3,690	6,196	8,475
Wool and cotton cards	dozens	61	84	12	48	1
Malt	bushels	—	—	—	6	—

United States from Foreign Countries, in American vessels, continued.

From 1st Oct. 1805 to 30th Sept. 1806.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th Sept. 1807.	From 1st Oct. 1807 to 30th Sept. 1808.	From 1st Oct. 1808 to 30th Sept. 1809.	From 1st Oct. 1809 to 30th Sept. 1810.	From 1st Oct. 1810 to 30th Sept. 1811.	From 1st Oct. 1811 to 30th Sept. 1812.	From 1st Oct. 1812 to 30th Sept. 1813.	From 1st Oct. 1813 to 30th Sept. 1814.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to 30th Sept. 1815.
9,646	46,737	33,132	1,640	1,150	1,347	493	499	242	241
428,910	928,033	959,870	130,238	567,396	695,126	227,677	219,988	37,978	96,180
1,813,492	2,907,945	4,219,083	450,817	221,028	215,877	463,839	1,784,661	124,878	112,875
9,719	5,087	4,747	—	112	30	—	110	—	182
347,645	200,725	164,789	42,795	23,855	4,660	5,740	2,918	53	68,993
6,961	25,326	3,616	53	3,690	6,127	19,020	2,895	1,220	4,151
67,164	109,796	23,640	30,767	65,406	55,280	14,181	31,659	3,651	29,052
71,341	59,879	29,056	8,572	13,251	10,214	3,072	1,396	242	1,624
802,745	732,226	371,866	283,242	671,975	811,562	236,104	365,860	118,089	862,553
219,903	747,042	682,458	89,761	544,665	568,343	297,867	471,123	121,483	377,355
4,594,867	4,816,608	1,336,313	456,729	2,077,851	1,782,528	357,690	796,562	135,080	411,231
26,553	29,279	9,410	11,044	7,976	10,808	—	336	577	3,033
154,320	120,256	172,853	2,248	58,582	169,867	96,864	2,834	55,080	49,473
649,714	815,087	589,122	12,856	959,119	401,507	7,131	34,142	—	106,357
2,523,228	2,683,314	1,892,277	76,380	2,654,575	1,935,959	416,241	905,642	117,642	1,716,020
3,883,919	2,445,067	2,285,363	1,526,721	1,486,149	1,839,702	976,834	105,658	46,793	2,006,612
105,298	15,173	19,587	430,524	2,211	10,286	88,149	241	—	81,617
8,818	10,089	4,125	1,332	1,689	1,670	—	769	1,424	1,014
319,181	275,375	274,396	674	348,013	709,717	1,682,712	137,695	2,913	238,312
56,895	50,367	37,239	2,676	54,806	149,673	61,021	37,565	1,649	13,135
72,970	60,801	21,000	—	115,933	129,936	105,958	7,868	8,388	48,485
11,917	14,688	6,406	6,386	13,300	9,720	8,178	5,999	3,053	16,488
100,553	130,826	57,417	1,041	56,388	221,377	152,342	294	—	27,970
—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
3,326	4,224	1,666	168	2,311	2,637	236	916	44	782
284	156	16	10	134	1	—	11	18	68
77,864,059	110,788,180	35,829,817	—	—	—	—	—	1,028,277	7,356,686
2,078,063	2,239,819	538,856	365	—	—	—	—	97,307	863,918
294,892	411,161	329,744	86,013	360,213	315,583	44,749	81,412	16,488	65,480
82	863	4,215	180	187	85	2,221	10,100	14,457	14,332
162	278	87	117				723	917	538
3	7	1	801	1,546	243	320	77	1,557	1,004
1,185	1,159	885	2,147				1,531	4,504	2,834
17,517	23,796	8,192	1,009	10,121	11,199	2,270	3,214	588	4,147
23,093	22,621	7,524	6,108	21,614	11,758	1,774	3,760	1,207	3,523
4,499	2,959	1,004	965	4,052	5,096	572	277	23	884
5,347	3,933	1,315	459	5,138	2,154	702	144	28	666
25,866	23,515	16,171	12,957	19,999	12,883	10,985	200	694	3,717
387	385	84	—	47	5	—	393	363	4
3,395	3,434	1,940	24	751	1,214	428	398	793	759
18,182	30,682	13,211	794	1,185	4,122	6,390	5,316	187	2,361
60,352	70,461	26,455	1,596	7,914	6,538	11,993	6,205	3,157	14,547
7,980	21,701	4,538	36	562	298	218	826	745	1,584
9,815	6,113	5,978	12	5,377	186	72	72	423	5,678
—	4	—	—	—	55	3	89	15	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—

A Statement of the Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to 30th Sept. 1802.	From 1st Oct. 1802 to 30th Sept. 1803.	From 1st Oct. 1803 to 30th Sept. 1804.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to 30th Sept. 1805.
Value in dollars of goods paying 11 per cent duty ad valorem		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 12½ do.		150,863	—	4,006	—	—
Do. do. 13¾ do.		3,854,152	2,680,923	1,571,577	—	—
Do. do. 15¼ do.		—	—	—	75,221	—
Do. do. 16½ do.		709,100	568,327	585,309	1,615,761	2,046,451
Do. do. 19¼ do.		—	—	—	443,784	361,766
Do. do. 22 do.		87,222	109,651	89,191	—	—
Do. do. 24¾ do.		—	—	—	49,630	66,833
Do. do. 26 25/100 do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 28 875/1000 do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 31 & 6¼ 10ths. do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 34 65/100 do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 37 4/10 do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 44 do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 46 2/100 do.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 48 95/100 do.		—	—	—	—	—
Wines, malmsey, Madeira, Lond. part.	gallons.	12,407	23,406	7,148	18,787	11,796
all other Madeira	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	1,565	1,874	378	1,084	766
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	28,662	80,789	12,728	18,460	3,679
all other	do.	503,149	336,049	208,325	601,056	1,092,881
Spirits, foreign, from grain	do.	66,836	36,153	31,951	65,812	20,594
do. from other materials	do.	958,804	838,972	709,248	553,464	527,016
American, from domestic produce	do.	—	—	—	—	109
do. from molasses	do.	218	—	—	—	—
Molasses	do.	602,491	966,802	—	960,213	687,207
Beer, ale, and porter	do.	25,550	28,430	60,109	18,538	8,245
Teas, bohea	lbs.	6,950	4,329	—	—	—
souchong	do.	1,760	—	11,839	—	—
hyson	do.	4,088	453	6,302	300	352
other green	do.	8,860	112	71,020	4	—
Coffee	do.	6,733,949	4,546,268	3,469,700	5,153,163	10,361,500
Cocoa	do.	1,532,850	749,503	141,711	413,721	736,065
Chocolate	do.	—	2,302	504	521	816
Sugar, brown	do.	23,446,412	13,586,110	15,429,553	13,862,520	14,900,085
clayed and all other white	do.	3,659,730	1,488,488	2,186,610	3,412,933	3,860,061
candy and other refined	do.	3,913	6	5,983	473	31
Almonds	do.	—	—	—	4,082	21,875
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	—	7,116	9,490
Figs	do.	—	—	—	42	49,411
Raisins, jar, box and muscadel	do.	—	—	—	152	42,770
all other	do.	—	—	—	673	126,184
Candles, tallow	do.	53,029	28,870	36	28,130	3,471
wax and spermaceti	do.	2,050	792	1,107	1,422	644
Cheese	do.	24,994	51,171	22,122	15,988	26,421
Soap	do.	368,720	25,029	34,439	171,745	119,114
Tallow	do.	—	—	—	—	187,187
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	163
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	405	1,715
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	188	241

United States from Foreign Countries, in Foreign vessels.

From 1st Oct. 1805 to 30th Sept. 1806.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th Sept. 1807.	From 1st Oct. 1807 to 30th Sept. 1808.	From 1st Oct. 1808 to 30th Sept. 1809.	From 1st Oct. 1809 to 30th Sept. 1810.	From 1st Oct. 1810 to 30th Sept. 1811.	From 1st Oct. 1811 to 30th Sept. 1812.	From 1st Oct. 1812 to 30th Sept. 1813.	From 1st Oct. 1813 to 30th Sept. 1814.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to 30th Sept. 1815.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112,179	5,043	23,583	—	45	228,307	—	—	—	—
1,434,856	824,753	465,322	5,522,859	349,984	736,954	125,641	—	—	—
336,736	266,167	143,628	1,359,654	172,243	236,188	55,819	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69,215	25,098	8,939	34,524	10,084	19,110	389	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	255,432	603,406	1,501,997	190,990
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,549,116
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,833,218
—	—	—	—	—	—	23,279	114,731	194,966	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303,322
—	—	—	—	—	—	538	751	30,943	—
69,215	11,350	22,951	23,992	15,924	8,565	2,635	22,163	1,871	16,519
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,903
15,515	314	6	—	50	—	—	—	38	1,379
310	4,928	30,843	40,708	4,429	547	74	18,378	59	7,645
10,174	348,750	169,757	94,926	46,173	191,936	141,070	270,603	130,947	332,964
673,226	34,673	9,659	—	23,915	20,467	—	—	229	134,316
6,356	325,508	596,834	677,398	205,844	86,802	153,605	174,162	273,324	1,430,330
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
390,883	299,659	493,480	1,339,302	477,299	244,496	513,235	2,844,972	2,961,018	1,235,791
3,949	987	—	1,981	7,163	15,226	1,269	1,752	3,148	56,889
18,151	70,996	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	—
26,113	85,669	113	—	15	246	15	34	9,070	221,563
31	—	7	—	—	52	204	—	1,887	50,865
13,160	—	—	—	—	35,329	—	21	1,778	120,859
8,691,878	17,633,104	8,665,239	13,154,240	5,235,625	3,098,222	2,659,617	6,980,269	1,945,840	1,754,823
1,668,822	1,088,746	268,659	173,449	344,486	581,476	23,928	75,288	19,111	162,421
563	286	172	310	392	38	14	232	—	484
14,860,216	14,015,396	7,717,146	15,444,627	6,403,099	7,675,162	5,845,746	19,683,038	18,464,679	7,580,869
1,758,545	1,902,699	1,162,280	2,932,312	1,104,026	678,142	491,106	5,157,651	1,239,627	1,134,390
254	—	927	—	—	175	1,089	376	137	2,953
27,473	8,038	17,723	18,499	6,726	4,633	27,810	72,288	45,329	31,966
742	—	—	—	784	—	60	588	20,248	49,410
21,676	—	482	—	—	2,739	1,241	4,143	14,160	29,792
23,692	1,251	2,519	7,997	164	1,923	883	57,670	9,747	22,684
55,813	121	84,173	106,211	12,718	69,584	489	581,545	187,712	130,622
41,774	310	51,779	262,514	17,123	27,301	—	555,505	149,576	78,215
15,355	44,789	3,585	1,567	1,467	337	2,821	—	—	444
706	236	531	—	—	—	466	1,156	—	126
8,452	1,691	2,851	891	2,403	9,381	2,644	—	2,859	11,292
277,554	130,695	38,890	6,114	88	98,493	89,036	1,792	431	174,223
789,406	675,796	233,568	—	30,888	49,083	19,564	75,208	—	200,197
479	505	—	—	324	—	2	—	254	—
4,715	907	1,378	72	22,939	—	361	76	857	1,596
97	6	—	—	194	—	—	1,836	15	51

A Statement of the Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	From 1st Oct. 1800 to 30th Sept. 1801.	From 1st Oct. 1801 to 30th Sept. 1802.	From 1st Oct. 1802 to 30th Sept. 1803.	From 1st Oct. 1803 to 30th Sept. 1804.	From 1st Oct. 1804 to 30th Sept. 1805.
Spices, cloves	lbs.	—	—	—	—	4,305
pepper	do.	501,301	2,046,261	879,978	147,767	321,306
pimento	do.	286,375	205,758	716,876	539,056	143,494
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	—	—	943
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	27,592	67,504	66,168	17,066	332
Snuff	do.	845	460	398	864	9,072
Indigo	do.	47,826	43,103	24,506	82,373	45,068
Cotton	do.	562,643	317,320	648,856	481,432	520,004
Powder, hair	do.	—	—	—	—	3,979
gun	do.	—	—	—	512	23,784
Starch	do.	—	—	—	103	3,562
Glue	do.	—	—	—	—	4,450
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	318	1,967
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	—	6,108	25,612
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	—	—	42,111
nails and spikes	do.	349,535	323,212	421,618	133,934	66,723
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	490	672
do. dry	do.	—	—	—	8,654	6,782
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	448	6,490
White and red lead	do.	—	—	—	9,725	59,670
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	146,587	111,315	130,424	198,665	156,344
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	16	—
Seines	do.	—	—	—	56	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	2,008 cwt.	4,494 cwt.	2,150 cwt.	6,160	130,465
untarred	do.	80 do.	75 do.	176 do.	22,827	7,187
Cables	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Steel	cwt.	913	962	706	642	226
Hemp	do.	2,903	—	4,610	350	2,760
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	260	103	283	145	89
Glauber salts	do.	191	65	114	8	8
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	15,245,070	16,175,262	22,468,184	15,982,739	11,283,065
Do. do. 56 lbs. or less do.	bushels	534,475	501,800	467,138	293,991	248,225
Coal	do.	301,911	116,765	—	104,939	113,780
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	—	—	13,813	106,240
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	2,722	4,609
mackarel	do.	—	—	—	4,444	8,955
all other	do.	—	—	—	1,761	11,121
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	—	1,259	3,196
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	—	—	—	594	1,355
do. 10 by 12	do.	—	—	—	48	413
all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	—	—	577
Cigars	1000	—	—	—	1,727	1,823
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	181	129
Boots	pairs	800	479	808	198	171
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	459	227	1,572	379	897
morocco and kid, for men and women	do.	11,023	8,151	8,598	2,965	3,854
for children	do.	985	38	250	312	382
Playing cards	packs	41,148	3,456	216	1,426	1,872
wool and cotton	doz.	9	181	—	—	—
Malt	bushels	—	—	—	—	—

United States from Foreign Countries, in Foreign vessels, continued.

From 1st Oct. 1805 to 30th Sept. 1806.	From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th Sept. 1807.	From 1st Oct. 1807 to 30th Sept. 1808.	From 1st Oct. 1808 to 30th Sept. 1809.	From 1st Oct. 1809 to 30th Sept. 1810.	From 1st Oct. 1810 to 30th Sept. 1811.	From 1st Oct. 1811 to 30th Sept. 1812.	From 1st Oct. 1812 to 30th Sept. 1813.	From 1st Oct. 1813 to 30th Sept. 1814.	From 1st Oct. 1814 to 30th Sept. 1815.
3,674	1,877	260	—	15,673	31,362	2,461	9,834	4,645	953
1,240,990	289,480	1,102,744	750,867	—	16,745	296	59,290	42,426	213,272
278,128	469,041	27,245	156,065	15,229	44,416	39,354	31,137	30,560	167,046
20,088	12,378	3,338	—	—	13,267	292	—	—	9,549
196	171	—	12	—	16,762	156	5,225	84	197
9,617	10,265	6	105	5,392	—	91	—	4	730
59,145	82,639	103,220	37,440	85,139	120,252	6,615	33,765	11,150	36,080
479,572	469,925	224,843	3,786	124,195	117,871	30,234	2,633	960	17,492
20	12	1,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	224
7,348	11,023	1,814	58,914	4,169	1,110	30	194,489	—	70,352
403	883	—	50	1,064	3,295	337	3,868	1,150	1,428
470	4,936	—	112	—	12,019	—	—	56,774	40,623
—	—	330	1,358	—	—	—	—	—	521
17,929	49,649	2,583	258,227	47,290	10,813	3,220	92,699	117,817	558,061
11,312	25,975	86,439	114,907	111,018	52,303	2,880	10,642	285,242	610,155
45,909	131,835	8,292	86,570	24,958	36,791	23,752	106	4,030	248,326
300	3,311	—	—	—	—	—	1,458	394	12,726
5,317	2,204	7,946	21,010	1,104	—	140	—	68,488	82,071
489	13,281	—	413,852	50,243	284,910	168	12,093	7,154	509,976
218,025	120,778	70,831	573,243	25,724	2,840	39,677	98,093	165,199	886,180
1,057,166	10,817	68,864	246,808	34,553	—	22,566	73,592	13,574	1,234,058
—	2,038	103	14	—	—	865	2,503	—	440
362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,154
53,391	792,954	2,742	18,366	5,423	24,639	12,993	1,148	—	306,548
1,384	6,843	5,122	—	3,898	7,235	—	1,713	461	4,132
15,523	6,919	—	—	3,675	—	—	143,384	—	49,324
530	1,127	1,001	4,205	428	94	28	1,525	3,605	5,976
987	10,281	3,112	—	2,191	7,013	1,201	—	—	10,020
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
10	29	5	5	83	54	15	1	11	343
6	1	—	70	—	—	—	—	4	310
15,609,096	15,384,874	3,488,181	—	—	—	—	—	2,940,574	17,453,861
194,389	178,719	58,849	—	—	—	—	—	165,165	803,167
78,852	45,775	21,897	46,762	13,171	55,104	483	209	2,879	32,888
153,419	233,039	69,187	8,266	2,811	5,600	—	—	53	2,069
8,322	6,953	3,036	810	1,445	} 10,053	} 4	—	—	657
12,786	16,091	3,377	3,212	1,369			—	—	431
12,531	15,898	1,338	936	371			2	—	137
5,937	798	122	299	7,173	1,766	304	142	97	10,981
1,364	98	50	4,865	188	91	75	458	2,047	2,591
393	130	100	40	70	40	177	278	877	867
503	250	3	44	—	487	18	43	200	650
2,561	2,109	3,470	1	3,395	1,034	1,667	4,199	1,463	986
—	—	1	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	119	96	3	1	102	18	2	18	363
324	1,198	1,531	—	10	506	1,258	33	220	194
2,562	2,414	2,022	1,227	697	624	42	22	1,213	5,196
509	3,060	—	72	—	6	—	255	—	508
4,872	312	—	—	—	—	—	540	—	1,212
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A Statement of the Importations into the United States, shewing the aggregate value or

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1805, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Value in dolls. of goods paying 15 per cent. duty ad valorem		1,428,141	2,279	526,152	1,478,694	1,249,118
Do. do. 17½ do.		4,497	575	93,828	402,289	331,147
Do. do. 22½ do.		854	—	11,074	44,707	141,142
Wines, malmsey, Madeira, &c.	gallons	—	—	13,229	674	176
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	—	—	—	286	293
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	61	—	33
all other	do.	—	—	—	539	16,431
Spirits, foreign, from grain	do.	—	—	—	1,042	1,023,095
from other materials	do.	—	—	86,984	1,436,810	31,932
from domestic produce	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Molasses	do.	—	—	11,739	132,875	771,242
Beer, ale and porter	do.	—	—	—	—	33,790
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
souchong	do.	—	—	—	—	15,639
hyson	do.	7	—	—	—	105
all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	do.	—	—	66,834	1,951,200	8,459,786
Cocoa	do.	—	—	36,929	656,101	621,730
Chocolate	do.	—	—	—	—	831
Sugar, brown	do.	—	—	3,227,095	13,753,857	12,663,258
clayed, &c.	do.	—	—	4,787	38,976	4,193
candy, and other refined	do.	—	—	—	15	1,749
Almonds	do.	—	—	—	—	13
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	—	1,211	12,719
Figs	do.	—	—	—	1,601	80
Raisins, muscadel, jar and box	do.	—	—	—	—	540
all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	63,890	—	—	—	52
wax and spermaceti	do.	—	—	—	—	33
Cheese	do.	—	—	—	2,597	436,158
Soap	do.	—	—	—	21,980	30
Tallow	do.	202,914	—	—	45,931	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	13,871
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	—	16,493
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	—	43
cloves	do.	—	—	732	—	22,722
pepper	do.	—	—	—	—	2,524,615
pimento	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese cassia	do.	13	—	—	—	—
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	—	—	7,584
Snuff	do.	—	—	—	2	653
Indigo	do.	—	—	105	58,299	53,830

quantity of the Merchandise imported from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof.

to the 30th of September, 1806.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & the Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden &other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
32,478,738	1,594,075	1,572,304	1,827,913	35,735	156,822	259,260	18,221	—	2,091,246	49,994
7,104,561	634,163	707,794	536,641	79,696	304,823	7,156	27,043	—	97,238	27,168
350,17[illegible]	51,259	95,298	49,153	316,150	14,495	14,256	25,184	—	1,351	8,165
21,205	—	4,151	12,519	311,109	—	29	554	—	1,387	—
21	224	3,505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,142	—	435	279,178	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
188,381	4,153	2,432,772	759,748	375,662	388,716	45,808	3,078	—	351	717
29,155	346	20	294	465	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,493,503	1,145	1,716,629	744,362	7,971	123,557	20,165	271	—	98	3,717
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,309,280	—	3,184,365	3,184,431	—	—	—	—	—	—	655
250,934	—	—	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	—	40,421	—	—	—	—	—	—	344,908	—
15,330	—	164,801	10	—	—	—	—	—	2,761,892	—
1,110	—	20,862	1,621	12	—	—	—	—	931,675	—
17,901	—	20,139	3	—	—	—	—	—	2,682,216	—
1,775,797	—	33,014,948	5,144,768	151	20	—	3,176,593	—	703	768,096
1,132,305	—	1,407,354	4,718,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136	—	255	1,950	317	23	—	—	—	—	—
23,717,771	—	62,414,291	44,844,926	43,675	72	—	—	—	110,960	304,025
1,060,349	—	845,747	34,952,563	108,451	—	—	—	—	1,024	—
1,742	—	378	315	—	—	—	—	—	1,108	—
2,069	—	118,659	159,719	47,868	18,945	—	949	—	—	—
2,526	—	—	2,970	—	152,497	134,619	742	—	—	—
—	61	202,729	4,574	44	150	—	1,198	—	—	—
67	100	2,014	73,570	73,018	137,595	16,271	7,308	—	—	—
977	—	38,889	559,843	4,849	9,276	156	3,334	—	—	—
700	—	—	972,185	1,057	23,629	13,282	25,798	—	—	—
3,470	—	52,309	1,787	—	167,348	—	—	—	—	—
460	481	787	377	—	—	3,309	—	—	—	—
65,084	—	7,048	43	—	1,419	444	—	—	—	—
101,948	—	120,685	175,600	—	1,086,403	1,131,020	—	—	—	114
250	—	118,422	691,555	—	56,871	—	—	—	—	—
1,133	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
2,589	—	3,676	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	409
7,682	—	10,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	—	10,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,973
363,707	—	742,347	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,737
271,075	—	—	30,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	20,013	1,585	—	—	—	—	—	260,813	197
1,332	6	66	336	388	—	—	—	—	28	—
11,448	—	2,631	4,248	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
106,426	—	72,971	191,324	375	—	—	—	—	1,974	2,851

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from 1st of October, 1805, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Cotton	lbs.	—	—	14,136	251,929	41,188
Powder, hair	do.	32	—	—	—	129
gun	do.	—	—	—	1,025	16,040
Starch	do.	2,973	—	—	11	221
Glue	do.	12,457	—	—	470	5,663
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchor and sheet	do.	2,088	—	12,905	9,740	1,461
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	—	—	6,951
nails and spikes	do.	—	—	—	13,643	529,158
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	—	11,706
do. dry	do.	—	—	548	—	1,066
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	750
White and red lead	do.	—	—	—	—	108,447
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—	1,464
Seines	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	181,539	—	20,398	155,022	1,136
untarred	do.	—	—	—	—	427
Cables	do.	55,805	—	—	31,088	—
Steel	cwt.	99	—	169	897	4,848
Hemp	do.	94,257	—	311	5,322	—
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	4	—	—	1	330
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	2	5
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	—	—	—	530,855	680,360
Do. 56 lbs. or less, per bushel	bushels	—	—	2,941	1,711	20,799
Coal	do.	—	74	—	—	7,225
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	—	—	—	—
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	—	—
do. mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	—	49	1,181
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	300	—	752	4,391	962
do. do. 10 by 12	do.	20	—	946	1,146	167
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	50	—	137	915	140
Cigars	1000	—	—	—	218	20
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	—	—	—	23	19
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	—	—	—	—	5
morocco & kid, for men & women	do.	70	—	—	85	6,202
for children	do.	—	—	—	—	98
Cards, playing	packs	—	—	—	—	2,973
wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—	—
Malt	bushels	—	—	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	lbs.	—	—	347	91,225	111,208

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1806.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
219,628	—	1,353,531	397,852	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,800
—	—	8,811	343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
337,418	—	4	406	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,588	—	90	481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47,535	—	—	—	—	—	2,979	—	—	—	—
71,325	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
778,140	—	1,065	15,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
217,759	—	—	—	6,405	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,927,865	3,390	72,368	24,776	13,210	59,280	476	—	—	—	—
15,073	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
84,718	—	73,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
649,314	—	—	—	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,619,554	20	117	11,844	104	—	—	—	—	1,167	—
5	141	—	450	—	7,563	95,481	194	—	—	—
8,342	—	838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,855	—	3,038	—	3,584	—	—	—	—	—	—
54,604	—	2,002	26	—	1,220	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,863	94	61	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
304	1,132	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,829	16	131	10	3	11	—	—	—	—	1
272	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52,463,880	794,101	2,091,166	5,028,158	29,253,571	2,730,067	—	—	—	—	—
1,515,568	—	84,380	136,277	506,346	4,243	—	—	—	—	187
364,667	1,858	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
153,450	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,419	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,788	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,671	3	12	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
16,517	137	5,406	38	16	107	2	—	—	—	—
15,329	2,449	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,948	655	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,951	360	288	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,919	—	215	25,045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,985	29	270	167	2	20	—	—	—	—	—
183	—	17,447	—	—	808	—	—	—	53	—
26,172	203	26,590	489	—	2,008	—	—	—	89	—
2,411	—	5,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,462	—	9,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,893,797	66,316	9,756	523,647	645	94,621	138,493	—	—	30	—

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1806, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Value, in dolls. of goods paying 15 per cent. duty ad valorem		1,797,221	—	402,464	1,055,659	1,461,447
Do. do. 17½ do.		7,281	—	17,224	81,580	401,599
Do. do. 22½ do.		358	—	8,548	54,784	153,031
Wines, malmsey, Madeira, &c.	gallons	—	—	—	2,323	679
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	—	—	10	198	7,312
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	5	2,434	16,248
Spirits, foreign, from grain	do.	—	—	—	4,169	1,466,074
do. from other materials	do.	1	—	92,858	1,426,948	370,670
from domestic produce	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Molasses	do.	—	—	30,764	218,718	1,180,583
Beer, ale and porter	do.	—	—	50	27	19,848
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
souchong	do.	17	—	—	105	5,184
hyson	do.	—	—	—	356	21,832
other green	do.	4	—	—	2,058	2,411
Coffee	do.	10	—	1,705,670	10,966,411	10,247,767
Cocoa	do.	—	—	106,037	1,972,118	669,775
Chocolate	do.	—	—	—	26	820
Sugar, brown	do.	—	—	2,746,213	21,112,812	9,765,993
clayed, &c.	do.	—	—	6,413	89,782	12,651
candy and other refined	do.	—	—	—	6	885
Almonds	do.	—	—	200	331	364
Currants	do.	—	—	—	86	—
Prunes and Plumbs	do.	—	—	—	—	40
Figs	do.	—	—	—	749	—
Raisins, muscadel, jar and box	do.	—	—	—	1,416	—
all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	278,045	—	—	462	1,371
wax and spermaceti	do.	864	—	—	14	244
Cheese	do.	100	—	—	255	911,603
Soap	do.	7,294	—	—	—	—
Tallow	do.	951,991	—	—	12,667	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	1,882
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	3	3,175
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	10	—
cloves	do.	—	—	—	2,361	6,610
pepper	do.	—	—	—	31,282	2,508,897
pimento	do.	—	—	—	409,254	—
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	—	—	6,405
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	—	146	6,754
Snuff	do.	—	—	—	107	20
Indigo	do.	—	—	2,688	111,400	67,638
Cotton	do.	—	—	30,879	72,497	200,975

om each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

the 30th of September, 1807.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
5,130,880	1,969,663	2,373,919	389,310	38,112	284,936	192,838	7,619	30,712	1,699,406	27,352
8,101,673	101,831	1,476,945	292,548	63,836	346,954	3,063	53,122	18,735	121,321	9,964
321,075	119,238	23,283	1,880	1,979	4,627	7,560	—	—	340	—
9,427	—	1,804	366	375,291	—	—	—	—	383	4,230
—	339	5,989	10	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
145	—	361	309,089	6,184	—	—	—	—	—	—
94,586	1,259	3,087,211	901,531	442,688	285,275	2,367	9,143	—	11	731
5,154	1,097	88	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	718
4,203,818	7	2,950,665	772,247	13,896	72,222	6	—	—	30	11,875
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,384,038	—	2,728,478	2,964,616	3,517	—	—	—	—	—	520
206,615	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89	—	99,705	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,411,257	—
6,000	—	518,058	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,486,813	—
13,427	1	20,342	182	—	—	—	—	—	1,194,698	529
15,373	—	178,631	10	—	—	—	—	—	2,623,768	762
2,746,871	—	20,932,324	9,795,720	18,303	—	—	—	1,709,533	592,072	110,130
1,110,286	—	990,932	4,318,656	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,500
139	—	199	2,456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17,935,191	—	76,984,941	46,175,309	23,319	—	—	—	—	1,623	365,218
328,400	—	1,896,592	42,527,177	62,067	—	—	—	—	35,267	440,145
156,594	915	133	651	—	—	—	—	—	802	—
3,672	—	150,267	300,235	83,185	6,918	3,225	4,036	—	—	78,967
3,644	—	8,889	22,604	—	242,739	157,844	243	—	—	—
—	3,836	98,939	386	—	385	—	—	—	14	166
—	—	21,630	119,335	51,300	321	117	89,901	—	—	—
33,961	—	15,352	810,260	93	1,227	—	2,110	—	—	—
371	—	80,000	2,677,786	370	100,705	—	58,841	—	—	—
299	—	78,081	432	—	188,856	—	—	—	—	—
100	86	1,099	378	1,468	—	159	—	—	—	—
78,507	9,542	18,247	836	353	8,825	1,372	—	—	—	—
131,069	—	46,697	167,550	49	1,094,924	642,542	—	—	—	—
—	—	26,728	717,040	18,723	23,130	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	24	199	—	—	—	—	—	88	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4,827	—	265	606	—	—	—	3,368	—	—	—
1	—	38,663	812	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
750,506	—	208,658	52	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
512,300	—	—	265,047	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,638
2	—	1,362	456	—	—	—	—	—	133,123	—
3,324	2	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,473	—	838	52,564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
366,260	—	112,845	311,447	1,486	—	—	5,224	—	12,803	18,881
796,214	494	1,880,681	358,371	17,320	—	—	—	—	—	20,439

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1806, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Powder, hair	lbs.	1,094	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	do.	13,381	—	—	35	236
Glue	do.	44,382	—	—	237	3,606
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	4,085	—	—	1,937	18,207
slit and hoop	do.	40,556	—	—	797	21,393
nails and spikes	do.	—	—	—	45,180	728,166
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. dry	do.	—	—	988	—	2,224
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	1,618
White and red lead	do.	—	—	—	—	58,130
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Seines	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	1,007,780	—	—	5,785	24,515
untarred	do.	6,843	—	—	—	1,966
Cables	do.	57,579	—	—	861	—
Steel	cwt.	10	—	209	—	7,394
Hemp	do.	135,775	—	—	4,316	—
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	10	—	—	61	491
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	—	10
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	—	—	657	292,933	625,017
do. 56 lbs. or less per bushel	bushels	—	—	597	8,621	49,586
Coal	do.	—	—	—	—	5,712
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	—	—	—	16
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	—	106
do. mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. all other	do.	—	—	—	—	77
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	1	54	1,910
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	6	—	2,847	1,284	428
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	70	427	51
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	331	411	177
Cigars	1000	—	—	8	301	60
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	2	—	—	1	40
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	—	—	72	322	19
morocco and kid for men and women	do.	49	—	1,193	7	2,849
children	do.	—	—	96	—	30
Cards, playing	packs	288	—	—	—	324
wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—	—
Malt	bushels	—	—	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	lbs.	—	—	63	5,705	2,954

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1807.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
1,155	—	2,844	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
208,082	—	—	591	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,075
8,132	—	1,026	3,399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65,074	1,316	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59,875	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
711,677	16,048	10,178	19,185	522	—	—	—	—	—	—
710,271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,883,105	14,458	145,138	132,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
550	31,855	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	—
56,003	—	51,046	—	—	12,199	—	—	—	—	—
826,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,725,128	—	—	19	—	5,597	—	—	—	15,218	—
2	—	3,326	3,798	—	9,901	—	184	—	—	—
10,084	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
28,720	465	—	1,064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48,158	—	238	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,244	123	—	816	182	1,034	803	—	—	—	—
—	848	10	—	—	—	158	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,583	10	93	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
142	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83,755,485	—	1,639,782	12,049,129	24,541,899	3,268,152	—	—	—	—	—
1,654,859	—	53,483	208,063	400,020	43,309	—	—	—	—	—
449,880	—	3	657,000	684	—	—	—	—	—	—
233,882	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16,095	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16,882	2	10	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,502	449	6,302	29	29	318	—	—	—	—	—
12,375	5,552	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,121	1,402	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,597	653	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,219	—	68	19,968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	383	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,975	52	293	—	68	118	—	—	—	—	—
976	—	28,577	—	—	548	—	—	—	1,366	—
27,059	694	59,661	277	107	812	—	—	—	167	—
6,997	—	17,380	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
373	400	3,902	1,138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,962,941	—	4,377	436,229	—	—	19,984	—	—	23,631	—

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1807,				
		From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Value of goods in dolls. paying 15 per cent. duty ad val.		774,772	—	54,691	1,108,872	487,531
Do. do. 17½ do.		3,600	—	27,289	32,525	87,238
Do. do. 22½ do.		57	—	1,500	57,220	40,394
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira, &c.	gallons	—	—	240	105	907
Burgundy and Champaign	do.	—	—	—	10	733
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	89	161	912
Spirits, foreign, from grain	do.	—	—	—	2,338	459,202
do. from other materials	do.	—	—	100,596	1,157,284	528,482
from domestic produce	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Molasses	do.	—	—	39,457	23,965	901,761
Beer, ale and porter	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	—	—	13,033
souchong	do.	—	—	—	—	48,767
hyson	do.	7	—	—	—	17,221
other green	do.	—	—	—	—	29,303
Coffee	do.	—	—	2,344,857	965,822	13,243,496
Cocoa	do.	—	—	44,930	171,269	96,191
Chocolate	do.	—	—	—	—	38
Sugar, brown	do.	—	—	2,705,870	11,200,818	2,209,823
clayed, &c.	do.	—	—	976	10,561	27,380
candy, and other refined	do.	—	—	—	3	2,190
Almonds	do.	—	—	—	2,170	—
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	—	—	609
Figs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins, muscadel, jar and box	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	33,470	—	—	619	36
wax and spermaceti	do.	1,095	—	—	—	98
Cheese	do.	—	—	—	—	158,281
Soap	do.	10,764	—	—	—	2
Tallow	do.	278,096	—	—	—	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	3,143
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	—	11,089
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	—	4
cloves	do.	—	—	—	—	4,805
pepper	do.	—	—	—	—	4,702,351
pimento	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	—	—	7,601
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	—	138	13
Snuff	do.	—	—	2	63	103
Indigo	do.	—	—	1,861	572	12,686
Cotton	do.	—	—	4,467	6,372	208

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1808.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
17,108,616	53,433	1,201,805	217,873	67,047	245,872	285,211	—	—	2,509,546	154,594
3,097,043	228	581,442	224,839	35,239	235,254	8,775	420	—	153,879	39,311
88,139	4,132	16,073	1,987	1,025	136	6,646	—	—	115	544
9,003	—	577	4,826	124,681	—	—	—	—	2,070	1,077
—	6	2,469	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	329,477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,671	—	1,544,801	775,914	244,208	164,983	141	—	—	21	80,667
11,121	—	28	1,668	2,833	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,834,112	—	579,082	266,815	447	23,188	17	—	—	—	5,484
191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
953,949	—	1,837,696	2,727,298	192	—	—	—	—	—	4,690
60,101	—	—	5,412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,874	—	6,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	685,816	—
3,280	—	209,735	285	68	—	—	—	—	1,515,266	—
2,972	—	2,051	—	84	—	—	—	—	861,985	—
1,135	—	48,944	825	—	—	—	—	—	1,967,195	—
1,344,831	—	12,070,164	6,904,092	81,832	—	—	—	112	2,443	77,704
269,790	—	462,584	1,592,244	11,970	—	—	—	—	—	46,560
143	—	26	1,010	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,805,611	—	31,727,478	24,845,610	257,191	195	—	—	—	50,471	206,061
441,899	—	274,657	22,322,707	—	—		—	—	7,145	210,998
101,613	—	566	43	24	—	—	—	—	1,887	—
3,352	—	53,421	214,005	10,033	46,320	—	—	—	—	50,424
20	—	—	3,247	—	91,286	6,017	—	—	—	—
—	—	57,288	482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	—	2,221	85,262	824	128	—	—	—	—	—
2,207	—	28,641	671,961	6,722	160	—	—	—	—	5,329
1,550	—	65,490	1,194,084	—	152,973	—	—	—	—	—
1,525	—	69,447	982	—	41,941	—	—	—	—	976
642	—	6,322	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,341	—	12,813	—	90	2,017	79	—	—	—	11,293
52,469	—	17,188	79,557	1,289	292,977	107,718	—	—	—	42,812
—	—	—	284,628	—	22,869	—	—	—	—	—
728	—	—	454	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	20	748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	28,382	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—
682,870	—	315,220	1	—	—	—	—	—	5,573	38,308
238,945	—	—	157,732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,727	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	252,427	—
4,082	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
180	—	410	32,362	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
893,332	—	68,736	84,604	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,299
346,189	—	1,633,685	447,695	5,310	—	—	—	—	—	—

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1807, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Powder, hair	pounds	317	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	—	—	—	10	35
Starch	do.	2,267	—	—	1,044	—
Glue	do.	36	—	—	1	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—	47
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	—	—	1,141
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	—	—	—
nails and spikes	do.	—	—	—	6,800	448,997
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	100	—	—	—	3,826
do. dry	do.	—	—	375	—	—
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	—
White and red lead	do.	—	—	—	—	65,490
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—	3,955
Seines	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	272,535	—	—	1,861	—
untarred	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	21,000	—	—	—	—
Steel	cwt.	—	—	85	11	1,235
Hemp	do.	60,126	—	392	—	—
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	17	—	—	6	64
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	pound	—	—	—	57,400	402,946
56 lbs. or less per bushel	bushels	—	—	—	1,783	3,997
Coal	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintals	—	—	—	—	—
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	—	—
do. mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. all other	do.	—	—	—	—	11
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	93	184	687
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	—	—	233	2,525	168
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	17	480	115
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	1	—	—	648	99
Cigars	1000	—	—	—	—	4
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	—	—	—	2	5
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	—	—	—	—	31
morocco and kid for men and women	do.	22	—	200	2	109
for children	do.	—	—	—	—	3
Cards, playing	packs	—	—	—	—	3,626
wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—	—
Malt	bushels	—	—	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	pounds	—	—	—	1,327	4,571

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1808.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
126	—	6,052	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163,909	—	100	2,449	25	—	—	—	—	75	—
56	—	21	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26,603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29,339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
355,966	—	—	14,433	2,729	—	—	—	—	—	180
768,897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
784,655	—	87,601	14,563	424	—	—	—	—	—	1,565
5,484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,156	—	149,736	532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
589,122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,854,867	—	1,258	5,600	—	35,773	—	—	—	120	—
103	—	—	—	—	5,442	10,211	—	—	—	—
4,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2,742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37,239	—	—	5,122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,060	—	2	20	—	—	2,994	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,503	—	59	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27,685,084	—	98,550	2,310,774	5,481,128	3,135,060	—	147,056	—	—	—
437,969	—	14,168	41,938	88,655	9,195	—	—	—	—	—
351,395	—	144	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73,402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,211	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,376	—	2,661	243	8	22	—	—	—	1	39
4,647	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
492	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,112	—	109	15,386	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,656	—	249	99	13	—	—	—	—	12	—
631	—	12,562	760	207	24	—	—	—	267	260
7,154	—	19,234	1,058	1	36	—	—	—	81	580
368	—	4,195	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
552	—	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,231,756	—	3,267	5,531	112	—	73,671	—	—	—	33,992

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1808, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Value in dollars of goods paying 15 per. cent. ad valorem		—	—	130,339	60,088	75,728
do. 17½	do.	—	—	5,484	1,987	14,804
do. 22½	do.	—	—	58	2,624	171
Wines, malmsey, Madeira, &c.	gallons	—	—	52	59	149
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	—	—	—	—	12
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	—	9	5
all other	do.	—	—	31	11	89
Spirits, foreign, from grain	do.	—	—	—	—	84,096
do. from other materials	do.	—	—	580,864	853,734	202,635
from domestic produce	do.	—	—	386	356	—
Molasses	do.	—	—	419,100	3,915	465,814
Beer, ale and porter	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
souchong	do.	—	—	—	—	16
hyson	do.	—	—	—	—	62
other green	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	do.	—	—	3,585,921	67,643	2,585,809
Cocoa	do.	—	—	237,448	5,485	28,242
Chocolate	do.	—	—	4	20	26
Sugar, brown	do.	—	—	4,765,967	2,167,695	1,773,061
clayed, &c.	do.	—	—	78,935	77	—
candy and other refined	do.	—	—	—	—	48
Almonds	do.	—	—	32	—	—
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	30	—	—
Figs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins, muscadel, jar and box	do.	—	—	30	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	—	92	—
Candles, tallow	do.	—	—	—	—	12
wax and spermaceti	do.	—	—	—	—	24
Cheese	do.	—	—	—	—	142
Soap	do.	—	—	—	9,934	17
Tallow	do.	—	—	—	14,279	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	1,375
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	—	1,622
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cloves	do.	—	—	1,244	—	2,749
pepper	do.	—	—	—	—	2,572,436
pimento	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	—	—	3,624
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	—	145	6
Snuff	do.	—	—	—	—	18
Indigo	do.	—	—	1,620	—	—
Cotton	do.	—	—	14,227	2,973	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1809.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
15,778,254	54,114	44,728	233,334	33,062	40,244	—	3,972	—	451,941	25,920
3,062,296	940	15,972	58,695	57,267	6,797	—	34,735	60	81,752	18,689
93,821	3,816	747	270	122	3	—	125	—	236	322
8,944	—	511	191	226,283	—	—	—	—	—	100
[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
938	—	—	351,223	3,440	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,770	—	2,819	338,642	216,462	321	1,208	—	—	—	1,256
570	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,356,924	—	32,110	979,553	27,303	2,78	—	—	—	—	2,351
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
538,511	1,273,090	—	2,517,397	1,588	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,427	—	—	3,524	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,029
—	—	—	—	6,946	—	—	—	—	113,232	—
—	—	16	—	14,575	—	—	—	—	162,012	—
1,585	—	—	646	—	—	—	—	—	420,817	—
219	—	35	92	—	—	—	—	—	751,281	—
2,446,593	—	7,521,867	17,394,155	648,973	—	—	—	532,365	10	733,671
49,888	—	204,069	571,577	58,382	—	—	—	—	—	75,895
9	—	105	1,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,845,250	—	8,319,969	34,083,123	838,290	—	—	—	—	91,800	1,777,306
421,627	—	166,291	17,711,213	357,117	—	—	—	—	9,301	344,606
1,396	—	—	74	11	—	—	—	—	237	—
—	—	649	142,550	9,281	303	3,333	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	4,264	—	—	—	92	—	—	5,821
—	—	101	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99	—	480	16,779	1,545	—	—	40,780	—	—	—
3,710	—	963	382,460	10,331	—	—	10,757	—	—	—
815	—	—	760,890	3,855	4,922	24,061	—	—	—	—
1,624	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	—	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,367	—	182	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24,767	—	—	4,982	10,150	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
168	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,166	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	1,027	—
—	—	1,529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118	—	13,934	9,144	—	—	—	—	—	67	—
667,693	—	1,937	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,915
185,555	—	4,811	76,255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106,458	520
342	—	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
856	—	105	766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56,484	—	23,907	82,345	1,144	—	—	—	—	—	2,178
241,130	—	145,979	5,150	93	—	—	—	—	—	45,051

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1808, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Powder, hair	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	—	—	—	58,914	—
Starch	do.	—	—	29	—	—
Glue	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	—	—	—
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	—	—	—
nails and spikes	do.	—	—	230	—	—
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. dry	do.	—	—	7,307	—	—
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	—
White and red lead	do.	—	—	60,587	2,749	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	550	—	—
Seines	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	—	—	—	—	—
untarred	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Steel	cwt.	—	—	298	105	—
Hemp	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
56 lbs. or less per bushel	bushels	—	—	—	—	—
Coal	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	—	—	—	—
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	—	—
do. mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	8	8	13
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	—	—	2,676	179	—
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	761	23	—
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	10	—	—
Cigars	1000	—	—	296	39	82
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	—	—	—	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	—	—	—	—	2
morocco and kid for men and women	do.	—	—	—	—	—
for children	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cards, playing	packs	—	—	—	—	—
wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—	—
Malt	bushels	—	—	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	lbs.	—	—	2,587	—	4,555

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1809.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy & Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From other Countries.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42,513	—	—	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
20	—	4	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,706	—	—	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
523,420	—	—	17,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	249
204,668	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
541,782	—	—	1,287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26,141	—	—	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
490,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,013,505	—	—	12,720	10,903	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,802	—	—	—	—	4,706	—	—	—	—	—
1,332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,350
2,444	—	—	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,169	—	—	5	—	1,014	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1,041	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132,595	—	—	108	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,445	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,019	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,134	—	27	10	67	—	—	—	—	2	39
8,027	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
440	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,306	—	327	16,022	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
696	4	85	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,651	8	6	149	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
668,982	—	—	1,073	—	—	—	—	—	—	135

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1809, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Value in dolls. of goods paying 15 per cent duty ad valorem		1,511,032	6,987	742,169	2,885,853	61,174
Do. do. 17½ do.		16,742	14	67,013	150,118	11,944
Do. do. 22½ do.		10	—	5,253	236,851	401
Wines, malmsey, Madeira, &c.	gallons	—	—	10,590	81	211
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	—	—	2	717	—
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	13,595	107	203
Spirits, foreign, from grain	do.	—	—	1	1,634	36,480
do. from other materials	do.	—	—	1,528,276	596,232	174,372
from domestic produce	do.	—	—	371	—	—
Molasses	do.	—	—	1,581,210	55	406,785
Beer, ale and porter	do.	—	—	—	24	7
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	8	—	—
souchong	do.	14	—	419	—	27
hyson	do.	—	—	1,765	3	18
other green	do.	10	—	300	1	23
Coffee	do.	—	—	2,425,216	775	1,454,137
Cocoa	do.	—	—	87,206	—	27,709
Chocolate	do.	—	—	86	28	32
Sugar, brown	do.	—	—	4,007,862	310,126	683,486
clayed, &c.	do.	—	—	91,099	—	1,488
candy and other refined	do.	—	—	75	23	849
Almonds	do.	—	—	885	—	—
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Figs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins, muscadel, jar and box	do.	—	—	} 13,352	—	} 246
all other	do.	—	—		—	
Candles, tallow	do.	2,224	—	—	—	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	—	—	6	409	—
Cheese	do.	—	—	—	242	60
Soap	do.	374	—	5,896	—	—
Tallow	do.	—	—	10,707	29,803	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	17,893
nutmegs	do.	—	—	16	—	110,577
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cloves	do.	—	—	184	—	91,660
pepper	do.	—	—	1,372	—	4,388,949
pimento	do.	—	—	2,884	—	—
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	15	—	1,895
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	—	—	27
Snuff	do.	—	—	47	64	8
Indigo	do.	—	—	6,523	—	634
Cotton	do.	—	—	2,456	—	48,993

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1810.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant, and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
27,086,182	319,360	115,193	256,661	79,635	120,073	—	61,135	—	3,206,788	105,139
5,546,197	1,316	26,411	231,729	62,316	81,784	—	59,874	—	167,667	16,823
263,513	1,635	1,366	1,999	2,345	—	—	—	—	405	64
2,350	—	48	970	302,775	—	—	—	—	131	108
—	19	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,755	—	31	141,448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,630	2	13,254	617,698	230,422	70,024	—	29,402	—	—	14,554
110	—	—	1,252	54,090	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,564,915	—	56,987	499,958	26,054	75,107	—	—	—	—	10,878
—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
343,053	—	1,299,758	4,411,593	13,175	—	—	—	—	—	—
92,406	—	98	873	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	7,235	—	—	—	—	1,429,876	—
205	—	365	—	31,772	—	—	—	—	2,433,262	1,110
12	—	469	1,761	182	—	—	—	—	1,282,768	15,578
279	—	—	2,643	—	—	—	—	—	2,498,000	—
624,146	—	3,623,141	21,723,836	749,238	17,222	—	—	—	—	252,172
128,322	—	465,430	702,056	408,378	142	—	—	—	—	750
31	—	31	1,735	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
2,331,891	—	2,113,660	31,681,846	3,251,234	—	—	—	—	160	573,318
31,718	—	26,233	9,183,017	189,914	—	—	—	—	122,856	501,719
305	—	135	38	—	—	—	—	—	1,688	—
282	—	624	100,815	28,301	27,120	—	9,458	—	—	16,764
12,672	—	—	101	9,058	27,895	—	30,314	—	—	50,822
—	—	316	360	194	68,444	—	—	—	—	—
68,143	—	—	119,706	26,071	55,901	—	146,367	—	—	26
37,117	—	332	3,345,162	15,686	65,455	—	120,781	—	—	9,829
50	—	1,467	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9,757
246	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
19,858	—	2,803	31	27	—	—	—	—	—	4,800
29,284	—	355	13,261	—	35,544	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	25,415	18,891	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	20	—	—	—	5,603	—	5,603	880
[3	—	226	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
—	—	41,010	1,073	383	—	—	858	—	858	440
1,115,271	—	1,211	135,415	4,212	—	—	—	—	41	348,595
216,543	—	13,877	148,858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,161	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	380,485	—
380	—	—	493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
893	—	50	5,455	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
427,027	—	4,009	199,310	7,873	—	—	—	—	—	13,159
262	—	171,739	121,113	660	—	—	—	—	—	—

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1809, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Powder, hair	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	do.	—	—	427	—	—
Glue	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	37,548	—	—
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	44,646	—	—
nails and spikes	do.	—	—	71,826	6,056	100
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. dry	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	—
White and red lead	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	—	—	7,192	500	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Seines	do.	134	—	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	137,304	—	120,761	—	4,751
untarred	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	30,469	—	87,256	—	—
Steel	cwt.	—	—	2,604	387	—
Hemp	do.	53,148	2,819	815	—	1
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	32	—	—	5	—
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
56 lbs. or less do.	bushels	—	—	—	—	—
Coal	do.	—	—	—	—	400
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	—	55	—	—
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	8	—
mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	82	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	37	188	13
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	82	—	2,217	6,604	—
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	18	—	391	2,266	—
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	—	1,164	—
Cigars	1000	—	—	97	22	5
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	—	—	1	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	pairs	—	—	50	72	—
morocco and kid for men and women	do.	—	—	100	32	—
for children	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cards, playing	packs	—	—	—	4,138	—
wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—	—
Malt	bushels	—	—	—	—	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1810.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports in the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25,604	—	308	2,112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,596	—	70	2,661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65,406	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,247	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
657,534	—	5,007	16,516	2,660	—	—	—	—	—	—
588,585	—	—	22,452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,014,368	—	1,165	6,376	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,918
7,976	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59,686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,002,115	—	—	4,962	2,285	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,555,595	—	—	3,895	—	—	—	—	—	121,972	2,857
1,476,149	—	3,314	20,547	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	554	—	1,657	—	—	—	—	—
1,334	—	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,889	—	—	743	—	—	—	86,988	—	—	—
33,471	—	4	25,089	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,435	—	—	448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,889	—	—	811	—	1,037	—	—	—	—	17
1,735	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	74
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,253	—	21	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
370,876	—	—	2,030	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,262	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
16,810	1	148	71	12	—	—	1	—	—	—
12,846	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,421	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
1,599	—	223	21,356	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
742	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88	—	66	347	—	72	—	—	—	500	—
6,743	40	781	777	—	—	—	—	—	138	—
535	—	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	758	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1810,				
		From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Value in dollars of Goods paying 15 per cent. duty ad valorem		3,018,062	103,562	825,682	1,586,782	14,874
Do. 17½	do.	29,736	1,810	49,888	82,786	3,667
Do. 22½	do.	1,235	1,612	4,157	85,572	—
Wines, malmsey, Madeira, &c.	gallons	—	—	169	34	—
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	—	28	36	59	—
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	5,681	3,643	—
Spirits, from grain	do.	—	—	1,426	22,833	—
from other materials	do.	—	—	1,156,789	450,575	327,030
from domestic produce	do.	—	—	214	—	—
Molasses	do.	—	—	1,384,297	2,750	541,896
Beer, ale and porter	do.	—	—	49	50	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	2,238	—	—	—	—
souchong	do.	931	—	35	—	—
hyson	do.	3,282	—	—	—	43
other green	do.	3,672	—	—	—	46
Coffee	do.	—	—	1,315,180	1,380	1,602,096
Cocoa	do.	—	—	193,056	—	41,161
Chocolate	do.	—	—	54	—	—
Sugar, brown	do.	—	—	6,054,032	552,234	256,021
white	do.	—	—	13,692	—	—
candy and other refined	do.	—	—	—	—	162
Almonds	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	—	50	—
Figs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins, muscadel, jar and box	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	30,391	—	10,770	—	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	4,355	—	30	26	—
Cheese	do.	—	—	—	86	—
Soap	do.	473	—	87	—	—
Tallow	do.	252,925	—	—	8,112	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	12,978
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	—	140,494
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cloves	do.	—	—	1,167	—	63,796
pepper	do.	—	—	—	—	3,056,583
pimento	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	137	—	—
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	—	20	1,080
Snuff	do.	—	—	372	—	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1811.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy and Malta.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From China.	From all other Countries.
22,850,829	251,097	699,386	233,744	200,727	104,022	138,888	2,723,306	89,373
5,562,426	6,085	227,884	197,925	88,476	129,972	56,150	165,606	24,969
305,619	5,155	2,720	1,418	357	28	33	730	—
1,419	—	—	16,033	262,393	—	—	200	42
5	—	187	—	139	—	—	—	—
1,325	—	—	2,913	1,243	—	—	—	—
248,423	8	279,570	683,969	121,074	120,599	75,354	—	74,063
86,046	12,607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,312,001	—	226,435	517,895	7,800	20,828	18	—	603
41	—	25	—	98	—	—	—	—
353,266	—	1,525,771	4,813,068	13,370	—	—	—	—
154,729	—	—	9	83	—	—	—	—
129	—	3,725	—	—	—	—	181,959	—
800	—	13,016	573	2,123	—	—	377,506	—
16	—	5,721	379	885	—	—	334,585	—
81	—	21,635	—	17,035	—	—	1,879,785	—
858,141	—	9,582,935	15,051,876	963,337	195	183	—	687,043
48,111	—	420,541	1,146,537	679,059	—	—	—	35,249
—	—	116	2,033	—	—	—	—	13
2,316,768	—	4,694,627	38,668,342	5,521,999	—	—	619	253,313
176,285	—	1,076	17,894,263	619,232	—	—	520	175,547
110	—	—	39	—	—	—	1,713	—
3,362	—	27,255	92,000	15,967	23,652	48	—	13,624
—	—	—	5,387	252	70,820	2,024	—	—
—	—	26,911	104	39	—	—	—	—
20,857	—	—	24,214	14,147	31,446	126,318	—	—
535,023	—	1,393	241,967	10,403	3,513	92,038	—	291
224,975	—	—	153,062	73,929	205,478	75,391	—	3,965
26,412	—	—	337	49	—	—	—	—
724	—	25	88	—	—	—	—	—
37,022	—	2,307	74	88	—	—	—	40
79,941	—	4,592	171,030	1,121	190,534	186,706	—	35,383
—	—	—	48,436	87,992	—	—	—	—
435	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	744
10,649	—	284	1,174	932	—	—	2,770	—
9,508	—	29	—	9,306	—	—	—	—
3,919	—	97,520	533	1,323	—	—	156	—
916,666	—	24,785	1,722	—	—	—	—	28,656
558,006	—	1,385	76,787	—	—	—	—	—
21,431	—	327	—	1,013	—	—	258,957	7,682
696	—	379	15,903	—	—	36	—	—
314	—	76	573	12	—	—	—	—

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1810, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Indigo	lbs.	—	—	6,143	—	—
Cotton	do.	—	—	4,020	—	12,021
Powder, hair	do.	—	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	do.	208	—	3,378	30	—
Glue	do.	23,246	—	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	54,684	—	23,531	10,694	—
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	31,048	13,036	—
nails and spikes	do.	—	—	6,447	2,463	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. dry	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	—
White and red lead	do.	—	—	—	—	2,132
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	—	—	3,837	265	—
Seines	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	589,944	24,692	51,684	896	—
untarred	do.	34,806	—	808	—	—
Cables	do.	108,685	—	3,000	—	—
Steel	cwt.	—	—	2,599	860	—
Hemp	do.	205,853	5,409	9,961	—	—
Twine	do.	2	—	—	—	—
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Coal	bushels	—	—	—	—	—
Malt	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, dried	quintls.	—	—	—	—	—
pickled	barrels	—	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	1	55	664	40
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	—	—	1,206	3,505	—
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	1,046	2,489	—
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	31	1,027	1
Cigars	1000	—	—	196	—	—
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	239	—	1	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	9	—	—	58	—
kid and morocco	do.	133	—	478	—	—
all other	do.	59	—	—	—	—
Cards, wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—	—
playing	packs	—	—	—	—	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1811.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy and Malta.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From China.	From all other Countries.
372,043	—	14,764	383,819	17,883	—	1,013	—	9,713
2,459	—	262,651	49,530	3,087	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,199	—	380	1,077	114	—	—	—	—
2,863	—	2,540	403	—	—	—	—	—
43,357	—	696	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
708,246	—	2,438	11,684	—	—	—	—	11,090
572,783	—	3,779	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,775,760	—	28,091	452	6,106	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1,156	1,412	7,718	—	—	—
10,808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55,126	—	76,525	—	38,216	—	—	—	—
686,417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,917,778	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,889	—
1,654,201	—	290	170,645	10,464	—	—	—	—
1,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19,428	—	13,731	8,459	—	25,522	—	—	—
40,443	—	1,265	77,759	—	—	1,827	—	—
3,312	—	2,337	12,602	—	—	—	—	—
5,915	—	11	5	—	424	—	—	—
7,167	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	96
2,657	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
370,387	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—
5,620	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—
10,280	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
11,329	—	779	78	17	—	2	—	—
7,048	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—
1,541	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—
1,582	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
303	—	182	13,135	31	—	—	—	90
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
990	—	56	—	30	—	—	—	—
25	11	1,851	276	282	—	10	1,106	—
5,251	—	858	—	23	—	—	425	4
167	12	61	—	—	—	5	—	—
50	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
102	—	72	12	—	—	—	—	—

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1811, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Value in dollars, of goods paying 15 per. cent. duty ad valorem		2,077,877	—	376,440	291,015	25,847
Do. do. 17½ do.		33,286	—	8,892	23,963	1,755
Do. do. 22½ do.		21,381	—	735	45,401	290
Do. do. 27½ do.		29,978	—	30,807	60,005	26,581
Do. do. 32½ do.		913	—	1,163	13,985	291
Do. do. 42½ do.		25	—	6	13,127	—
Wines, malmsey, Madeira, &c.	gallons	—	—	156	—	24
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	—	—	31	12	—
sherry, and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	—	50	—
all other	do.	17	—	83	—	—
Spirits, foreign, from grain	do.	—	—	—	36	—
do. from other materials	do.	—	—	1,423,817	10,173	2,468
from domestic produce	do.	—	—	28	82,576	—
Molasses	do.	—	—	2,222,939	—	—
Beer, ale and porter	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
souchong	do.	7,391	—	294,957	—	—
hyson	do.	44,306	—	13,400	—	—
other green	do.	23	—	20,284	—	—
Coffee	do.	362	—	1,733,661	292	—
Cocoa	do.	4	—	16,189	—	—
Chocolate	do.	—	—	42	—	—
Sugar, brown	do.	209	—	19,493,848	1,077	—
clayed, &c.	do.	—	—	248,433	—	—
candy and other refined	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Almonds	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Figs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins, muscadel, jar and box	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	25,166	—	28	—	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	3,928	—	—	—	—
Cheese	do.	—	—	—	—	11,520
Soap	do.	333	—	—	—	—
Tallow	do.	1,005,645	—	—	—	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	—
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cloves	do.	—	—	3,720	—	—
pepper	do.	—	—	—	—	902,825
pimento	do.	—	—	11	—	—
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	20,827	—	—
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	1,713	—	—
Snuff	do.	24	—	—	—	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1812.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
1,650,298	—	955,502	128,533	79,179	77,442	—	67,928	—	1,453,718	70,340
142,988	—	316,697	117,290	77,048	142,278	—	211,062	—	163,032	27,039
5,922	—	1,672	26	1,419	—	—	—	—	315	368
5,541,102	—	123,137	127,578	107,380	36,510	—	8	—	226,916	214,411
1,595,334	—	29,335	29,064	45,133	24,021	—	566	—	17,031	60,272
13,623	—	2,000	—	90	31	—	—	—	1	6,656
27	—	104	6,191	135,111	—	—	—	—	526	1,444
338	—	1,719	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	28,140	29	—	—	—	—	—	47
2,687	—	159,932	833,007	104,092	240,206	—	285,595	—	—	82,738
61,418	—	114	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	—
50,886	—	586,636	1,981,210	2,084	140,807	—	3,458	—	—	210,589
—	—	—	—	1,452	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,361	—	875,501	4,956,067	21,102	23,435	—	—	—	—	33,859
20,541	—	—	901	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,156
—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	118,997	—
—	—	—	425	132	—	—	—	—	350,636	21
5	—	—	759	994	—	—	—	—	324,732	207
—	—	—	269	11,827	—	—	—	—	1,885,122	—
101,445	—	9,316,707	15,163,488	469,799	394	—	—	—	—	1,479,675
—	—	421,740	456,305	250,944	—	—	—	—	—	17,799
—	—	5	1 165	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
760,985	—	1,984,833	30,547,162	8,649,861	100	—	—	—	—	5,614,345
174,373	—	19,084	15,468,519	373,564	—	—	—	—	1,434	74,609
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	1,089
6,940	—	86,514	195,036	26,494	169,767	—	3,066	—	—	14,692
—	—	—	—	2,805	187,369	—	3,736	—	—	60
22	—	61,791	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	121
80	—	694	13,835	20,183	16,169	—	332,242	—	—	—
176	—	660	585,374	12,465	14,934	—	77,476	—	—	251
—	—	—	118,908	1,902	60,743	—	369,872	—	—	—
—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,202
—	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,125
1,727	—	2,727	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	32
908	—	5	198,848	—	275,712	—	183,611	—	—	117,291
160	—	—	221,178	104,950	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
542	—	357	11	—	—	—	—	—	78	1,218
21,655	—	112	—	974	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	35,763	—	1,788	—	—	—	—	—	612
47,652	—	—	14,772	41,824	—	—	—	—	124,560	1,376,744
16,268	—	—	222,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,917
—	—	444	—	—	—	—	—	—	286,237	—
—	—	424	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	—	130	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1811, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Indigo	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton	do.	—	—	5,015	—	—
Powder, hair	do.	—	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glue	do.	10,280	—	2,349	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	104,489	—	11,861	16,396	—
slit and hoop	do.	37,833	—	—	137,048	—
nails and spikes	do.	—	—	4,810	57,776	—
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. dry	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	—
White and red lead	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	—	—	10,598	—	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	1,976	—	—
Seines	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	1,634,311	—	—	—	—
untarred	do.	12,402	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	96,387	—	—	—	—
Steel	cwt.	995	—	3,267	221	—
Hemp	do.	152,023	—	—	970	—
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	24	—	—	—	—
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 56 lbs. or less, per bushel	bushels	—	—	—	—	—
Coal	do.	39	—	—	—	—
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.		—	—		—
pickled salmon	barrels	1	—	—	3	—
do. mackarel	do.		—	—		—
do. all other	do.		—	—		—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	14	52	—
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	731	—	252	219	—
do. do. 10 by 12	do.	30	—	449	106	—
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	316	—	—	26	—
Cigars	1000	—	—	39	—	—
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	193	—	—	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	24	—	—	—	—
morocco & kid, for men & women	do.	869	—	—	612	—
for children	do.	94	—	—	—	—
Cards, playing	packs	—	—	—	72	—
wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—	—
Malt	bushels	—	—	—	—	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1812.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
57,790	—	3,671	164,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,789
1,611	—	133,888	91,441	—	—	—	—	—	—	262,118
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,740
17,484	—	1,626	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	47	—	522	—	—	53	—	—	930
3,072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70,192	—	9,433	11,477	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,476
114,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,834
267,744	—	—	17,131	14,000	—	—	—	—	—	19,981
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,291	—	91,573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
7,131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168
444,087	—	—	—	1,253	—	—	—	—	3,508	10,578
314,116	—	403	647,102	11,165	—	—	—	—	—	16,016
1,442	—	10,564	61,596	6,490	1,881	—	3,584	—	—	865
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	36,160	—	—	—	—	—	25,234
33,413	—	—	8,532	—	970	—	—	—	—	5,704
—	—	—	7,537	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,034
1,288	—	320	134	136	360	—	752	—	—	733
—	—	—	—	550	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,285	—	—	—	430	—	—	—	—	—	14,478
	—	—			—	—	—	—		2,221
3	—	—	88	1	—	—	—	—	594	—
	—	—			—	—	—	—		—
996	—	1,115	261	17	39	—	—	—	—	80
4	—	—	25	509	—	—	—	—	—	109
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
378	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
51	—	188	12,282	40	—	—	—	—	—	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	2	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	171
77	—	4,286	296	258	922	—	—	—	772	1,013
1,287	—	5,100	976	215	71	—	—	—	—	2,447
65	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1812, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Value, in dolls. of goods paying 27½ per cent. duty ad valorem		27,555	—	229,132	3,156	8
Do. do. 32½ do.		1,030	—	19,147	12,753	89
Do. do. 42½ do.		139	—	317	—	—
Wines, malmsey, Madeira, &c.	gallons	—	—	—	—	—
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	1,840	12	—
Spirits, foreign, from grain	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. from other materials	do.	—	—	139,016	—	—
from domestic produce	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Molasses	do.	—	—	837,792	—	—
Beer, ale and porter	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
souchong	do.	—	—	—	—	—
hyson	do.	—	—	—	—	—
other green	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	do.	—	—	690,515	—	—
Cocoa	do.	—	—	50	—	—
Chocolate	do.	—	—	2	—	—
Sugar, brown	do.	—	—	6,845,296	—	—
clayed, &c.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
candy, loaf, and other refined	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Almonds	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and Plumbs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Figs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins, muscadel, jar and box	do.	—	—	1,901	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	1,000	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	—	—	—	—	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	86	—	—	—	—
Cheese	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Soap	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	—
nutmegs	do.	—	—	76	—	—
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cloves	do.	—	—	2,804	—	—
pepper	do.	—	—	—	—	—
pimento	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Snuff	do.	—	—	—	—	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1813.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
9,750,746	—	1,945,807	271,989	289,652	—	—	—	—	478,495	793,082
2,745,576	—	453,312	48,732	43,848	32	—	—	—	88,181	222,222
74,798	—	4,848	150	301	—	—	—	—	—	3,892
1,581	—	—	8	20,784	—	—	—	—	100	303
—	—	1,587	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	74,728	4,615	—	—	—	—	17	31
12,088	—	198,031	237,873	49,712	—	—	67,546	—	—	128,043
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,226
27,858	—	631,781	104,021	—	—	—	—	—	—	169,622
—	—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,798	—	79,924	2,220,185	4,614	—	—	—	—	—	54,048
26,833	—	190	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	9,536
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,078	—
4	—	—	395	34	—	—	—	—	151,764	1,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181,449	252
1,322	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	463,265	135
253,121	—	2,633,665	6,762,443	21,875	—	—	—	—	170	1,354,228
—	—	134,981	28,548	29,566	—	—	—	—	—	447,725
—	—	—	475	10	—	—	—	—	—	107
632,070	—	1,036,317	14,051,650	1,785,124	—	—	—	—	68,325	3,310,894
—	—	—	5,315,297	247,361	—	—	—	—	216	102,238
—	—	—	441	—	—	—	—	—	473	1,336
990	—	83,999	66,539	46,834	—	—	—	—	—	91,417
—	—	—	588	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,804
—	—	80,089	—	374	—	—	—	—	—	61
—	—	10	38,446	46,198	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	526	840,922	29,950	—	—	4,995	—	—	9,380
—	—	—	650,498	15,716	—	—	—	—	—	31,600
—	—	—	15,157	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,219
—	—	—	1,881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,813	—	693	2,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,228
758	—	—	2,521	—	—	—	1,792	—	—	20,198
—	—	—	136,265	19,033	—	—	—	—	—	277,298
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	11	—
—	—	1,836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	53,413	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58,681	—	—	1,353	59,290	—	—	—	—	—	471
3,739	—	—	30,122	6,842	—	—	—	—	—	2
842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,551	—
181	—	—	5,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,356
76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1812, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Indigo	lbs.	—	—	898	—	—
Cotton	do.	—	—	1 324	—	—
Powder, hair	do.	—	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glue	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	90,445	—	—
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	10,642	—	—
nails and spikes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. dry	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	—
White and red lead	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	—	—	610	—	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Seines	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	23,043	—	—	—	—
untarred	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	7,990	—	—	—	—
Steel	cwt.	—	—	1,463	—	—
Hemp	do.	294	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Coal	bushels	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintls.	—	—	—	83	—
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	—	—
do. mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	8	—	—
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	75	—	458	—	—
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	75	—	278	—	—
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	42	—	—
Cigars	1000	—	—	1	—	—
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	—	—	15	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	—	—	—	—	—
morocco and kid for men and women	do.	—	—	20	—	—
children	do.	—	—	15	—	—
Cards, playing	packs	—	—	—	—	—
wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	84	—	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1813.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
200,570	—	—	49,820	512	—	—	—	—	—	1,963
38,391	—	12,476	37,910	969	—	—	—	—	—	1,696,224
—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
300	—	450	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	196,333
—	—	795	5,632	—	—	—	—	—	—	336
30,380	—	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,052
1,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
342,062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,052
347,804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123,319
602,767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193,311
336	—	—	—	1,458	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360
19,537	—	—	13,081	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,617
925,158	—	6,899	1,092	32,476	—	—	—	—	25,723	12,387
471,940	—	12	—	13,992	—	—	—	—	3,000	63,696
—	—	—	2,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179
—	—	150	—	106,916	—	—	—	—	—	8,734
25,303	—	20	10,827	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,128
6,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136,962
2,982	—	2,667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
764	—	68	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
55,966	—	—	38	1,056	—	—	—	—	—	24,561
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,017
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	723
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
24	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,498
1,717	—	924	1	17	—	—	—	—	1	688
3,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
4	—	100	4,269	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
171	—	842	9	7	—	—	—	—	4,300	20
1,583	—	640	12	—	—	—	—	—	102	3,870
12	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	790
—	—	612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1815, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Value in dolls. of goods paying 27½ per cent. duty ad valorem		49,825	—	550,473	1,056	868
Do. do. 32½ do.		2,418	—	46,602	—	788
Do. do. 42½ do.		7,988	—	18,914	—	3,644
Wines, malmsey, Madeira and Lond. part.	gallons	—	—	—	—	—
all other Madeira	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, foreign, from grain	do.	—	—	—	—	—
from other materials	do.	—	—	118,918	—	—
from domestic produce	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Molasses	do.	—	—	694,446	—	—
Beer, ale and porter	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
souchong	do.	—	—	255	—	—
hyson	do.	—	—	—	—	—
other green	do.	—	—	128	—	—
Coffee	do.	—	—	40,523	—	—
Cocoa	do.	—	—	5,906	—	—
Chocolate	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar, brown	do.	—	—	5,215,800	—	—
white	do.	—	—	226	—	—
loaf	do.	—	—	—	—	—
other refined and lump	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Almonds	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Figs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins, muscadel, jar and box	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	—	—	—	—	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	do.	121	—	—	—	—
Soap	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	—
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cloves	do.	—	—	—	—	—
pepper	do.	—	—	—	—	—
pimento	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese cassia	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	—	1998	—	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1814.

From Great Britain	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
777,000	—	587,750	157,864	80,967	—	—	68	—	9,429	1,289,320
107,885	—	165,836	43,610	30,224	—	—	132	—	2,220	260,054
7,894	—	8,606	207	1,548	—	—	—	—	—	28,955
—	—	—	—	1,722	—	—	—	—	—	556
—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	713
—	—	641	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
6	—	—	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,269	—	162,369	125,331	5,968	—	—	—	—	—	110,351
232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491
12,118	—	144,963	101,221	—	—	—	—	—	—	188,776
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491
1,739	—	137,035	2,435,168	34,314	—	—	—	—	—	73,665
3,745	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,931
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,029	328
15	—	—	—	9,070	—	—	—	—	56,386	494
6	—	—	1,504	1,887	—	—	—	—	27,043	208
—	—	—	1,241	1,778	—	—	—	—	82,777	2,087
3,792	—	2,518,437	4,118,868	568	—	—	285,261	—	—	791,289
—	—	13,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269,743
—	—	18	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	232
36,269	—	907,509	18,294,513	496,166	—	—	—	—	—	1,507,686
—	—	—	2,762,829	—	—	—	—	—	—	243,473
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	241
—	—	11,462	34,323	49,311	—	—	—	—	—	1,305
5	—	—	—	20,246	—	—	—	—	—	4,234
—	—	41,051	453	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	8,403	2,403	—	—	—	—	—	654
164	—	1,370	330,214	2,593	—	—	—	—	—	1,881
—	—	—	187,109	6,756	—	—	—	—	—	82,835
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,237
—	—	—	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
3,301	—	1,547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,150
196	—	196	9,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,459
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333
—	—	—	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	857	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4,645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
385,363	—	—	1,353	42,426	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	33,655	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,780	—
—	—	84	774	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,303

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1813, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Snuff	pounds	—	—	—	—	—
Indigo	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton	do.	—	—	2,004	—	—
Powder, gun	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glue	do.	48,840	—	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	7,934	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	114,363	—	—
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	158,213	—	—
nails	do.	—	—	288	—	—
spikes	do.	—	—	435	—	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. dry	do.	68,488	—	—	—	—
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	—
White and red lead	do.	—	—	118,159	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	—	—	16,220	—	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	—	—	—	—	—
untarred	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Steel	cwt.	—	—	3,211	—	698
Twine and pack-thread	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	pounds	—	—	—	—	—
56 lbs. or less per bushel	bushels	—	—	13,549	—	—
Coal	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, foreign caught, dried	quintals	—	—	—	—	—
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	—	—
do. mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Seines	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	1	—	—
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	665	—	1,382	—	—
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	381	—	496	—	—
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	198	—	—
Cigars	1000	—	—	2	—	—
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	—	—	12	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	—	—	—	—	—
morocco and kid for men and women	do.	—	—	13	—	—
all other, and for children	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Wool and cotton cards	dozens	—	—	—	—	—
Playing cards	packs	—	—	—	—	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1814.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From Mocha, Aden & other ports on the Red Sea.	From China.	From all other Countries.
—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,202
—	—	—	9,867	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,259
—	—	600	25,360	—	—	—	—	—	—	99,878
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
—	—	1,185	1,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	158
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,651
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	242
3,454	—	—	24,402	15,393	—	—	—	—	—	78,294
127,029	—	—	26,778	—	—	—	—	—	—	94,705
4,030	—	497	17,651	—	—	—	—	—	—	114,389
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,820
—	—	—	110,790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	577
—	—	54,980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
—	—	—	—	7,154	—	—	—	—	—	—
30,906	—	34,951	917	37,430	—	—	—	—	—	60,478
9,615	—	—	2,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,537
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,919
461	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,599
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,388
389	—	1,043	534	215	—	—	—	—	—	573
11	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	70,762	1,233,027	2,665,062	—	—	—	—	—	—
13,666	—	7,229	96,915	105,785	—	—	—	—	—	25,327
1,810	—	—	—	1,847	—	—	—	—	—	15,710
—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,457
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	917
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,557
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,504
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,424
84	—	299	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	291
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,207
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
—	—	80	2,062	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	793
—	—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
1,203	—	211	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,584
—	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	745
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	423

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1814, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Value, in dolls. of goods paying 26½ per cent. duty ad val.		—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 25 do.		526,632	—	788,891	186,164	375,605
Do. do. 30 do.		2,936	—	64,486	23,125	92,768
Do. do. 40 do.		4,896	—	39,045	4,026	88,113
Wines, malmsey and Madeira	gallons	—	—	2,826	315	—
all other Madeira	do.	—	—	1,294	42	989
Burgundy and Champaign	do.	—	—	2	3	380
sherry and St. Lucar	do.	—	—	—	—	—
all other	do.	—	—	4,323	785	2,347
Spirits, foreign, from grain	do.	—	—	123	21,301	330,989
do. from other materials	do.	—	—	536,104	565,905	99,746
from domestic produce	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Molasses	do.	—	—	126,759	1,383	16,010
Beer, ale and porter	do.	—	—	253	—	—
Teas, bohea	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
souchong	do.	—	—	—	—	—
hyson	do.	—	—	—	2	—
other green	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	do.	—	—	107,433	836,769	12,168
Cocoa	do.	—	—	1,355	13,651	—
Chocolate	do.	—	—	—	33	—
Sugars, brown	do.	—	—	1,775,292	2,820,398	341,263
white	do.	—	—	9,298	—	—
candy	do.	—	—	—	—	—
loaf	do.	—	—	—	—	—
other refined and lump	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Almonds	do.	—	—	116	—	—
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	3,834	—	—
Figs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins, muscadel, jar and box	do.	—	—	757	103	—
do. all other	do.	—	—	40	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	—	—	—	—	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	432	—	—	—	—
Cheese	do.	—	—	—	—	591
Soap	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	—
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cloves	do.	—	—	—	—	—
pepper	do.	—	—	—	—	—
pimento	do.	—	—	—	1,073	—
cassia	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, manufactured	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Snuff	do.	—	—	—	33	58

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1815.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From China.	From Hayti.	From all other Countries.
188,099	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,891	—	—
34,187,069	980,521	1,569,040	573,648	714,959	136,213	—	—	207,344	57,130	1,209,655
8,651,409	41,286	360,192	200,229	86,746	23,215	—	—	9,911	8,313	199,477
291,088	122,091	15,017	29,743	4,837	—	—	—	8	1,276	5,030
6,949	—	11	2,310	131,541	—	—	—	—	314	2
4,803	—	39	4,719	8,289	—	—	—	—	3	73
219	426	1,940	389	—	—	—	—	—	160	—
2,355	—	—	24,215	25	—	—	—	—	108	2,800
164,177	1,307	334,339	316,096	129,156	11,961	—	—	—	12,672	106,156
37,424	57	46,107	49,410	1,466	—	—	—	—	5,545	24,777
1,410,420	125	581,879	163,098	—	12,281	—	—	—	10,510	132,650
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	653	—
288,621	—	1,607,019	2,521,853	125,038	—	—	—	—	46,083	19,876
79,579	—	129	3,974	—	—	—	—	—	172	4,352
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114,832	—	323
13,101	—	—	23,831	5,831	—	—	—	1,059,403	—	1,726
3,496	4	17,984	—	24,091	—	—	—	134,021	—	1,442
21,609	—	—	36,690	98,779	—	—	—	840,156	—	570
518,901	—	1,171,411	11,669,729	1,538	—	—	—	28	2,911,053	2,367,547
112,002	—	114,708	632	—	—	—	—	—	199	8,916
—	—	231	885	—	—	—	—	—	110	—
2,589,568	—	17,195,263	13,926,808	604,960	—	—	—	—	804,396	1,273,278
126,275	—	440,559	2,742,997	429	—	—	—	—	18,548	268,154
109	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	207	—	—
2,378	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,870
27,887	—	—	5,871	—	—	—	—	—	50	2,194
977	—	35,907	20,001	329	—	—	—	—	—	31,339
23,127	3,425	31,184	3,465	—	21,028	—	—	—	—	714,735
6,457	—	87,361	2,913	—	—	—	—	—	—	790
16,302	—	3,282	691	9,515	—	—	—	—	—	59,303
22,487	—	19,416	142,510	12,523	84	—	—	—	—	33,242
191,715	—	7,714	6,245	68,771	50,444	—	—	—	—	169,761
444	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,062
—	—	539	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	177
18,065	—	9,964	1,689	889	—	—	—	—	53	12,545
45,725	—	16,406	67,872	4,308	76,397	—	—	—	—	36,902
200,853	—	—	60,931	4,257	—	—	—	—	—	436,490
216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6,676	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,902	—	36
129	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,725
18	—	7,337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,156
210,119	—	—	3,326	—	—	—	—	—	—	171,067
175,935	—	—	10,152	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,724
—	—	23	214	—	—	—	—	56,069	—	—
191	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
28	—	33	754	6	—	—	—	—	—	59

A Statement of the Importations into the United States

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	Imported from the 1st of October, 1814, From Russia.	From Prussia.	From Sweden.	From Denmark.	From Holland.
Indigo	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton	do.	—	—	10,680	—	—
Powder, hair	do.	—	—	—	—	—
gun	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glue	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	179,735	—	16,801	13,066	2,011
slit and hoop	do.	2,880	—	7,432	31,610	8,626
nails	do.	—	—	15,233	4,012	—
spikes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Paints, ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. dry	do.	560	—	—	—	1,114
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	—
white and red lead	do.	—	—	928	408	58,286
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	—	—	27,019	5,536	—
Seines	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	52,107	—	18,971	66,798	—
untarred	do.	1,096	—	—	2,250	—
Cables	do.	—	—	13,544	—	—
Steel	cwt.	—	—	2,510	300	2,661
Hemp	do.	23,000	—	2,578	707	2,624
Twine	do.	1	—	5	—	39
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	5	—	—
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel	lbs.	—	—	25,117	—	200,978
56 lbs. or less per bushel	bushels	—	—	2,778	19,236	11,304
Coal	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, dried	quintals	—	—	—	—	—
pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	—	—
do. mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. all other	do.	—	—	—	—	13
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	52	27	418
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	331	—	799	—	656
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	114	—	269	—	228
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	147	—	221	—	88
Cigars	1000	—	—	76	1	—
Foreign lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	7	—	33	164	—
Shoes and slippers, silk	do.	—	—	4	—	—
kid and morocco	do.	10	—	13	473	—
all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cards, wool and cotton	dozens	—	—	—	—	—
playing	packs	—	—	—	—	—

from each Foreign Nation and the Dependencies thereof, continued.

to the 30th of September, 1815.

From Great Britain.	From Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	From France.	From Spain.	From Portugal.	From Italy, Malta, &c.	From Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic.	From Turkey, Levant and Egypt.	From China.	From Hayti.	From all other Countries.
78,609	—	507	16,304	2,359	—	—	—	—	—	34,381
—	—	20,081	18,457	—	—	—	—	—	8,317	72,832
224	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
108,798	—	20	—	2,475	—	—	—	—	—	28,052
1,985	—	331	3,213	—	—	—	—	—	32	18
40,172	—	—	—	12,742	—	—	—	—	—	1,605
2,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,675	11,996
1,037,498	6,958	—	103,623	43,251	—	—	—	—	9,028	47,091
852,487	—	11,327	12,238	4,791	—	—	—	—	—	64,792
422,274	36	71,002	2,951	1,594	—	—	—	—	—	1,272
75,976	—	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,392
431	—	—	44,073	161	—	—	—	—	—	420
15,207	—	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63,136	—	58,505	1,875	6,352	—	—	—	—	—	—
604,225	—	502	9,388	2,218	—	—	—	—	—	17,488
2,358,171	—	2,082	47,854	2,128	—	—	—	114,855	—	116,197
3,049,670	—	3,170	31,907	7,171	—	—	—	—	—	25
6,642	—	501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114,359
264,191	17,870	9,167	538	864	—	—	—	—	—	3,883
8,545	—	28	1,465	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,965
46,130	—	8,408	—	12,762	—	—	—	—	—	88
13,372	858	798	1,811	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,726	235	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
919	—	59	14	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
331	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,387,613	391,681	—	3,628,267	5,176,892	—	—	—	—	—	11,986
1,141,205	7,899	33,860	186,729	157,287	—	—	—	—	4,801	13,316
84,586	—	—	496	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,036
2,344	—	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	516
679	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,003
431	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,716
196	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	6	230
11,529	95	2,326	433	10	2	—	—	—	—	63
3,949	110	6	106	94	—	—	—	—	—	16
1,007	52	15	43	7	—	—	—	—	—	12
718	105	—	6	19	—	—	—	—	130	—
293	—	67	4,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
460	—	56	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	2,019	12	—	1	—	—	3	500	10,466
4,858	—	3,886	2	5	—	—	—	30	—	1,309
458	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,604
1,218	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

SECTION IV.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN 1802, 1803 AND 1804.

THE following views of our foreign commerce were prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of sundry resolutions, passed by the House of Representatives, in February, 1806.

OF THE COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND HER DEPENDENCIES.

I. *With the Dominions of Great Britain in Europe, (Gibraltar excepted.)*

The annual exports are estimated at about . . . 15,690,000 dolls. viz:

Domestic Produce.

Cotton		5,640,000
Tobacco		3,220,000
Provisions		2,160,000
Lumber, naval stores and pot-ashes		1,510,000
All other articles of domestic produce		900,000
		13,430,000
Foreign merchandise		2,260,000
	Dolls.	15,690,000

And the annual imports at 27,400,000 dollars, viz:

In merchandise paying duties on its value, and embracing with inconsiderable exceptions, all the woollen, cotton, linen, silk, metal, earthen, glass and paper manufactures	26,060,000	
All the articles, paying specific duties, and consisting principally of salt, steel, lead, nails and porter	1,340,000	
		27,400,000
Balance in favour of Great Britain,	Dolls.	11,710,000

On the Exports to the dominions of Great Britain, in Europe, it may be observed, that the tobacco is supposed to exceed the amount wanted for their

own consumption; that as the laws of Great Britain do not permit, for home consumption, the importation of the greater part of the articles of foreign merchandise, in American vessels, those which appear to have been shipped from the United States, have generally been either cleared for England and a market, or, when landed, warehoused for re-exportation; and that flour and wheat, which are not a permanent article of exportation to Great Britain, constituted more than two thirds of the value of the provisions exported to that country in 1802 and 1803. Although the quantity of cotton exported to Great Britain is increasing, and its value amounted, in 1804, to near 6,200,000 dollars, yet the total value of the exports to that country did not, in that year, exceed, in articles both of domestic and foreign produce, 13,200,000 dollars, whilst the importations amounted to 27,600,000 dollars, making a balance, in favour of Great Britain, of 14,200,000 dollars. As that balance must necessarily be paid out of the proceeds of the exports of the United States to other countries, it follows, that on the value of those exports depends the ability to pay for British manufactures to that extent; and that the quantity imported, either for home consumption or re-exportation, must be affected by every obstruction to the commerce of the United States with other countries.

II. *With the British East Indies.*

The annual exports amount only to 130,000 dollars, viz:

In articles of Domestic produce	47,000 dolls.	
In articles of Foreign produce	83,000	
		130,000

And the annual imports to 3,530,000 dollars, viz:

In merchandise paying duties on its value, and consisting principally of white cotton goods	2,950,000	
In all other articles, consisting principally of sugar, pepper and cotton	580,000	
		3,530,000

The balance is paid principally in specie, exported either directly from the United States, or circuitously from other countries; and the resources necessary to discharge it arise also from the proceeds of the exports of the United States to such countries.

III. *With the Northern British Colonies in America.*(53)

The annual exports consist of the following articles.

Domestic Produce.		
Provisions and live-stock	530,000	
Lumber, naval stores and pot-ash	90,000	
Skins and furs	160,000	
All other articles	60,000	
		840,000
Foreign merchandise		160,000
	Dolls.	1,000,000

The annual imports amount to 540,000 dollars, viz:

In goods paying duty *ad valorem*, and consisting principally of merchandise, for the Indian trade, and of fish	480,000	
All articles paying specific duties	60,000	
		540,000

But it must be observed, 1st, that the value of the plaister of Paris, which is one of the principal articles imported from those colonies, and pays no duty, is not included in that sum. 2d, That the skins and furs, stated amongst the exports of the United States to the said colonies, are the proceeds of the Indian trade, carried on by the Canada merchants, in the United States and Louisiana, by the way of Michilimackinac and Detroit.

IV. *With the British West Indies.*

The exports consist of the following articles, viz:

Domestic Produce.		
Provisions and live stock	4,720,000	
Lumber	990,000	
All other articles	340,000	
		6,050,000
Foreign merchandise		430,000
	Dolls.	6,480,000

(53) New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada and Newfoundland.

And the imports are as follow, viz:

Spirits	2,440,000	
Sugar and coffee	1,480,000	
All other articles	650,000	
		4,570,000

The apparent balance in favour of the United States, which is paid partly in specie, but principally in bills on England, arises from the regulations by which the exportation of sugar and coffee, from those colonies, in American vessels is generally prohibited.

IMPORTATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The annual value of imports from all parts of the world, calculated on the average of the same three years, amounts to . . . . . dolls. 75,316,000

On which the value imported from the dominions of Great Britain amounts to		35,970,000
And that imported from all other countries is as follows, viz:		
From the Northern Powers, Prussia and Germany	7,094,000	
From the dominions of Holland, France, Spain and Italy	25,475,000	
From the dominions of Portugal	1,083,000	
From China and other native powers of Asia	4,856,000	
From all other countries, including also some articles not particularly discriminated	838,000	
		39,346,000
	Dolls.	75,316,000

The value of the several species of merchandise, thus imported, may be arranged as follows, viz:

First. Articles principally imported from the dominions of Great Britain, viz.

Merchandise paying duties on its value	39,489,000	
Salt, nails, lead, steel, beer, cheese, shoes and coals	1,917,000	
Rum	3,881,000	
		45,287,000
Of which are imported from the dominions of Great Britain		33,461,000
And from all other countries		11,826,000
	Dolls.	45,287,000

	Brought forward,	45,287,000
Second. Articles principally imported from other countries, viz:		
Coffee	8,373,000	
Sugar	7,794,000	
Molasses	1,930,000	
Cotton, cocoa, indigo, pepper and pimento	2,257,000	
Hemp, soap, candles, and all other articles, (wines, teas, gin and brandy excepted)	1,600,000	
		21,954,000
Of which are imported from the dominions of		
Great Britain	2,476,000	
And from all other countries	19,478,000	
Dolls.	21,954,000	
Third. Articles only incidentally imported from Great Britain, viz:		
Brandy and Geneva	2,753,000	
Wines	2,962,000	
Teas	2,360,000	
		8,075,000
Of which are imported from the dominions of		
Great Britain	33,000	
From all other countries	8,042,000	
	8,075,000	
Dollars		75,316,000

EXPORTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

I. *Domestic Produce.*

The annual value of the articles of domestic produce, exported to all parts of the world, calculated on the average of the same three years, is computed at . . . . . Dolls. 39,928,000

Of which the amount exported to the dominions of Great Britain is		20,653,000
And that to all other parts of the world, viz:		
To the Northern Powers, Prussia and Germany	2,918,000	
To the dominions of Holland, France, Spain and Italy	12,183,000	
To the dominions of Portugal	1,925,000	
To all other countries, including also some articles not particularly discriminated	2,249,000	
		19,275,000
Dolls.		39,928,000

Considered in relation to the several quarters of the globe, and without reference to the dominions of any particular power, those exports are distributed in the following manner, viz:

	Dollars.
Exported to Europe	22,957,000
the West Indies and other American colonies	15,607,000
Asia, Africa, and the South Seas	1,364,000
Dolls.	39,928,000

And the several articles of which these exports consist, are respectively valued as follow, viz:

Provisions, flour, wheat, corn, rice, and every other species of vegetable food	13,040,000
Dried and pickled fish	2,848,000
Beef, pork, butter, cheese, and every other species of animal food	3,728,000
Cotton	6,940,000
Tobacco	6,143,000
Lumber, naval stores and pot-ashes	4,387,000
All other articles	2,842,000
Dolls.	39,928,000

II. *Foreign Produce.*

It has been stated, that the annual value of importations amounted to	75,316,000
The amount re-exported and entitled to drawback, was	19,370,000
Leaving for the amount on which the net duties were collected, Dolls.	55,946,000

But as the amount of drawbacks is calculated on the average of the three calendar years, 1802, 1803 and 1804, instead of the years ending on the 30th of September; as a considerable quantity of merchandise is re-exported, which is not entitled to drawback, and as the articles re-exported, being worth more in the United States than at the places from which they had been imported, ought accordingly to be rated higher: the value of the annual exports of foreign produce, as returned by the collectors, though perhaps somewhat overrated, affords in that respect more correct results than can be derived from the accounts of drawbacks. It appears from the returns so made by the collectors,

That the annual value of the articles of foreign produce, re-exported to all parts of the world, calculated on the average of the same three years, is estimated at . . . . . Dolls. 28,533,000

Of which the amount exported to the dominions of Great Britain is 3,054,000

And that to all other parts of the world is, viz:

To the Northern Powers, Prussia and Germany	5,051,000	
To the dominions of Holland, France, Spain and Italy	18,495,000	
To the dominions of Portugal	396,000	
To all other countries, including also some articles not particularly discriminated . .	1,537,000	
		25,479,000
	Dolls.	28,533,000

That considered in relation to the several quarters of the globe, without reference to the dominions of any particular power, those exports are distributed in the following manner, viz:

Exported to Europe		20,648,000
the West Indies and other American colonies . .		6,688,000
Asia, Africa and the South Seas		1,197,000
	Dolls.	28,533,000

And that the several articles of which those exports consist, are respectively valued, as follow, viz:

Merchandise paying ad valorem duties	9,772,000
Coffee	7,302,000
Sugar	5,775,000
Cotton, cocoa, indigo, pimento and pepper	2,490,000
Teas	1,304,000
Wines	1,108,000
Spirits of every description	642,000
All other articles	140,000
Dolls.	28,533,000

General Balance.

		Dollars.
The annual value of Importations being stated at		75,316,000
And that of Exports of domestic produce at . . .	39,928,000	
of foreign do.	28,533,000	
Amounting together to		68,461,000
	Dolls.	6,855,000

Leaves an apparent balance against the United States, of near seven millions of dollars. But it must be observed, that the value of the importations, having been computed upon all the articles, on the same principle on which the duties *ad valorem* are calculated, that is to say, by adding from 10 to 20 per cent. to the prime cost and charges, at the places from which the articles are imported; and it being ascertained, that the portion imported in foreign vessels, in which alone the freight is paid to foreign nations, amounts in value to less than one tenth part of the total value of importations; the United States pay to foreign nations, on the other nine tenths, no more than the prime cost and charges, at the places from which the merchandise is imported, or, in the whole, no more than about sixty-seven millions of dollars, instead of seventy-five millions, three hundred and sixteen thousand. And although the exports are probably rated by the collectors, as has been stated, above their value in America, yet they are valued certainly below the price obtained by the United States, in the foreign countries to which they are exported. The real balance may therefore be confidently considered as in favour of the United States, although its true amount cannot be correctly ascertained.

Duties.

The gross amount of duties, annually collected on merchandise imported, amounts for the same three years, (exclusively of the additional duties which constitute the Mediterranean fund) to	16,195,000
The annual amount of drawbacks averages	4,645,000
Dolls.	11,550,000

I. *Net duties, collected on the importations from Great Britain and other Countries respectively.*

The net duties collected on each species of merchandise imported, is correctly ascertained, and on the principal articles amounts to the following sums, viz:

		Dollars.
On merchandise paying ad valorem duties		4,618,000
Nails, lead, steel, beer, cheese, shoes and coal	161,000	
Salt	562,000	
		723,000
Rum		1,800,000
Geneva and brandy		828,000
Teas	475,000	
Wines	726,000	
		1,201,000
Coffee	393,000	
Sugar	1,337,000	
Molasses	320,000	
		2,050,000
Cotton, pepper, indigo, cocoa and pimento	150,000	
All other articles	180,000	
		330,000
	Dolls.	11,550,000

The amount of net duties, collected on the importations from Great Britain and other countries, respectively, could not have been ascertained without causing great delay; and the following estimate was formed on the supposition, that the re-exportations of similar articles imported from different countries, are in the same ratio as the gross amount of the same articles imported from such countries.

	Net duties on Merchandise imported from	
	Great Britain.	All other Countries.
	Dolls.	Dolls
On merchandise paying duties ad valorem	3,477,000	1,141,000
Salt, nails, lead, steel, beer, cheese, shoes and coal	453,000	270,000
Rum	1,666,000	634,000
Geneva, brandy, wines and teas	6,000	2,023,000
Sugar, coffee and molasses	290,000	1,760,000
All other articles	40,000	290,000
On all articles imported from Great Britain	5,432,000	6,118,000
From all other countries	6,118,000	
Dollars,	11,550,000	

As the duties which constitute the Mediterranean fund, have not been noticed in the foregoing statements, it will be sufficient to observe, that the annual amount of that fund, calculated on the average of the same three years, would be . . . . Dolls. 877,000

On which the portion arising from importations from Great Britain, may be computed at 780,000

And that from the importations from all other countries at 97,000

Dolls. 877,000

II. *Duties collected on articles re-exported.*

These, which may be considered as the revenue derived from the carrying trade, consist of three items, viz:

1st. The three and an half per cent. retained on all drawbacks, amounted during the three years 1802, 1803 and 1804, to the following sums, viz:

In 1802	180,088
1803	138,732
1804	188,163
Dolls.	506,983

making, on the average of these years, an annual amount of near 170,000

2d. Ten per cent. on the duty upon such goods, imported in foreign vessels, as are re-exported, estimated at 10,000

3d. The duties paid on such articles as are, for various causes, re-exported, without being entitled to drawback, cannot be ascertained with precision, particularly as relates to merchandise paying duties ad valorem. By an estimate, however, which is considered as nearly correct, it appears that the annual value, of all other articles, thus exported, amounts for the three years abovementioned, to near 650,000 dollars, the duties on the importation of which did not fall short of 130,000

The annual amount of merchandise, paying duties ad valorem, which was re-exported during the same years, amounts by the collectors' returns, to 9,772,000 dollars. The annual value of the same species of merchandise, on which the drawback was allowed, during the three calendar years 1802, 1803 and 1804, amounted precisely

Carried forward, Dolls. 310,000

Brought forward, Dolls. 310,000

to 4,411,000 dollars, but on account of the difference between the exportations of the last quarters of the years 1801 and 1804, may for the three years, commencing on the first of October, 1801, and ending on the 30th of September, 1804, be estimated at 4,700,000 dollars, leaving still a difference of more than five millions of dollars between the total amount exported, as valued in the collectors' returns, and the true value of the amount on which the drawback was allowed. Supposing the value in the collectors' returns to have been overrated 12 per cent. there would still remain an amount of near four millions of dollars exported, without the drawback having been allowed, and the duties on which may be estimated at 540,000

Dolls. 850,000

making altogether eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for duties not paid by consumers within the United States, but derived directly from the carrying trade.

Exports to the Dominions of Great Britain in Europe, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

1. *Articles of Domestic Produce.*		Quantity. 1802.	Quantity. 1803.	Quantity. 1804.	Value in Dollars. 1802.	Value in Dollars. 1803.	Value in Dollars. 1804.
					Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Cotton	lbs.	21,015,006	27,760,574	25,770,748	4,623,301	6,107,326	6,184,979
Tobacco	hhds.	31,063	50,274	27,419	2,795,670	4,524,660	2,358,034
Flour	bbls.	208,744	203,702	7,390	2,076,199	1,981,420	59,120
Wheat	bushels	201,250	234,536	—			
Rice	tierces	29,385	26,681	14,419	881,550	800,430	432,570
Beef and pork	bbls.	2,549	8,522	9,923	33,137	102,264	119,076
Pot and pearl ashes	tons	3,324	4,782	3,524	498,600	717,300	528,600
Staves and heading	M.	4,295	9,563	9,802			
Boards, plank and scantling	1000 ft.	1,350	2,666	3,202	266,238	526,550	523,150
Timber	tons	9,611	10,404	12,848			
Dye woods	value	—	—	—	92,881	198,772	60,470
Pitch, tar, rosin, &c.	bbls.	52,926	137,165	117,056	185,241	480,077	468,224
Flaxseed	bushels	154,252	311,075	280,666	269,941	544,381	491,515
Skins and furs	value	—	—	—	152,180	196,745	416,576
(54) All other articles	do.	—	—	—	191,583	279,339	145,345
Total value,				Dolls.	12,066,521	16,459,264	11,787,659
2. *Articles of Foreign Produce.*							
Merchandise paying duties ad valorem	value	—	—	—	1,106,066	597,248	669,889
Indigo	lbs.	158,368	8,851	8,675	277,144	13,177	17,340
Sugar	do.	5,354,807	2,100,172	1,412,733	535,480	210,016	148,742
Cotton	do.	2,458,919	764,366	1,470,660	614,630	152,873	338,251
Coffee	do.	4,386,744	647,273	861,770	1,140,553	161,818	241,295
Teas	do.	268,717	167,032	—	229,429	95,562	—
Wines	gallons	1,691	3,564	1,092	1,798	6,130	2,184
Pepper	lbs.	427,244	499,974	—	89,721	89,995	—
(55) All other articles	value	—	—	—	22,208	15,271	1,141
Total value,				Dolls.	4,017,029	1,342,090	1,418,842
Value of domestic produce, as above,				Do.	12,066,521	16,459,264	11,787,659
Total,				Dolls.	16,083,550	17,801,354	13,206,501

(54) Consisting principally of ginseng, wax, medicinal drugs, whale oil, hams and bacon, distilled spirits, turpentine spirits, apples, cheese, ship bread and biscuit, lard, Indian meal, manufactured wood, &c. &c.

(55) Consisting principally of lead, molasses, cocoa, pimento and spirits.

Exports to the Dominions of Great Britain in the East Indies, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

		Quantity.			Value in Dollars.		
1. *Articles of Domestic Produce.*		1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
					Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Ginseng	lbs.	—	125,122	—	—	37,536	—
Boards, plank, &c.	1000 ft.	74	253	—	6,763	12,212	3,414
All other wood, &c.	value	—	—	—			
Beef and pork	bbls.	144	160	679	1,444	10,771	7,866
Bacon and lard	lbs.	—	83,691	—			
Flour	bbls.	100	660	130	800	5,280	1,170
Butter and cheese	lbs.	5,000	23,388	—	600	4,520	—
Soap and candles	do.	1,145	53,452	—	627	13,686	—
(56) All other articles	value	—	—	—	5,411	23,296	4,002
Total value,				Dolls.	15,645	107,301	16,452
2. *Articles of Foreign Produce.*							
Merchandise paying duties ad valorem,	value	—	—	—	31,747	26,172	35,949
Spirits	gallons	12,007	23,020	45,191	12,007	23,020	45,191
Wines	do.	9,998	11,890	10,054	14,672	12,984	19,021
(57) All other articles	value	—	—	—	9,418	5,797	13,659
Total value,				Dolls.	67,844	67,973	113,820
Value of domestic produce, as above,				Do.	15,645	107,301	16,452
Total,				Dolls.	83,489	175,274	130,272

(56) Consisting principally of pickled and dried fish, tobacco, Indian corn, iron castings and manufactures, household furniture, turpentine spirits, naval stores, hams and bacon, &c. &c.

(57) Consisting principally of cables and cordage, beer, ale and porter, salt, soap, cigars, &c.

Exports to the Dominions of Great Britain, on the Continent of North America and Newfoundland, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 *and* 1804.

		Quantity.			Value in Dollars.		
1. *Articles of Domestic Produce.*		1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
Flour	bbls.	35,418	49,701	40,813			
Bread and biscuit	do.	13,578	13,961	11,484	326,681	421,662	338,319
Wheat	bushels	19,554	10,931	6,692			
Indian corn	do.	38,509	94,821	52,396	32,135	79,666	61,681
Indian and rye meal	bbls.	1,084	8,064	5,596			
Beef and pork	do.	5,861	11,142	5,027	65,793	126,077	58,622
Bacon and lard	lbs.	13,222	30,153	33,259			
Butter and cheese	do.	24,680	148,750	185,838	2,770	20,772	25,151
Staves and heading, &c.	1000	74	—	384			
Boards, plank, &c.	1000 ft.	201	1,004	3,048	4,493	43,128	72,582
Shingles	1000	80	—	751			
Timber	tons	—	8,269	6,518			
Pot ashes	do.	163	220	342	24,450	33,000	47,880
Pitch, tar, rosin, &c.	bbls.	3,989	4,065	5,402	13,961	14,227	16,206
Skins and firs	value	—	—	—	—	210,050	269,305
(58) All other articles	do.	—	—	—	42,278	57,264	93,561
Total value,				Dolls.	512,561	1,005,846	983,306
2. *Articles of Foreign Produce.*							
Merchandise paying duties ad valorem	value	—	—	—	63,182	34,268	50,227
Teas	lbs.	54,845	71,544	72,740	54,015	65,868	44,579
Wines	gallons	24,506	4,817	2,277	19,186	5,013	2,343
Spirits	do.	9,619	6,603	20,310	9,619	6,603	20,310
Molasses	do.	15,985	15,928	20,138	7,992	7,964	10,069
(59) All other articles	value	—	—	—	18,319	34,731	16,401
Total value,				Dolls.	172,313	154,447	143,929
Value of domestic produce, as above,				Do.	512,561	1,005,846	983,306
Total,				Dolls.	684,874	1,160,293	1,127,235

(58) Consisting principally of live stock, apples, beer, pickled and dried fish, rice, linseed, spermaceti and whale oils, household furniture, flaxseed, hops, bar iron and castings, distilled spirits, saddlery, nails, cables and cordage, cotton, tobacco, &c.

(59) Consisting principally of sugar, coffee, spices, salt, cotton, indigo, cables, cordage, hemp, &c.

Exports to the Dominions of Great Britain, in the West Indies, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 *and* 1804.

		Quantity.			Value in Dollars.		
1. *Articles of Domestic Produce.*		1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
Flour	bbls.	245,708	260,555	220,586	1,942,233	2,063,099	1,875,747
Bread and biscuit	kegs & bbls.	69,438	75,673	71,776			
Indian corn	bushels	630,705	815,191	446,498	557,419	670,983	620,812
Rye and Indian meal	bbls.	28,130	74,071	63,542			
Rice	tierces	8,008	6,525	10,566	240,240	195,750	316,980
Oats, peas, beans and potatoes	bushels	159,769	120,404	136,035	104,771	78,018	80,910
Beef and pork	bbls.	51,088	52,087	93,582	665,074	601,314	1,163,350
Bacon and lard	lbs.	784,594	782,938	1,141,748			
Butter and cheese	lbs.	986,455	826,319	902,430	113,584	106,625	119,348
Fish, dried	quintls	92,679	71,495	76,822	550,083	484,103	529,858
Do. pickled	kegs & bbls.	33,788	29,523	37,095			
Horned cattle, hogs and sheep	number	16,507	16,004	15,113	196,850	122,763	165,599
Horses and mules	do.	4,727	2,797	3,187	230,900	139,596	156,300
Staves, heading, hoops, &c.	1000	18,074	16,553	14,392			
Boards, plank, &c.	1000 ft.	42,831	42,206	35,499	1,216,107	866,225	890,786
Shingles	1000	50,283	47,231	44,340			
All other wood	value	—	—	—			
Tobacco	hhds.	1,398	1,335	1,378	111,840	93,450	96,460
Soap and candles	lbs.	609,196	367,772	970,619	104,231	68,131	154,424
(60) All other articles	value	—	—	—	195,132	134,590	145,093
Total value,				Dolls.	6,228,464	5,624,647	6,315,667
2. *Articles of Foreign Produce.*							
Merchandise paying duties ad valorem	value	—	—	—	369,298	67,724	469,307
Spirits	gallons	20,235	6,514	89,848	20,235	6,514	89,848
Wines	do.	61,130	6,899	168,022	59,119	7,768	138,243
Teas	lbs.	7,330	4,204	7,303	8,055	4,933	9,751
(61) All other articles	value	—	—	—	4,319	4,034	24,842
Total value,				Dolls.	461,026	90,973	731,991
Value of domestic produce, as above,				Do.	6,228,464	5,624,647	6,315,667
Total,				Dolls.	6,689,490	5,715,620	7,047,658

(60) Consisting principally of pot ashes, apples, beer, barley, boots and shoes, cables, cordage, wool and cotton cards, pleasurable carriages, household furniture, iron castings, &c. skins and furs, saddlery, spermaceti, fish and linseed oils, manufactured tobacco, wax, &c.

(61) Consisting principally of glauber salts, medicinal drugs, shoes and slippers, copper and brass, spices, &c.

	Quantity.			Value.			Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.		1802.	1803.	1804.
Goods paying duties ad valorem				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
at 12½ per cent. value	—	—	—	19,102,534 00	20,003,381 00	19,977,733 00	—	2,387,816 75	2,500,422 62	2,497,216 62
15 do. do.	—	—	—	6,428,880 00	6,123,455 00	5,916,436 00	—	964,332 00	918,518 25	887,465 40
20 do. do.	—	—	—	198,666 00	191,122 00	245,909 00	—	39,733 20	38,224 40	49,181 80
Salt bushels	1,242,309	1,423,882	1,261,234	248,461 80	284,776 40	252,246 80	20	248,461 80	284,776 40	252,246 80
Nails and spikes lbs.	3,051,782	3,839,297	3,935,051	370,954 04	466,149 82	476,652 65	1 to 2	58,698 15	73,727 65	75,316 86
Lead and manufactures of lead do.	1,227,452	1,991,867	3,298,727	110,470 68	179,268 03	296,885 43	1	12,274 52	19,918 67	32,987 27
Steel cwt.	5,538	5,335	5,578	83,070 00	80,025 00	83,670 00	100	5,538 00	5,335 00	5,578 00
Beer, ale and porter gallons	161,698	222,327	108,131	71,147 12	97,823 88	47,577 64	8	12,935 84	17,786 16	8,650 48
Cheese lbs.	139,578	83,679	57,220	34,894 50	20,919 75	14,305 00	7	9,770 46	5,857 53	4,005 40
Boots and shoes pairs	64,757	55,783	43,390	82,226 25	72,795 25	55,577 75	10 to 75	12,290 00	10,851 30	8,304 45
Coal bushels	359,468	479,401	300,059	32,352 12	43,146 09	27,005 31	5	17,973 40	23,970 05	15,002 95
(62) All other articles value	—	—	—	104,540 78	150,680 65	224,998 50	—	19,425 23	35,309 91	41,725 83
Total,			Dolls.	26,868,197 29	27,713,542 87	27,618,997 08	—	3,789,249 35	3,934,637 94	3,877,681 86

Importations into the United States from the British East Indies, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 *and* 1804.

	Quantity.			Value.			Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.		1802.	1803.	1804.
Goods paying duties ad valorem				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
at 12½ per cent. value	—	—	—	2,906,478 00	2,286,622 00	3,585,985 00	—	363,309 75	285,827 75	448,248 12
15 do. do.	—	—	—	7,107 00	25,239 00	47,597 00	—	1,066 05	3,785 85	7,139 55
20 do. do.	—	—	—	—	12 00	—	—	—	2 40	—
Sugar lbs.	3,633,072	5,998,631	8,403,342	217,984 32	359,917 86	504,200 52	2½	90,826 80	149,965 77	210,083 55
Cotton do.	88,758	540,401	255,442	22,189 50	135,100 25	63,860 50	3	2,662 74	16,212 03	7,663 26
Pepper do.	651,314	417,705	564,047	71,644 54	45,947 55	62,045 17	6	39,078 84	25,062 30	33,842 82
(63) All other articles value	—	—	—	104,393 99	45,778 50	89,594 00	—	21,120 06	7,566 80	15,319 28
Total,			Dolls.	3,329,797 35	2,898,617 16	4,353,282 19	—	518,064 24	488,422 90	722,296 58

(62) Consisting principally of wines, spirits, molasses, sugar, soap, pepper, snuff, cotton, cordage, twine, glauber salts, playing cards, &c.

(63) Consisting principally of wines, coffee, sugar candy, cigars, indigo, cordage, twine, hemp, teas, &c.

Importations into the United States from the dominions of Great Britain, on the continent of North America and Newfoundland, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804.

		Quantity.			Value.			Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.		
		1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.		1802.	1803.	1804.
					Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Goods paying duties ad valorem at 12½ per cent.	value	—	—	—	368,826 00	328,830 00	603,855 00	—	46,103 25	41,103 75	75,481 87
15 do.	do.	—	—	—	42,724 00	38,406 00	59,034 00	—	6,408 60	5,760 90	8,855 10
20 do.	do.	—	—	—	1,067 00	804 00	1,403 00	—	213 40	160 80	280 60
Salt	bushels	4,608	12,689	28,005	1,152 00	3,172 25	7,001 25	20	921 60	2,537 80	5,601 00
Coal	do.	6,538	4,898	10,873	588 42	440 82	978 57	5	326 90	244 90	543 65
(64) All other articles	value	—	—	—	23,591 05	30,132 55	119,447 85	—	8,180 23	8,416 55	20,815 29
Total,				Dolls.	437,948 47	401,785 62	791,719 67		62,153 98	58,224 70	111,577 51

Importations into the United States from the British West Indies, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804.

		Quantity.			Value.			Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.		
		1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.		1802.	1803.	1804.
					Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls Cts.
Goods paying duties ad valorem at 12½ per cent.	value	—	—	—	79,564 00	42,613 00	43,292 00	—	9,945 50	5,326 62	5,411 50
15 do.	do.	—	—	—	73,543 00	73,614 00	66,653 00	—	11,031 45	11,042 10	9,997 95
20 do.	do.	—	—	—	532 00	136 00	1,384 00	—	106 40	27 20	276 80
Spirits	gallons	4,212,792	3,627,838	4,356,190	2,527,675 20	2,176,702 80	2,613,714 00	25 to 46	1,248,611 67	1,063,537 57	1,295,999 72
Salt	bushels	801,803	758,422	801,249	200,450 75	189,605 50	200,312 25	20	160,360 60	151,684 40	160,249 80
Sugar	lbs.	10,783,925	14,900,910	11,961,375	862,714 00	1,192,072 80	956,910 00	2½ to 3	271,465 92	372,948 25	300,369 83
Coffee	do.	1,764,391	1,909,734	1,997,162	441,097 75	477,433 50	499,290 50	5	88,219 55	95,486 70	99,858 10
Molasses	gallons	569,823	598,799	626,360	170,946 90	179,639 70	187,908 00	5	28,491 15	29,939 95	31,318 00
Pimento	lbs.	219,647	721,094	518,498	26,357 64	86,531 28	62,219 76	4	8,785 88	28,843 76	20,739 92
Cotton	do.	65,193	59,436	11,534	16,298 25	14,859 00	2,883 50	3	1,955 79	1,783 08	346 02
(65) All other articles	value	—	—	—	87,711 37	59,654 39	104,619 01	—	15,467 78	10,031 18	15,291 48
Total,				Dolls.	4,486,890 86	4,492,861 97	4,739,186 02		1,844,441 69	1,770,650 81	1,939,859 12

(64) Consisting principally of wines, spirits, beer, teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, pimento, tobacco, snuff, nails, lead, steel, twine, shoes, playing cards, &c.

(65) Consisting principally of wines, teas, cheese, cigars, nails, lead, cordage, coal, boots, shoes, cocoa, indigo, &c.

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804.

	Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
1. *Merchandise paying* 12½ *per cent. ad valorem.*						
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Great Britain and dominions	22,457,402	22,661,446	24,210,865	2,807,175 25	2,832,680 75	3,026,358 12
Russia and do.	1,130,155	1,050,937	1,626,604	141,269 38	131,367 13	203,325 50
Prussia and do.	27,796	1,935	290,826	3,474 50	241 87	36,353 25
Sweden and do.	130,052	111,989	258,750	16,256 50	13,998 63	32,343 75
Denmark and do.	197,783	238,749	606,541	24,722 87	29,843 62	75,817 63
Hamburg, Bremen and other ports of Germany	2,926,174	1,019,111	468,437	365,771 75	127,388 88	58,554 62
United Netherlands and dominions	744,859	464,703	1,083,581	93,107 38	58,087 87	135,447 63
France and do.	1,000,478	687,615	866,342	125,059 75	85,951 88	108,292 75
Spain and do.	432,308	204,809	109,547	54,038 50	25,601 12	13,693 37
Portugal and do.	143,059	33,015	37,412	17,882 37	4,126 87	4,676 50
Italy and Trieste	165,029	72,016	392,071	20,628 63	9,002 00	49,008 88
China and other native Asiatic ports	2,230,240	2,053,302	2,002,187	278,780 00	256,662 75	250,273 37
All other countries	27,129	7,868	23,086	3,391 12	983 50	2,885 75
Total, Dolls.	31,612,464	28,607,495	31,976,249	3,951,558 00	3,575,936 87	3,997,031 12
Exported, Do.	5,084,080	2,226,090	4,537,003	613,267 00	268,522 00	589,171 00
Dolls.	26,528,384	26,381,405	27,439,246	3,338,291 00	3,307,414 87	3,407,860 12

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
2. *Merchandise paying* 15 *per cent. ad valorem.*						
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Great Britain and dominions	6,552,254	6,260,714	6,089,720	982,838 10	939,107 10	913,458 00
Russia and do.	22,952	19,258	55,129	3,442 80	2,888 70	8,269 35
Prussia and do.	5,637	6,533	5,143	845 55	979 95	771 45
Sweden and do.	3,836	3,728	27,384	575 40	559 20	4,107 60
Denmark and do.	25,267	28,826	39,884	3,790 05	4,323 90	5,982 60
Hamburg, Bremen and other ports of Germany	326,659	251,313	44,935	48,998 85	37,696 95	6,740 25
United Netherlands and dominions	206,110	210,525	377,524	30,916 50	31,578 75	56,628 60
France and do.	711,463	461,086	712,951	106,719 45	69,162 90	106,942 65
Spain and do.	390,065	299,952	239,511	58,509 75	44,992 80	35,926 65
Portugal and do.	97,807	92,945	58,528	14,671 05	13,941 75	8,779 20
Italy and Trieste	155,844	89,261	219,406	23,376 60	13,389 15	32,910 90
China	182,496	297,153	166,401	27,374 40	44,572 95	24,960 15
All other countries	28,845	25,669	118,597	4,326 75	3,850 35	17,789 55
Total, Dolls.	8,709,235	8,046,963	8,155,113	1,306,385 25	1,207,044 45	1,223,266 95
Exported, Do.	526,393	201,867	578,050	76,196 00	29,221 00	88,721 00
Dolls.	8,182,842	7,845,096	7,577,063	1,230,189 25	1,177,823 45	1,134,545 95

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
3. Merchandise paying 20 per cent. ad valorem.						
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Great Britain and dominions	200,265	192,074	248,696	40,053 00	38,414 80	49,739 20
Russia and do.	425	488	705	85 00	97 60	141 00
Prussia and do.	987	—	5,359	197 40	—	1,071 80
Sweden and do.	1,678	26	11,642	335 60	5 20	2,292 40
Denmark and do,	4,554	1,798	19,169	910 80	359 60	3,833 80
Hamburgh, Bremen and other ports of Germany	192,471	132,538	35,731	38,494 20	26,507 60	7,146 20
United Netherlands and dominions	104,775	51,099	87,887	20,955 00	10,219 80	17,577 40
France and do.	18,664	14,245	15,066	3,732 80	2,849 00	3,013 20
Spain and do.	3,869	1,540	945	773 80	308 00	189 00
Portugal and do.	280	2,369	711	56 00	473 80	142 20
Italy and Trieste	2,755	724	4,684	551 00	144 80	936 80
China	20	1,823	322	4 00	364 60	64 40
All other countries	82	881	88	16 40	176 20	17 60
Total, Dolls.	530,825	399,605	430,825	106,165 00	79,921 00	86,165 00
Exported, Do.	41,980	11,290	27,242	8,102 00	2,179 00	5,465 00
Dolls.	488,845	388,315	403,583	98,063 00	77,742 00	80,700 00

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
4. Nails and Spikes paying a duty of 2 and 1 cents per lb.									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Gts.	Dolls. Cts.
Great Britain and dominions	3,121,362	3,851,192	3,942,349	379,651 53	467,577 22	477,560 40	60,089 75	73,959 55	75,461 82
Prussia and do.	10,016	—	—	1,252 00	—	—	200 22	—	—
Sweden and do.	1,211	11,927	6,996	151 38	1,486 33	874 50	24 22	237 53	139 92
Denmark and do.	3,728	24,169	—	330 19	2,141 02	—	44 38	287 80	—
Hamburgh, Bremen and other ports of Germany.	11,734	51,628	885	1,466 75	5,858 46	110 63	234 68	900 33	17 70
United Netherlands and dominions	169,900	136,944	193,896	21,237 50	16,743 82	24,201 72	3,398 00	2,655 73	3,870 08
France and do.	53,464	101,622	43,3 93	6,479 06	12,487 47	5,374 35	1,023 96	1,984 60	856 80
Spain and do.	76,756	11,136	5,103	9,594 50	1,392 00	637 88	1,535 12	222 72	102 06
All other countries	—	3,932	177	—	491 50	22 12	—	78 64	3 54
Total, Dolls.	3,448,171	4,192,550	4,192,799	420,162 91	508,177 82	508,781 60	66,550 33	80,326 90	80,451 92
Exported, Do.	338,200	162,000	349,792	41,280 50	20,101 50	43,565 46	6,314 00	3,095 00	6,717 00
Dolls.	3,109,971	4,030,550	3,843,007	378,882 41	488,076 32	465,216 14	60,236 33	77,231 90	73,734 92

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
5. Lead and manufactures of lead, paying a duty of one cent per pound.									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Great Britain and dominions	1,310,276	2,052,498	3,343,876	117,924 84	185,090 88	300,948 84	13,102 76	20,524 98	33,438 76
Denmark do.	55	1,927	28,013	4 95	173 43	2,521 17	55	19 27	280 13
Hamburg, Bremen & other ports of Germany	88,803	485	1,562	7,992 27	43 65	140 58	888 03	4 85	15 62
United Netherlands and dominions	1,474	21,164	26,772	132 66	1,904 76	2,409 48	14 74	211 64	267 72
France do.	4,396	14,889	85,637	395 64	1,340 01	7,707 33	43 96	148 89	856 37
Spain do.	210,179	154,693	59,638	18,916 11	13,922 37	5,367 42	2,101 79	1,546 93	596 38
China	—	155,268	—	—	13,974 12	—	—	1,552 68	—
All other countries	111	938	—	9 99	84 42	—	1 11	9 38	—
Total,	1,615,294	2,401,862	3,545,498	145,376 46	216,533 64	319,094 82	16,152 94	24,018 62	35,454 98
Exported,	272,400	72,100	80,518	24,516 00	6,489 00	7,246 62	2,629 00	696 00	777 00
	1,342,894	2,329,762	3,464,980	120,860 46	210,044 64	311,848 20	13,523 94	23,322 62	34,677 98

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
6. *Steel paying a duty of* 100 *cents per cwt.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Great Britain and dominions	5,639	5,374	5,579	84,585	80,707 50	83,685	5,639	5,374	5,579
Russia and do.	8	590	—	120	8,850 00	—	8	590	—
Prussia and do.	120	25	254	1,800	375 00	3,810	120	25	254
Denmark and do.	—	27	156	—	405 00	2,340	—	27	156
Hamburg, Bremen and other ports of Germany	507	302	5	7,605	4,530 00	75	507	302	5
United Netherlands and dominions	5,370	1,438	2,476	80,550	21,570 00	37,140	5,370	1,438	2,476
France and do.	278	48	47	4,170	720 00	705	278	48	47
Spain and do.	97	250	41	1,455	3,750 00	615	97	250	41
Italy and Trieste	526	91	20	7,890	1,365 00	300	526	91	20
China	—	221	—	—	3,315 00	—	—	221	—
All other countries	70	25	1	1,050	375 00	15	70	25	1
Total,	12,615	8,391	8,579	189,225	125,962 50	128,685	12,615	8,391	8,579
Exported,	780	49	—	11,700	735 00	—	753	48	—
	11,835	8,342	8,579	177,525	125,227 50	128,685	11,862	8,343	8,579

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
7. *Beer, ale, and porter, paying a duty of* 8 *cents per gallon.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Great Britain and dominions	162,744	223,202	121,914	71,607 36	98,208 88	53,642 16	13,019 52	17,856 16	9,753 12
All other countries	3,568	3,208	3,683	1,569 92	1,411 52	1,620 52	285 44	256 64	294 64
Total,	166,312	226,410	125,597	73,177 28	99,620 40	55,262 68	13,304 96	18,112 80	10,047 76
Exported,	7,050	2,612	4,871	3,102 00	1,149 28	2,143 24	544 00	201 00	376 00
	159,262	223,798	120,726	70,075 28	98,471 12	53,119 44	12,760 96	17,911 80	9,671 76
8. *Cheese paying a duty of 7 cents per lb.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.									
Great Britain and dominions	143,498	85,279	57,397	35,874 50	21,319 75	14,349 25	10,044 86	5,969 53	4,017 79
Hamburg, Bremen and other ports of Germany	30,215	416	—	7,553 75	104 00	—	2,115 05	29 12	—
United Netherlands and dominions	433,982	41,175	70,313	108,495 50	10,293 75	17,578 25	30,378 74	2,882 25	4,921 91
France and do.	12,190	4,337	24,913	3,047 50	1,084 25	6,228 25	853 30	303 59	1,743 91
All other countries	17,760	1,296	3,031	4,440 00	324 00	757 75	1,243 20	90 72	212 17
Total,	637,645	132,503	155,654	159,411 25	33,125 75	38,913 50	44,635 15	9,275 21	10,895 78
Exported,	311,714	63,785	113,708	77,928 50	15,946 25	28,427 00	21,056 00	4,309 00	7,681 00
	325,931	68,718	41,946	81,482 75	17,179 50	10,486 50	23,579 15	4,966 21	3,214 78

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
9. *Boots and shoes paying a duty of from 10 to 75 cents per pair.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Great Britain and dominions	66,906	59,186	45,527	84,839 75	76,266 50	57,753 50	12,679 65	11,368 60	8,629 15
Hamburgh, Bremen and other ports of Germany	4,760	2,074	344	4,983 50	2,080 00	330 75	754 50	312 10	48 75
United Netherlands and dominions	840	397	2,761	906 00	668 50	3,469 75	139 20	105 25	519 70
France and do.	12,546	10,708	20,726	14,913 50	13,024 25	22,681 75	2,318 20	2,001 65	3,455 65
Spain and do.	6,193	2,044	353	8,796 00	2,673 50	353 00	1,404 55	412 30	52 95
China	1,121	1,785	680	1,587 25	2,567 50	872 00	261 40	424 25	140 40
All other countries	1,202	206	2,349	1,525 25	342 00	3,267 50	244 55	52 30	508 05
Total,	93,568	76,400	72,740	117,551 25	97,622 25	88,728 25	17,802 05	14,676 45	13,354 65
Exported,	9,539	4,035	14,921	11,710 50	5,528 50	16,755 50	1,739 00	834 00	2,431 00
	84,029	72,365	57,819	105,840 75	92,093 75	71,972 75	16,063 05	13,842 45	10,923 65
10. *Coal paying a duty of 5 cents per bushel.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.									
Great Britain and dominions	369,395	487,694	313,183	33,245 55	43,892 46	28,186 47	18,469 75	24,384 70	15,659 15
United Netherlands and do.	3,688	10,779	3,461	331 92	970 11	311 49	184 40	538 95	173 05
All other countries	10,662	5,669	9,047	959 58	510 21	814 23	533 10	283 45	452 35
Total,	383,745	504,142	325,691	34,537 05	45,372 78	29,312 19	19,187 25	25,207 10	16,284 55
Exported,	—	6,180	—	—	556 20	—	—	298 00	—
	383,745	497,962	325,691	34,537 05	44,816 58	29,312 19	19,187 25	24,909 10	16,284 55

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
11. *Salt paying a duty of 20 cents per bushel, of 56 lbs.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
West Indies.									
British and American Colonies	806,411	771,111	829,254	201,602 75	192,777 75	207,313 50	161,282 20	154,222 20	165,850 80
Dutch do.	35,032	14,962	8,979	8,758 00	3,740 50	2,244 75	7,006 40	2,992 40	1,795 80
French do.	80,398	42,608	8,579	20,099 50	10,652 00	2,144 75	16,079 60	8,521 60	1,715 80
All other	27,274	38,023	28,000	6,818 50	9,505 75	7000 00	5,454 80	7,604 60	5,600 00
Europe.									
Great Britain, &c.	1,242,309	1,423,382	1,261,234	248,461 80	284,776 40	252,246 80	248,461 80	284,776 40	252,246 80
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	19,815	29,480	8,082	3,963 00	5,896 00	1,616 40	3,963 00	5,896 00	1,616 40
France	80,389	15,605	65,470	16,077 80	3,121 00	13,094 00	16,077 80	3,121 00	13,094 00
Spain	296,182	411,267	276,291	59,236 40	82,253 40	55,258 20	59,236 40	82,253 40	55,258 20
Portugal	548,129	817,320	549,467	109,625 80	163,464 00	109,893 40	109,625 80	163,464 00	109,893 40
Italy	8,333	32,034	12,926	1,666 60	6,406 80	2,585 20	1,666 60	6,406 80	2,585 20
All other parts of Europe	39,102	7,712	6,488	7,820 40	1,542 40	1,297 60	7,820 40	1,542 40	1,297 60
Africa.									
Madeira	1,597	23,662	13,904	319 40	4,732 40	2,780 80	319 40	4,732 40	2,780 80
Cape de Verd Islands	374,719	220,545	407,194	74,943 80	44,109 00	81,438 80	74,943 80	44,109 00	81,438 80
All other parts of Africa	4,471	14,592	3,324	894 20	2,918 40	664 80	894 20	2,918 40	664 80
All other Countries	444	—	687	88 80	—	137 40	88 80	—	137 40
Total,	3,564,605	3,862,803	3,479,879	760,376 75	815,895 80	739,716 40	712,921	772,560 60	695,975 80
Exported,	704,125	782,224	994,755	—	—	—	140,585	156,278 86	198,733 51
	2,860,480	3,080,579	2,485,124	—	—	—	572,336	616,281 74	497,242 29

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
12. *Spirits paying a duty of from 25 to 50 cents per gallon.*									
1. Distilled from Grain or Gin.									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Prussia	18,101	515	34,858	10,860 60	309 00	20,914 80	5,478 38	144 20	9,834 65
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	25,945	11,512	7,445	15,567 00	6,907 20	4,467 00	8,517 92	3,499 60	2,084 60
United Netherlands	692,012	869,144	1,617,466	415,207 20	521,486 40	970,479 60	195,769 55	247,682 22	458,008 69
All other countries	20,243	32,258	47,652	12,145 80	19,354 80	28,591 20	7,196 17	10,304 30	14,234 34
Total,	756,301	913,429	1,707,421	453,780 60	548,057 40	1,024,452 60	216,962 02	261,630 32	484,162 28
Exported,	69,343	73,563	312,509	41,605 80	44,137 80	187,505 40	18,584 00	19,715 00	85,354 00
	686,958	839,866	1,394,912	412,174 80	503,919 60	836,947 20	198,378 02	241,915 32	398,808 28
2. Distilled from Molasses (being principally imported from the West-Indies) or Rum.									
West Indies.									
British and American Colonies	4,216,186	3,631,519	4,360,847	2,529,711 60	2,178,911 40	2,616,508 20	1,249,799 11	1,064,658 60	1,297,442 71
Swedish do.	68,004	77,166	83,598	40,802 40	46,299 60	50,158 80	19,340 72	21,515 78	22,525 70
Danish do.	1,271,592	1,097,810	1,227,180	762,955 20	658,686 00	736,308 00	358,759 88	306,332 35	338,258 93
Dutch do.	318,038	436,607	447,126	190,822 80	261,964 20	268,275 60	83,711 03	113,318 52	116,229 07
French do.	603,069	739,514	602,373	361,841 40	443,708 40	361,423 80	164,464 58	198,444 70	158,472 55
Spanish do.	57,554	24,744	141,189	34,532 40	14,846 40	84,713 40	17,291 01	6,659 11	38,063 68
All other do.	1,296	—	34	777 60	—	20 40	387 11	—	8 50
	6,535,739	6,007,360	6,862,347	3,921,443 40	3,604,416 00	4,117,408 20	1,893,753 44	1,710,929 06	1,971,001 14

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
Spirits, continued.									
3. Distilled from Wine (being principally imported from Europe) or Brandy.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Europe.									
France	478,579	1,039,222	2,073,809	478,579 00	1,039,222 00	2,073,809 00	139,447 15	309,105 15	627,874 33
Spain	518,918	681,851	850,654	518,918 00	681,851 00	850,654 00	164,689 34	216,879 10	269,460 40
Italy and Trieste	102,404	124,540	289,610	102,404 00	124,540 00	289,610 00	31,191 90	37,127 99	91,254 74
All other parts of Europe	1,727	43,887	8,736	1,727 00	43,887 00	8,736 00	431 75	11,908 57	2,351 84
East Indies and Africa	2,487	14,110	2,270	2,487 00	14,110 00	2,270 00	651 35	3,527 50	585 10
Brandy, Total,	1,104,115	1,903,610	3,225,079	1,104,115 00	1,903,610 00	3,225,079 00	336,411 49	578,548 31	991,526 41
Rum, do.	6,535,739	6,007,360	6,862,347	3,921,443 40	3,604,416 00	4,117,408 20	1,893,753 44	1,710,929 06	1,971,001 14
Total,	7,639,854	7,910,970	10,087,426	5,025,558 40	5,508,026 00	7,342,487 20	2,230,164 93	2,289,477 37	2,962,527 55
Exported,	388,313	317,018	864,263	326,182 92	266,295 12	725,980 92	104,068 00	84,961 00	248,572 00
Net consumed,	7,251,541	7,593,952	9,223,163	4,699,375 48	5,241,730 88	6,616,506 28	2,126,096 93	2,204,516 37	2,713,955 55

Note. The greater part of the re-exportations are known to consist of Brandy, but are not precisely designated in the returns.

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1805.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
13. *Molasses paying a duty of 5 cents per gallon.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
British West Indies	569,823	598,799	626,360	170,946 90	179,639 70	187,908 00	28,491 15	29,939 95	31,318 00
Swedish do.	19,972	18,249	16,701	5,991 60	5,474 70	5,010 30	998 60	912 45	835 05
Danish do.	82,904	77,895	42,719	24,871 20	23,368 50	12,815 70	4,145 20	3,894 75	2,135 95
Dutch do.	552,040	617,936	705,366	165,612 00	185,380 80	211,609 80	27,602 00	30,896 80	35,268 30
French do.	3,145,386	3,200,995	1,750,404	943,615 80	960,298 50	525,121 20	157,296 30	160,049 75	87,520 20
Spanish do. and American colonies	2,451,960	2,188,283	2,601,792	735,588 00	656,484 90	780,537 60	122,598 00	109,414 15	130,089 60
All other countries	11,176	23,243	3,914	3,352 80	6,972 90	1,174 20	558 80	1,162 15	195 70
Total,	6,833,261	6,725,400	5,747,256	2,049,978 30	2,017,620 00	1,724,176 80	341,663 05	336,270 00	287,362 80
Exported,	35,360	13,040	32,725	10,608 00	3,912 00	9,817 50	1,706 00	629 00	1,579 00
	6,797,901	6,712,360	5,714,531	2,039,370 30	2,013,708 00	1,714,359 30	339,957 05	335,641 00	285,783 80
14. *Pimento paying a duty of 4 cents per lb.*									
British West Indies and American Colonies	226,338	743,095	518,507	27,160 56	90,491 42	62,220 84	9,053 52	29,723 80	20,740 28
Dutch do. do.	—	2,434	46,427	—	292 08	5,571 24	—	97 36	1,857 08
French do. do.	1,290	—	41,290	154 80	—	4,954 80	51 60	—	1,651 60
Spanish do. do.	141,914	7,534	56,451	17,029 68	904 08	6,774 12	5,676 56	301 36	2,258 04
All other countries	516	419	973	61 92	50 28	116 76	20 64	16 76	38 92
Total,	370,058	753,482	663,648	44,406 96	91,737 86	79,637 76	14,802 32	30,139 28	26,545 92
Exported,	52,075	363,775	464,819	6,249 00	43,653 00	55,778 28	2,010 00	14,042 00	17,942 00
	317,983	389,707	198,829	38,157 96	48,084 86	23,859 48	12,792 32	16,097 28	8,603 92

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
15. *Cocoa paying a duty of 2 cents per lb.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
British West Indies and American colonies	229,746	112,099	505,457	34,461 90	22,419 80	75,818 55	4,594 92	2,241 98	10,109 14
Swedish West Indies	38,884	30,781	101,042	5,832 60	4,617 15	15,156 30	777 68	615 62	2,020 84
Danish do.	98,860	12,606	130,861	14,829 00	1,890 90	19,629 15	1,977 20	252 12	2,617 22
French do. and do.	835,150	722,329	426,167	125,272 50	108,349 35	63,925 05	16,703 00	14,446 58	8,523 34
Spanish do. and do.	2,173,963	13,639	74,936	326,094 45	2,045 85	11,240 40	43,479 26	272 78	1,498 72
Dutch do. and do.	364,911	11,808	219,686	54,736 65	1,771 20	32,952 90	7,298 22	236 16	4,393 72
All other countries	51,762	—	23,415	7,764 30	—	3,512 25	1,035 24	—	468 30
Total,	3,793,276	903,262	1,481,564	568,991 40	141,094 25	222,234 60	75,865 52	18,065 24	29,631 28
Exported,	1,455,750	609,050	580,984	218,362 50	91,357 50	87,147 60	28,096 00	11,755 00	11,213 00
	2,337,526	294,212	900,580	350,628 90	49,736 75	135,087 00	47,769 52	6,310 24	18,418 28
16. *Indigo paying a duty of 25 cents per lb.*									
Danish West Indies	658	10,828	48,557	987 00	16,242 00	72,835 50	164 50	2,707 00	12,139 25
Dutch do.	1,778	15,280	24,711	2,667 00	22,920 00	37,066 50	444 50	3,820 00	6,177 75
Spanish do. and American colonies	345,012	65,873	112,387	517,518 00	98,809 50	168,580 60	86,253 00	16,468 25	28,096 75
British East Indies	946	18,532	20,391	1,419 00	27,798 00	30,586 50	236 50	4,633 00	5,097 75
Bourbon and Mauritius	41,646	104	46,977	62,469 00	156 00	70,465 50	10,411 50	26 00	11,744 25
Manilla and Phillippine islands	64,079	38	18,614	96,118 50	57 00	27,921 00	16,019 75	9 50	4,653 50
All other countries	4,651	21,955	10,866	6,976 50	32,932 50	16,299 00	1,162 75	5,488 75	2,716 50
Total,	458,770	132,610	282,503	688,155 00	198,915 00	423,754 50	114,692 50	33,152 50	70,625 75
Exported,	379,036	14,640	164,866	568,554 00	21,960 00	247,299 00	91,442 00	3,532 00	59,774 00
	79,734	117,970	117,637	119,601 00	176,955 00	176,455 50	23,250 50	29,620 50	30,851 75

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
17. *Coffee paying a duty of 5 cts. per lb.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
West Indies.									
British and American colonies	1,765,541	1,920,772	2,001,116	441,385 25	480,193 00	500,279 00	88,277 05	96,038 60	100,055 80
Swedish do.	53,496	327,384	698,469	13,374 00	81,846 00	174,617 25	2,674 80	16,369 20	34,923 45
Danish do.	200,594	417,034	2,116,340	50,148 50	104,258 50	529,085 00	10,029 70	20,851 70	105,817 00
Dutch do.	1,388,881	723,501	7,979,613	347,220 25	180,875 25	1,994,903 25	69,444 05	36,175 05	398,980 65
French do.	25,870,126	8,658,088	19,605,955	5,174,025 20	1,731,617 60	3,921,191 00	1,293,506 30	432,904 40	980,297 75
Spanish do.	1,344,566	480,517	4,264,513	336,141 50	120,129 25	1,066,128 25	67,228 30	24,025 85	213,225 65
All other and Brazil	74,685	34,046	42,081	18,671 25	8,511 50	10,520 25	3,734 25	1,702 30	2,104 05
East Indies.									
British	149,618	26,268	48,854	37,404 50	6,567 00	12,213 50	7,480 90	1,313 40	2,442 70
Dutch and Cape of Good Hope	6,825,203	2,462,666	8,395,783	1,706,300 75	615,666 50	2,098,945 75	341,260 15	123,133 30	419,789 15
Bourbon and Mauritius	2,577,810	1,982,616	7,730,801	644,452 50	495,654 00	1,932,700 25	128,890 50	99,130 80	386,540 05
China	621,042	74,947	390,734	155,260 50	18,736 75	97,683 50	31,052 10	3,747 35	19,536 70
All other	2,846	40	1,688	711 50	10 00	422 00	142 30	2 00	84 40
All other countries	8,453	30,614	2,082	2,113 25	7,653 50	520 50	422 65	1,530 70	104 10
Total,	40,882,861	17,138,493	53,278,029	8,927,208 95	3,851,718 85	12,339,209 50	2,044,143 05	856,924 65	2,663,901 45
Exported,	26,619,200	10,347,180	53,920,124	6,015,939 20	2,338,462 68	12,185,948 02	1,284,376 00	499,251 00	2,601,646 00
Excess of Exportation,	14,263,661	6,791,313	—	2,911,269 75	1,513,256 17	153,261 48	759,767 05	357,673 65	62,255 45
	—	—	642,095						

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
18. *Sugar paying a duty of 2½ & 3 cents per lb.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
West Indies.									
British & American colonies	10,784,066	14,913,148	11,975,090	862,725 28	1,193,051 84	958,007 20	271,469 44	373,254 20	300,712 70
Swedish	1,302,470	2,354,233	5,237,579	104,197 60	188,338 64	419,006 32	32,642 30	59,177 22	132,180 56
Danish	11,668,796	11,371,464	11,059,328	933,503 68	909,717 12	884,746 24	292,654 70	284,814 54	278,135 94
Dutch	6,824,943	7,730,747	20,457,544	545,995 44	618,459 76	1,636,603 52	170,623 57	193,270 72	511,559 07
French	28,706,922	14,849,073	44,865,002	2,296,553 76	1,187,925 84	3,589,200 16	719,760 21	373,359 51	1,133,383 98
Spanish & American colonies	29,401,738	11,441,713	19,735,173	2,352,139 04	915,337 04	1,578,813 84	802,113 28	304,983 20	535,621 94
All other and Brazil	617,839	140,771	104,753	49,427 12	11,261 68	8,380 24	15,785 68	3,519 28	2,624 39
East Indies.									
British	3,633,226	5,998,631	8,403,342	217,993 56	359,917 86	504,200 52	90,831 42	149,965 77	210,083 55
Dutch & Cape of Good Hope	2,274,956	1,522,236	3,974,593	136,497 36	91,334 16	238,475 58	56,874 19	38,055 90	99,367 22
Bourbon and Mauritius	921,649	1,628,852	670,471	55,298 94	97,731 12	40,228 26	23,041 22	40,721 30	16,761 77
China	1,148,170	1,758,130	1,048,224	68,890 20	105,487 80	62,893 44	28,707 58	44,662 57	26,245 46
Manilla	1,292,923	49,616	1,063,707	77,575 38	2,976 96	63,822 42	32,323 07	1,240 40	26,592 67
All other countries	43,569	37,780	119,256	3,485 52	3,022 40	9,540 48	1,089 22	944 50	2,981 40
Total,	98,621,267	73,796,394	128,714,062	7,704,282 88	5,684,562 22	9,993,918 22	2,537,915 88	1,867,969 11	3,276,250 65
Exported,	38,440,406	34,612,753	74,513,064	2,979,131 47	2,682,488 35	5,774,762 46	969,379 00	860,138 00	1,839,803 00
	60,180,861	39,183,641	54,200,998	4,725,151 41	3,002,073 87	4,219,155 76	1,568,536 88	1,007,831 11	1,436,447 65

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
19. *Cotton paying a duty of 3 cents per lb.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
West Indies.									
British & American colonies	65,331	59,436	12,598	16,332 75	14,859 00	3,149 50	1,959 93	1,783 08	377 94
Swedish	21,127	9,431	30,013	5,281 75	2,357 75	7,503 25	633 81	282 93	900 39
Danish	20,418	29,227	27,185	5,104 50	7,306 75	6,796 25	612 54	876 81	815 55
Dutch	6,066	65,999	196,217	1,516 50	16,499 75	49,054 25	181 98	1,979 97	5,886 51
French	578,744	110,927	520,958	144,686 00	27,731 75	130,239 50	17,362 32	3,327 81	15,628 74
Spanish & American colonies	2,630,047	1,881,085	1,269,733	657,511 75	470,271 25	317,433 25	78,901 41	56,432 55	38,091 99
All other and Brazil	261	2,136	—	65 25	534 00	—	7 83	64 08	—
East Indies.									
British	88,758	540,401	255,442	22,189 50	135,100 25	63,860 50	2,662 74	16,212 03	7,663 26
Dutch	—	—	14,945	—	—	3,736 25	—	—	448 35
Bourbon and Mauritius	102,887	243,668	834,813	25,719 25	60,917 00	208,703 25	3,086 31	7,310 04	25,044 39
China	20,406	—	—	5,101 50	—	—	612 18	—	—
All other countries	1,814	190	9,249	453 50	47 50	2,312 25	54 42	5 70	277 47
Total,	3,535,849	2,942,500	3,171,153	883,962 25	735,625 00	792,788 25	106,075 47	88,275 00	95,134 59
Exported,	3,222,833	2,937,066	2,826,079	805,708 25	734,266 50	706,519 75	93,301 00	85,028 00	81,815 00
	313,016	5,434	345,074	78,254 00	1,358 50	86,268 50	12,774 47	3,247 00	13,319 59

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
20. *Pepper paying a duty of* 6 *cents per lb.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
British East Indies	651,314	417,705	564,047	71,644 54	45,947 55	62,045 17	39,078 84	25,062 30	33,842 82
Dutch do.	5,275,937	2,112,897	4,946,284	580,353 07	232,418 67	544,091 24	316,556 22	126,773 82	296,777 04
Bourbon and Mauritius	26,065	576,817	1,479,953	2,867 15	63,449 87	162,794 83	1,563 90	34,609 02	88,797 18
China	—	757,814	383,124	—	83,359 54	42,143 64	—	45,468 84	22,987 44
All other countries	7,897	6,684	58,207	868 67	735 24	6,402 77	473 82	401 04	3,492 42
Total,	5,961,213	3,871,917	7,431,615	655,733 43	425,910 87	817,477 65	357,672 78	232,315 02	445,896 90
Exported,	5,790,300	2,249,500	5,934,283	636,933 00	247,445 00	652,771 13	335,258 00	130,246 00	343,595 00
	170,913	1,622,417	1,497,332	18,800 43	178,465 87	164,706 52	12,414 78	102,069 02	102,301 90

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
21. *Teas paying a duty of from 12 to 50 cents per lb.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
British East Indies	43,938	1,049	137	47,161 25	786 75	171 25	10,378 16	188 82	43 84
Bourbon and Mauritius	13,770	30,636	—	13,045 98	14,311 14	—	4,348 66	4,770 38	—
Manilla and other Phillippine Islands	707	15,556	—	403 08	5,999 04	—	134 36	1,999 68	—
China	4,158,182	6,355,006	3,185,145	2,131,836 24	2,935,760 46	1,905,072 12	710,612 08	978,586 82	635,024 04
All other countries	17,779	9,287	5,546	13,902 27	7,120 23	5,952 00	4,634 09	2,373 41	1,984 00
Total,	4,234,376	6,411,534	3,190,828	2,206,348 82	2,963,977 62	1,911,195 37	730,107 35	987,919 11	637,051 88
Exported,	1,857,145	2,879,149	979,722	1,051,112 94	1,263,323 31	574,647 66	338,118 00	406,369 00	184,845 00
	2,377,231	3,532,385	2,211,106	1,155,235 88	1,700,654 31	1,336,547 71	391,989 35	581,550 11	452,206 88

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
22. Wines paying a duty of from 23 to 58 cents per gallon.									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Europe.									
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	37,234	10,797	2,366	33,489 93	10,015 80	2,119 56	11,163 31	3,338 60	706 52
France	1,084,640	337,534	2,149,344	793,511 49	247,084 23	1,533,142 59	264,503 83	82,361 41	511,047 53
Spain	955,557	790,561	786,005	952,310 52	793,550 67	836,097 66	317,436 84	264,516 89	278,699 22
Portugal	338,705	154,855	190,312	305,327 76	140,182 47	171,558 24	101,775 92	46,727 49	57,186 08
Gibraltar	24,346	36,799	29,121	26,252 19	31,453 11	22,012 44	8,750 73	10,484 37	7,337 48
Italy and Trieste	68,944	160,767	305,728	48,723 12	112,912 41	219,057 33	16,241 04	37,637 47	73,019 11
Fayal and other Azores	16,628	8,412	10,633	14,051 58	7,068 18	8,907 12	4,683 86	2,356 06	2,969 04
All other parts of Europe	36,473	37,771	18,727	41,497 41	34,825 26	23,197 38	13,832 47	11,608 42	7,732 46
Africa.									
Teneriffe and other Canaries	192,770	144,569	314,944	188,211 03	130,822 56	266,213 01	62,737 01	43,607 52	88,737 67
Madeira	207,001	327,636	424,105	329,473 50	526,781 94	688,433 85	109,824 50	175,593 98	229,477 95
All other parts of Africa	5,525	11,173	12,125	6,376 98	13,910 76	14,704 74	2,125 66	4,636 92	4,901 58
West Indies.									
Danish	15,220	23,444	16,218	22,150 50	24,579 15	12,866 79	7,383 50	8,193 05	4,288 93
British, and American colonies	14,947	11,699	8,123	23,197 35	18,791 40	9,201 55	6,939 32	5,455 37	2,819 96
French do.	46,455	105,105	2,782	34,272 39	81,565 53	2,368 38	11,424 13	27,188 51	789 46
Spanish, do.	8,496	12,089	10,155	6,979 44	9,770 55	8,604 63	2,326 48	3,256 85	2,868 21
All other and do.	9,468	17,250	647	7,245 69	15,249 81	655 71	2,415 23	5,083 27	218 57
All other countries	5,778	6,290	28,870	5,320 65	6,138 69	23,882 01	1,773 55	2,046 23	7,960 67
Total,	3,068,187	2,196,751	4,310,205	2,838,391 53	2,204,702 52	3,843,022 99	945,337 38	734,092 41	1,280,760 44
Exported,	623,161	515,201	2,088,999	480,130 56	412,411 41	1,538,502 60	154,442 00	132,659 00	494,885 00
	2,445,026	1,681,550	2,221,206	2,358,260 97	1,792,291 11	2,304,520 39	790,895 38	601,433 41	785,875 44

A particular Statement of the principal foreign articles imported into the United States, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1803 and 1804, continued.

	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
23. *Hemp paying a duty of* 100 *cents per cwt.*									
COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.				Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Great Britain and dominions	1,907	466	111	17,163 00	4,194 00	999 00	1,907 00	466 00	111 00
Russia	61,418	86,580	118,493	552,762 00	779,220 00	1,066,437 00	61,418 00	86,580 00	118,493 00
Sweden	1,265	—	2,095	11,385 00	—	18,855 00	1,265 00	—	2,095 00
Denmark	5,406	8,289	6,763	48,654 00	74,601 00	60,867 00	5,406 00	8,289 00	6,763 00
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	8,195	3,825	531	73,755 00	34,425 00	4,779 00	8,195 00	3,825 00	531 00
All other countries	844	174	119	7,596 00	1,566 00	1,071 00	844 00	174 00	119 00
Total,	79,035	99,334	128,112	711,315 00	894,006 00	1,153,008 00	79,035 00	99,334 00	128,112 00
24. *All other articles.*									
Great Britain and dominions				70,973 03	89,641 72	323,731 43	11,756 27	15,311 01	48,551 53
All other countries				769,026 97	290,358 28	505,268 57	114,085 73	41,698 99	75,676 47
Total,			Dolls.	840,000 00	380,000 00	829,000 00	125,842 00	57,010 00	124,228 00
Exported,			Do.	269,050 00	55,170 00	194,108 00	39,269 00	7,524 00	28,129 00
			Dolls.	570,950 00	324,830 00	634,892 00	86,573 00	49,486 00	96,099 00

NOTE. No hemp exported.

A STATEMENT

Showing the annual value of the several species of Merchandise, respectively imported into the United States, re-exported with allowance of Drawback, and consumed within the said States, or re-exported without the said allowance; and also, the annual amount of duties levied, drawbacks allowed, and net duties collected on the said Merchandise, calculated on the average of the three years commencing on the 1st day of October, 1801, and ending on the 30th of September, 1804.

	Value.			Gross amount of duty.	Drawback.	Net duty.
	Imported.	Exported with allowance of drawback.	On which duties were actually collected.			
	Dolls.	Dolls. (66)	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls. (66)	Dolls.
Merchandise paying 12½ per cent. ad valorem	30,732,069	3,949,058	26,783,011	3,841,509	490,320	3,351,189
Do. 15 do.	8,303,770	435,437	7,868,333	1,245,565	64,713	1,180,852
Do. 20 do.	453,751	26,837	426,914	90,750	5,249	85,501
Nails and spikes	479,041	34,982	444,059	75,776	5,375	70,401
Lead and manufactures of lead	227,002	12,750	214,252	25,209	1,367	23,842
Steel	147,957	4,145	143,812	9,862	267	9,595
Beer, ale and porter	76,020	2,118	73,902	13,822	374	13,448
Cheese	77,150	40,767	36,383	21,601	11,015	10,586
Boots and shoes	101,300	11,331	89,969	15,278	1,668	13,610
Coal	36,407	185	36,222	20,226	99	20,127
Salt	771,996	6,283	765,713	727,152	(67) 165,199	561,953
Rum	3,881,089	125,568	3,755,521	1,858,561	58,347	1,800,214
Geneva	675,430	91,083	584,347	320,918	41,218	279,700
Brandy	2,077,601	313,918	1,763,683	635,495	87,520	547,975
Wines	2,962,039	810,348	2,151,691	986,730	260,662	726,068
Teas	2,360,507	963,028	1,397,479	785,026	307,777	475,249
Coffee	8,372,712	6,837,690	1,535,022	1,854,990	1,461,758	393,232
Sugar	7,794,254	3,821,965	3,972,289	2,560,712	1,223,107	1,337,605
Molasses	1,930,592	8,112	1,922,480	321,765	1,305	320,460
Cotton	804,125	748,831	55,294	96,495	86,715	9,780
Pepper	633,041	512,383	120,658	345,295	269,700	75,595
Indigo	436,941	279,271	157,670	72,824	44,916	27,908
Cocoa	310,773	132,289	178,484	41,187	17,021	24,166
Pimento	71,927	35,227	36,700	23,829	11,331	12,498
Hemp	919,443	—	919,443	102,160	—	102,160
All other articles	680,000	166,493	513,507	102,360	24,974	77,386
Total, Dolls.	75,316,937	19,370,099	55,946,838	16,195,097	4,643,997	11,551,100

(66) The value exported and amount of drawback calculated on the average of the three calendar years, 1802, 1803 and 1804.

(67) Including the allowances for fisheries, and bounties on salted provisions exported.

Exports of Domestic Produce, for the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802. 1803 and 1804.

	Value in Dollars.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.
Vegetable food	12,790,000	14,080,000	12,250,000
Animal do.	2,750,000	4,135,000	4,300,000
Fish	2,490,000	2,635,000	3,420,000
Provisions,	18,030,000	20,850,000	19,970,000
Cotton	5,250,000	7,920,000	7,650,000
Tobacco	6,220,000	6,209,000	6,000,000
Lumber, naval stores and pot-ashes	3,680,000	4,850,000	4,630,000
All other articles	3,000,000	2,306,000	3,220,000
Total, Dolls.	36,180,000	42,135,000	41,470,000
To Europe	19,871,410	25,915,263	23,085,989
West Indies and American colonies	14,958,120	15,331,581	16,529,690
Other countries	1,350,470	888,156	1,854,321
Total, Dolls.	36,180,000	42,135,000	41,470,000
To Russia	10,796	—	—
Sweden	213,296	215,872	459,209
Denmark	919,879	1,212,245	1,574,902
Prussia	87,575	173,837	409,321
Hanse Towns	1,157,272	1,368,295	949,454
Great Britain	19,014,943	23,597,903	19,346,517
Portugal	1,827,877	1,971,495	1,977,102
United Netherlands	1,842,134	2,822,829	3,853,191
France	5,177,573	4,932,193	5,082,522
Spain	4,101,660	3,582,439	4,477,451
Italy	197,775	362,586	118,441
All other parts of the world not specifically designated in the returns	1,629,220	1,895,306	3,221,890
Total, Dolls.	36,180,000	42,135,000	41,470,000

Exports of Foreign Produce, for the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802. 1803 and 1804.

	Quantity.			Value in Dollars.		
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
Merchandise ad valorem value	—	—	—	14,768,000	5,274,000	9,275,000
Sugar lbs.	61,061,820	23,220,429	74,146,352	6,106,000	2,322,000	8,898,000
Coffee do.	36,501,998	10,294,693	48,312,713	7,665,000	2,162,000	12,078,000
Cotton do.	3,617,052	3,493,544	3,083,866	904,000	873,000	771,000
Cocoa do.	3,878,526	367,177	695,135	776,000	73,000	139,000
Indigo do.	492,100	21,148	149,088	738,000	32,000	224,000
Pimento do.	52,724	335,906	463,539	7,000	47,000	65,000
Pepper do.	5,422,144	2,991,430	5,703,646	1,084,000	598,000	1,141,000
Teas do.	1,894,538	3,146,492	1,219,233	1,589,000	1,494,000	829,000
Wines gallons	1,412,875	335,049	1,666,074	1,449,000	333,000	1,544,000
Spirits, from grain do.	507,256	38,962	329,594	507,000	299,000	1,119,000
do. do. other materials do.		260,220	789,465			
All other specific articles value	—	—	—	182,000	87,000	147,000
Total, Dolls.				35,775,000	13,594,000	36,230,000
To Europe				23,565,833	10,917,239	27,460,077
West Indies and American colonies				10,771,728	2,324,232	6,967,598
Other countries				1,437,439	352,529	1,802,325
Total, Dolls.				35,775,000	13,594,000	36,230,000
To Russia				62,925	—	—
Sweden				61,960	49,598	232,766
Denmark				801,606	680,620	1,771,721
Prussia				63,345	145,778	776,795
Hanse Towns				5,072,220	1,911,437	3,525,553
Great Britain				4,910,148	1,771,170	2,483,285
Portugal				332,824	334,053	519,756
United Netherlands				4,365,010	2,735,116	12,762,143
France				9,297,864	3,312,820	7,693,589
Spain				7,126,199	951,100	2,250,674
Italy				2,226,160	1,208,977	1,552,708
All other parts of the world not specifically designated in the returns				1,454,739	493,321	2,661,010
Total, Dolls.				35,775,000	13,594,000	36,230,000

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting a view of the Commerce of the United States with the dominions of Great Britain, for one year; calculated on the average of the three years commencing on the 1st of October, 1801, and ending on the 30th of September, 1804.

EXPORTS.	Value in dollars.	IMPORTS.	Value in dollars.
To the dominions of Great Britain in Europe (Gibraltar excepted.)		*From the dominions of Great Britain in Europe.*	
Domestic Produce: Cotton	5,640,000	In merchandise paying duties on its value, and embracing, with inconsiderable exceptions, all the woollen, cotton, linen, silk, metal, earthen, glass, and paper manufactures	26,060,000
Tobacco	3,220,000		
Provisions	2,160,000		
Lumber, naval stores and pot-ashes	1,510,000	All the articles paying specific duties, and consisting principally of salt, steel, lead, nails and porter	1,340,000
All other articles of domestic produce	900,000		
	13,430,000		
Foreign merchandise	2,260,000		
	15,690,000		
(68) Balance in favour of Great Britain	11,710,000		
	27,400,000		27,400,000
(68) This balance is paid out of the proceeds of the exports of the United States to other countries, principally the continent of Europe.			
EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
To the British East Indies.		*From the British East Indies.*	
Domestic produce	47,000	In merchandise paying duties on its value, and consisting principally of white cotton goods	2,950,000
Foreign merchandise	83,000		
	130,000	In all other articles, consisting principally of sugar, pepper and cotton	580,000
(69) Balance in favour of Great Britain in India	3,400,000		
	3,530,000		3,530,000
(69) This balance is paid in dollars; the resources necessary to discharge it, arise from the proceeds of the exports to other countries than Great Britain.			

To the northern British Colonies in America; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada, and Newfoundland.		***From the northern British Colonies in America.***
Domestic Produce. Provisions and live stock	530,000	In merchandise paying duties on its value, and consisting principally of merchandise for the India trade, and fish 480,000
Lumber, naval stores and pot-ash	90,000	All articles paying specific duties 60,000
Skins and furs	160,000	
All other articles	60,000	
	840,000	540,000
Foreign merchandise	160,000	(70) Balance in favour of the United States 460,000
	1,000,000	1,000,000
		(70) This balance is only apparent, as will be seen, by a reference to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, p. 214.
To the British West Indies.		***From the British West Indies.***
Domestic Produce. Provisions and live stock	4,720,000	Spirits 2,440,000
Lumber	990,000	Sugar and coffee 1,480,000
All other articles	340,000	All other articles 650,000
	6,050,000	4,570,000
Foreign merchandise	430,000	(71) Balance in favour of the United States 1,910,000
	6,480,000	6,480,000
		(71) This balance is paid partly in specie, but principally in bills on England.

RECAPITULATION.

EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
Exports to the dominions of Great Britain.		***Imports from the dominions of Great Britain.***	
In Europe	15,690,000	In Europe	27,400,000
India	130,000	India	3,530,000
North America	1,000,000	North America	540,000
the West Indies	6,480,000	the West Indies	4,570,000
Amount total of the exports to the British dominions	23,300,000		
(72) General balance in favour of Great Britain	12,740,000		
	36,040,000	Total imports from the dominions of Great Britain	36,040,000

(72) The general balance is paid out of the proceeds of the exports of the United States to countries, other than the possessions of Great Britain.

STATEMENT exhibiting the results of the Commerce of the United States, for one year, with all parts of the world; calculated on the average of the three years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1801, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1804.

EXPORTS *To all parts of the world; viz.*		Value in dollars.
Domestic produce. Flour, wheat, corn, rice and every other species of vegetable food	13,040,000	
Dried and pickled fish	2,848,000	
Beef, pork, butter, cheese, and every other species of animal food	3,728,000	
Cotton	6,940,000	39,928,000
Tobacco	6,143,000	
Lumber, naval stores, and pot-ashes	4,387,000	
All other articles	2,842,000	
EXPORTED		
To Great Britain	20,653,000	
To the Northern Powers, Prussia and Germany	2,918,000	
Dominions of Holland, France, Spain, and Italy	12,183,000	
The dominions of Portugal	1,925,000	
All other Countries	2,249,000	
Total,	39,928,000	
Foreign merchandise. Merchandise paying ad valorem duties	9,772,000	
Coffee	7,302,000	
Sugar	5,775,000	
Cotton, cocoa, indigo, pimento, and pepper	2,490,000	28,533,000
Teas	1,304,000	
Wines	1,108,000	
Spirits of every description	642,000	
All other articles	140,000	
EXPORTED		
To the dominions of Great Britain	3,054,000	
the Northern Powers, Prussia and Germany	5,051,000	
the dominions of Holland, France, Spain and Italy	18,495,000	
the dominions of Portugal	396,000	
all other Countries, including some articles not particularly discriminated	1,537,000	
Total,	28,533,000	
Amount total of exports,		68,461,000
Balance against the United States,		6,855,000
		75,316,000

IMPORTS *From all parts of the world; viz.*		Value in dollars.
*Merchandise paying ad valorem duties		39,489,000
*Salt, nails, lead, steel, beer, cheese, shoes and coals		1,917,000
*Rum		3,881,000
†Coffee		8,373,000
†Sugar		7,794,000
†Molasses		1,930,000
†Cotton, cocoa, indigo, pepper, and pimento		2,257,000
†Hemp, soap, candles, and all other articles (wines, teas, gin and brandy excepted)		1,600,000
‡Brandy and Geneva		2,753,000
‡Wines		2,962,000
‡Teas		2,560,000
Amount total of imports,		75,316,000
IMPORTED		
From Great Britain and dominions	35,970,000	
the Northern Powers, Prussia and Germany	7,094,000	
dominions of Holland, France, Spain, and Italy	25,475,000	75,316,000
dominions of Portugal	1,083,000	
China and other native powers of Asia	4,856,000	
all other Countries, including also some articles not particularly discriminated	838,000	
Total,	75,316,000	
		75,316,000

NOTE. Of the articles marked * amounting in the whole to 45,287,000 dollars, there were imported from the dominions of Great Britain, 33,461,000 dollars, and from all other countries, 11,826,000 dollars.

The articles marked † are principally imported from countries other than the dominions of Great Britain; in the whole they amount to 21,954,000 dollars, of which amount only 2,476,000 dollars were from Great Britain.

The articles marked ‡ are only incidentally imported from Great Britain; in the whole they amount to 8,075,000 dollars; of this amount only 33,000 dollars were imported from the dominions of Great Britain.

RECAPITULATION.

EXPORTS.	Value in dollars.	IMPORTS.	Value in dollars.
Total exports of domestic produce	39,928,000	Total imports from Great Britain	35,970,000
Do. do. foreign merchandise	28,533,000	Do. do. from all other parts of the world	39,346,000
Exported to different parts of the world	68,461,000		
(73) Balance against the United States	6,855,000		
	75,316,000	Total imports from all parts of the world,	75,316,000

(73) This apparent balance against the United States, on an investigation of the subject, will be found not to exist.—For an explanation see the accompanying Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, p. 219.

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the annual value of the merchandise exported to each foreign nation, and the proportion thereof compared with the total annual amount exported to all foreign nations; together with the annual value of the merchandise imported from each foreign nation, and the proportion thereof compared with the total annual amount imported from all foreign nations; calculated on the average of the three years, 1802, 1803 *and* 1804.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.		Balance in favour of the United States.	Balance against the United States.
	Annual value of the Exports to	Per centum of the total annual value of the Exports.	Annual value of the Imports from	Per centum of the total annual value of the Imports.		
	Dolls.		Dolls.		Dolls.	Dolls.
Great Britain and dependencies	23,707,988	34.62	35,737,030	47.44	—	12,029,042
Russia do.	24,573	0.03	2,105,346	2.90	—	2,080,773
Prussia do.	552,220	0.08	127,834	0.16	424,386	—
Sweden do.	410,900	0.59	587,513	0.78	—	176,613
Denmark do.	2,320,334	3.38	2,392,774	3.29	—	72,450
Hamburgh, Bremen and German ports	4,661,410	6.80	1,779,109	2.36	2,882,301	—
Holland and dependencies	9,312,566	13.60	5,265,585	8.45	3,046,981	—
France do.	11,832,513	17.28	12,356,390	16.46	—	523,877
Spain do.	7,496,507	10.95	6,196,940	8.36	1,299,567	—
Portugal do.	2,321,035	3.39	1,052,358	1.39	1,268,677	—
Italy and Trieste	2,014,156	2.94	669,896	0.88	1,344,260	—
China and other native Asiatic ports	431,507	0.63	4,856,156	6.44	—	4,424,649
All other countries	3,385,389	4.94	713,418	0.94	2,671,971	—

A Statement of the value or quantities of the merchandise enumerated, imported into, and exported from, the United States.

YEARS.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.		WINES.		SPIRITS.		MOLASSES.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
From 1st Oct. 1800 to 30th Sept. 1801	53,536,213	(74)	2,718,526	1,487,758	7,933,519	520,205	5,717,290	421,628
1801 1802	40,862,524	(74)	3,070,187	1,292,799	8,396,738	507,256	6,833,261	56,959
1802 1803	37,057,063	(74)	2,186,697	326,689	8,824,399	299,182	5,877,672	38,552
1803 1804	39,562,187	(74)	4,321,205	1,585,382	10,794,847	1,119,055	5,747,256	55,259
1804 1805	47,309,907	13,479,633	6,261,790	3,519,780	9,406,474	1,712,216	9,021,700	48,474
1805 1806	54,561,957	16,187,567	4,221,619	3,570,209	11,282,988	1,366,560	8,597,356	53,798
1806 1807	58,655,917	16,484,393	5,568,319	3,180,475	11,392,922	1,622,127	8,511,134	40,947
1807 1808	29,014,913	4,393,390	3,292,883	1,187,081	5,972,888	129,992	6,089,008	7,337
1808 1809	20,393,526	5,346,425	1,169,720	621,652	4,121,177	266,423	5,219,415	33,943
1809 1810	43,570,171	6,528,911	1,366,277	238,943	4,627,530	123,000	8,055,629	40,245
1810 1811	39,877,223	6,656,202	1,897,609	344,521	4,143,264	116,778	8,634,418	18,837
1811 1812	8,875,107	2,519,022	1,962,324	303,694	4,557,621	37,895	8,141,264	8,001
1812 1813	17,509,189	229,302	802,689	101,443	1,073,682	29,338	3,199,361	1,309
1813 1814	3,982,782	40,456	423,259	18,466	603,210	5,796	3,376,367	—
1814 1815	52,043,069	1,936,663	1,280,860	191,273	4,030,570	117,489	4,752,642	11,228

(74) Not specified in the returns.

A Statement of the value or quantities of merchandise enumerated, imported and exported, continued.

YEARS.	TEAS.		COFFEE.		SUGAR.		INDIGO.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
From 1st Oct. 1800 to 30th Sept. 1801	3,823,709	1,409,253	57,383,904	45,106,494	135,628,937	95,734,211	421,792	411,140
1801 1802	4,234,376	1,894,538	40,882,861	36,501,998	109,630,795	61,180,288	458,770	493,220
1802 1803	6,411,627	3,146,492	16,838,493	10,294,693	73,811,203	23,226,453	132,610	21,148
1803 1804	5,070,828	1,229,233	53,278,029	48,312,713	128,722,669	74,171,220	282,503	149,088
1804 1805	5,072,248	1,788,888	55,541,320	46,760,294	186,911,763	122,808,993	463,919	358,514
1805 1806	7,079,350	2,002,202	55,993,788	47,001,662	199,133,437	145,650,848	488,055	357,139
1806 1807	8,210,712	2,663,061	58,824,811	24,122,573	220,672,899	143,119,605	1,011,772	864,145
1807 1808	5,420,587	237,883	37,035,353	7,325,448	104,411,677	28,961,527	1,063,090	139,392
1808 1809	1,471,524	1,770,816	35,517,007	24,364,099	76,753,392	45,297,338	167,678	378,428
1809 1810	7,708,208	1,337,732	80,069,884	31,423,477	55,104,722	47,025,002	642,535	832,451
1810 1811	2,651,375	1,025,962	30,062,336	10,261,136	77,199,594	18,268,547	815,578	553,950
1811 1812	3,074,395	519,254	28,265,823	10,073,722	83,409,956	13,927,277	234,292	253,324
1812 1813	831,724	129	11,716,017	6,568,527	33,397,038	6,617,288	253,763	16,929
1813 1814	177,236	—	7,758,738	220,599	29,464,945	762	49,128	3,010
1814 1815	2,397,980	126,203	19,595,577	7,501,384	43,941,172	3,188,718	132,260	39,293

YEARS.	COTTON.		HEMP.		COCOA.		SALT.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Bushels.
From 1st Oct. 1800 to 30th Sept. 1801	4,156,926	(75)	44,749	561	6,207,749	7,012,155	3,282,260	70,067
1801 1802	3,535,849	(75)	63,836	4,310	3,893,268	3,878,526	3,565,605	42,832
1802 1803	2,942,500	3,493,544	98,334	130	903,262	367,177	3,862,803	25,548
1803 1804	3,171,153	3,083,866	128,112	—	1,481,564	695,135	3,479,878	28,435
1804 1805	2,210,481	1,992,344	93,617	—	3,655,010	2,425,680	3,652,812	130,099
1805 1806	2,293,064	1,833,817	101,540	—	8,543,111	6,846,758	3,941,615	479,843
1806 1807	3,377,870	2,668,278	141,107	469	9,191,844	8,540,524	4,671,628	1,168,120
1807 1808	4,443,926	1,433,941	60,529	60	2,695,538	1,896,990	1,299,812	84,027
1808 1809	454,603	1,219,970	1,041	1,000	1,230,986	2,029,526	365	1,066
1809 1810	345,223	612,738	58,579	247	1,826,393	1,286,010	—	7,657
1810 1811	333,748	127,848	228,390	—	2,563,714	2,221,442	—	898
1811 1812	494,073	65,167	153,543	11,695	1,232,981	752,148	—	1
1812 1813	1,787,294	289,895	294	—	640,870	108,188	—	—
1813 1814	125,838	77,472	—	—	288,854	27,386	166,393	—
1814 1815	130,367	257,542	37,990	—	162,421	1,065,582	1,106,963	1,585

(75) Not distinguished from cotton of American growth.

Statements of the value or quantities of the merchandise enumerated, annually imported into, and of that annually re-exported from, the United States; calculated on the average of the ten years, from 1803 *to* 1812, *both inclusive.*

Merchandise paying duties ad valorem. (76)			WINES.			DISTILLED SPIRITS.		
Value annually imported.	Value annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.	Quantity annually Imported.	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.	Quantity annually Imported.	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
35,529,990	7,980,528	27,549,462	3,224,844	1,487,842	1,737,002	7,512,415	679,322	6,833,193

MOLASSES.			TEAS.			COCOA.		
Quantity annually Imported.	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.	Quantity annually Imported.	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.	Quantity annually Imported.	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
7,389,485	34,539	7,354,946	5,017,084	1,572,152	3,445,932	3,332,442	2,706,119	626,323

COFFEE.			SUGAR.			INDIGO.		
Quantity annually Imported.	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.	Quantity annually Imported	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.	Quantity annually Imported.	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.
Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
40,142,684	23,983,981	16,158,703	120,613,131	66,243,661	54,396,470	530,186	388,075	142,121

COTTON WOOL.			HEMP.			SALT.(77)		
Quantity annually Imported.	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.	Quantity annually Imported.	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.	Quantity annually Imported.	Quantity annually re-exported.	Excess of Importation over Exportation.
Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
2,006,764	1,653,151	353,613	106,479	1,623	104,856	3,095,259	206,874	2,888,385

(76) The calculations for the "merchandise paying duties *ad valorem*," are for the *nine* years, from 1804 to 1812, both inclusive.

(77) The statement respecting *Salt*, is founded on the average of the *ten* years, from 1799 to 1808 both inclusive.

A Statement of the value and quantities respectively of Merchandise (paying duties ad valorem) Spirits, Molasses, Wines, Teas, Coffee, Sugar and Salt, on which duties actually accrued for each of the calendar years 1790 *to* 1800, *consisting of the value or quantities remaining in the United States at the end of each year, after deducting the value and quantities exported each year, and which become entitled to drawbacks, bounties or allowances, from the value and quantities imported during the same year, and on which duties were either paid or received.*

YEARS.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.	Foreign Spirits.	Molasses.	Wines paying specific duties.	Wines paying duties ad valorem.	Teas.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Salt.
	Dolls.	Gallons.	(78) Gallons.	Gallons.	(79) Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	(81) Bushels
1790	16,331,986	4,143,385	5,664,345	1,088,455	—	3,047,242	4,150,754	22,719,457	1,734,053
1791	20,093,364	3,603,861	6,354,148	916,256	—	985,997	2,588,970	21,919,066	1,359,461
1792	21,507,053	4,567,160	4,250,874	1,269,723	—	2,614,008	4,769,450	22,499,588	1,331,586
1793	21,284,130	3,428,391	4,236,222	1,194,969	312,514	2,009,509	11,237,717	37,291,988	1,424,974
1794	22,624,413	5,545,681	3,144,225	1,559,773	934,579	2,460,914	6,033,618	33,645,772	2,236,718
1795	29,886,973	5,018,562	3,853,905	1,880,619	1,477,341	2,374,118	14,674,726	37,582,507	2,281,343
1796	36,496,589	5,599,760	3,896,241	1,898,672	321,233	2,310,259	(80)5,526,269	25,403,581	3,012,049
1797	28,044,276	6,819,728	3,724,369	1,528,458	512,955	2,008,399	13,511,877	49,767,745	2,288,172
1798	23,972,260	4,648,743	4,079,145	951,927	413,036	1,890,965	4,178,321	33,206,395	2,022,397
1799	33,093,831	7,302,297	3,889,084	1,609,799	197,702	4,501,503	10,800,182	57,079,636	1,662,511
1800	34,393,617	4,785,937	3,717,359	1,241,553	437,362	3,797,634	7,408,196	50,537,637	2,734,243
Total,	287,728,492	55,475,505	46,809,917	15,140,204	4,606,722	28,000,548	73,827,542	391,653,372	22,087,507
Total amount of the three years, 1790-1792	57,932,403	12,326,406	16,296,367	3,274,434	—	6,647,247	11,509,174	67,138,111	4,425,100
Average annual amount of the 3 years, 1790-1792	19,310,801	4,108,802	5,423,122$\frac{1}{3}$	1,091,478	—	2,215,749	3,836,391$\frac{1}{3}$	22,379,370	1,475,033
Total amount of the 6 years, 1793-1798	162,308,641	31,060,865	22,934,107	9,014,418	3,971,658	13,054,164	44,109,990	216,897,988	13,265,653
Average annual amount of the 6 years, 1793-1798	27,051,440	5,176,810$\frac{5}{6}$	3,082,351$\frac{1}{6}$	1,502,403	661,943	2,175,694	7,351,665	36,149,664$\frac{4}{6}$	2,210,942

(78) From the annual importations are deducted the annual exportations, both of molasses and of domestic spirits distilled from molasses.

(79) The non-enumerated wines paid 40 per cent. ad valorem, but not exceeding 30 nor less than 10 cents per gallon. The quantities which by that regulation paid precisely either 10 or 30 cents are ascertained. The quantities which paid the duty ad valorem, viz: from 10 to 30 cents per gallon, are estimated as having paid on an average 20 cents per gallon. This column shews from the year 1793 those three kinds distinctly from wines paying specific duties; viz: Madeira, Sherry and St. Lucar, Burgundy and Champaign, Lisbon and Oporto, Teneriffe, Fayal and Malaga.

(80) Excess of exportation beyond importation for that year.

(81) From the annual importations are deducted not only the exportations of salt, but also the quantities which did not pay duties on account of the bounties upon the exportation of salted fish and provisions, and of the allowances to fisheries. The quantities thus deducted being calculated as if the bounties and allowances had been during the whole period, at the same rate as established by the laws existing in 1801.

STATEMENT

Of the quantities of each species of Wine paying distinct duties for the years 1795 *to* 1800, *shewing the quantities remaining after deducting the exportations from the importations for each calendar year.*

YEARS.	MADEIRA.		Sherry and St. Lucar.	Oporto and Lisbon.	Burgundy & Champaign.	Teneriffe, Fayal & Malaga.	Total.	Paying 30 cents.	Paying 10 cents.	Paying 40 per cent. ad valorem.	Total.
	1st quality.	All other.									
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.				
1795	150,464	247,996	329,451	430,366	5,408	716,934	1,880,619	54,221	725,730	697,390	1,477,341
1796	163,769	95,775	551,591	593,259	1,378	492,900	1,898,672	47,653	375,518	(82)101,938	321,233
1797	165,234	201,654	223,509	691,022	1,591	245,448	1,528,458	66,647	114,986	331,222	512,955
1798	84,157	65,463	157,879	345,414	753	298,261	951,927	16,356	11,442	385,238	413,036
1799	44,931	18,664	685,585	281,335	511	578,775	1,609,799	22,408	31,549	143,745	197,702
1800	176,501	73,320	180,889	336,812	1,462	472,569	1,241,553	207,974	293,674	(82)64,286	437,362
Total,	785,056	702,872	2,128,902	2,678,208	11,103	2,804,887	9,111,028	415,359	1,552,899	1,813,819	3,359,629
Amount of duty on each species, calculated at the rate of duty in 1801	455,332	351,436	851,561	803,462	4,996	785,368	3,552,155	145,376	357,167	320,015	822,558

Note. The wines paying 40 per cent. ad valorem, estimated as having on an average paid 20 cents per gallon. The average of duty on all enumerated wines, is 39 cents per gallon (1801). On all other wines 24½ cents per gallon (1801.)

(82) Excess of exportation beyond importation for that year.

STATEMENT

Exhibiting the quantities of Molasses annually imported, of Domestic Spirits annually distilled from Molasses, and of both Molasses and Domestic Spirits distilled from Molasses, annually exported and consumed for each calendar year from 1790 *to* 1800.

YEARS.	MOLASSES.		SPIRITS.		CONSUMED.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Distilled.	Exported.	Spirits.	Molasses.	Total of Molasses and Spirits
	Gallons.	Gallons.	(83) Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	(85) Gallons.
1790	6,418,040	9,885	3,049,271	(84) 743,810	2,305,461	3,358,884	5,664,345
1791	6,868,532	1,150	3,049,271	513,234	2,536,037	3,818,111	6,354,148
1792	5,229,915	4,554	3,306,897	974,487	2,332,410	1,918,464	4,250,874
1793	4,930,141	8,906	2,319,637	685,013	1,634,624	2,601,598	4,236,222
1794	3,476,906	4,666	1,385,596	328,015	1,057,581	2,086,644	3,144,225
1795	4,237,965	5,233	1,685,875	378,827	1,307,048	2,546,857	3,853,905
1796	4,833,756	37,400	2,554,210	900,115	1,654,095	2,242,146	3,896,241
1797	4,303,750	47,570	1,532,273	531,811	1,000,462	2,723,907	3,724,369
1798	4,410,908	29,850	1,410,095	301,913	1,108,182	2,970,963	4,079,145
1799	4,323,868	31,925	1,564,803	402,859	1,161,944	2,727,140	3,889,084
1800	4,289,826	9,911	1,290,476	562,556	727,920	2,989,439	3,717,359
Total	53,323,607	191,050	23,148,404	6,322,640	16,825,764	29,984,153	46,809,917

(83) This column taken from the returns of the Commissioner of the Revenue, from 1st July, 1791, and estimated for the 18 preceding months.
(84) Estimated at the rate of the average of the two succeeding years.
(85) This column shows the aggregate of molasses which actually paid duty in the shape of either molasses or spirits.

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the quantities respectively of dutied articles, consisting of the difference between the articles paying duty imported and those entitled to drawback re-exported, supposed to have been consumed annually during the three years 1790 *to* 1792, *the six years* 1793 *to* 1798, *and the two years* 1799 *to* 1800; *and also the average revenue which after deducting drawbacks would have accrued during each period, at the rate of the duties in* 1801.

		QUANTITIES.			Rate of duty in 1801.	Amount of duties at the present rate (1801.)		
		From 1790 to 1792.	From 1793 to 1798.	From 1799 to 1800.	Cents.	From 1790 to 1792.	From 1793 to 1798.	From 1799 to 1800.
Beer, ale, porter & cider	gallons	216,835	300,664	281,433	8	17,347	24,053	22,515
Cocoa	lbs.	612,447	838,408	1,409,641	2	12,249	16,768	28,193
Chocolate	do.	213	793	894	3	6	24	26
Candles, tallow	do.	9,336	115,350	68,573	2	187	2,307	1,371
Do. wax	do.	2,852	3,528	4,510	6	171	212	271
Cheese	do.	112,411	223,605	182,084	7	7,869	15,652	12,746
Soap	do.	47,508	284,211	1,070,600	2	950	5,684	21,412
Pepper	do.	370,301	565,476	791,686	6	22,218	33,929	47,501
Pimento	do.	143,840	218,459	244,441	4	5,753	8,738	9,778
Tobacco	do.	5,331	29,622	112,024	10	533	2,962	11,202
Snuff	do.	1,682	7,481	12,683	22	370	1,646	2,790
Loaf Sugar	do.	208,540	41,337	11,711	9	18,769	3,720	1,054
Indigo	do.	9,931	52,986	87,242	25	2,484	13,246	21,810
Cotton	do.	270,720	995,516	474,445	3	8,122	29,865	14,233
Nails and spikes	do.	2,665,007	2,505,786	3,947,447	2	53,300	50,116	78,949
Lead	do.	1,896,383	1,514,544	2,809,346	1	18,964	15,145	28,093
Steel	cwt.	6,585	7,709	7,970	100	6,585	7,709	7,970
Hemp	do.	31,707	70,434	89,399	100	31,707	70,434	89,399
Cables & tarred cordage	do.	4,175	8,080	13,880	180	7,515	14,544	24,984
Untarred cordage	do.	1,057	863	1,051	225	2,379	1,942	2,365
Twine and pack-thread	do.	1,062	1,465	2,165	400	4,248	5,860	8,660
Glauber salts	do.	302	659	1,308	200	612	1,318	2,616
Coal	bushels	253,532	181,044	363,755	5	12,677	9,052	18,188
Boots	pairs	859	953	3,724	75	644	715	2,793
Silk Shoes	do.	20,210	2,599	1,939	25	5,052	650	483
Other Shoes	do.	65,528	83,335	93,267	15	9,829	12,500	13,990
Wool cards, &c.	dozens	576	76	25	50	288	38	12
Playing cards	packs	19,701	16,336	18,583	25	4,925	4,084	4,646

STATEMENT

Showing the quantities of Rum, Molasses, Coffee, Cocoa and Sugar, imported during the years ending on the 30th day of September, 1815 and 1816.

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	1815.						1816.					
	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Sugar.		Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	
					Brown.	White.					Brown.	White.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
From British East Indies	—	—	153,381	—	—	123,496	—	—	590,999	—	2,334,973	4,698
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230,562	—	1,636,339	—
British West Indies	1,095,127	184,665	362,798	112,002	1,590,723	2,749	1,671,641	576,979	1,941,182	134,788	6,266,709	267,653
do. American colonies	288,014	103,887	2,590	—	998,664	—	96,200	4,619	33,928	6,395	67,931	2,183
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	387,353	—	898,872	4,598
do. West Indies	99,382	16,010	12,168	—	341,263	—	435,176	583,447	219,048	18,156	1,820,010	1,573
Swedish do.	533,688	126,759	107,433	1,355	1,775,201	9,298	359,207	146,444	271,319	91,557	2,077,796	35,179
Danish do.	565,905	1,383	836,769	13,651	2,820,398	—	1,354,372	60,462	818,187	44,951	8,049,143	36,639
French do.	306,546	1,607,019	1,171,361	114,708	17,195,263	440,559	349,354	1,994,635	405,201	531,676	11,690,341	162,354
Spanish do.	85,813	2,345,206	11,204,392	632	13,610,827	2,726,760	65,293	4,482,943	11,759,847	91,278	11,347,204	5,558,732
Floridas	—	176,647	464,662	—	315,753	16,017	7,055	4,261	149,097	—	10,760	5,712
Brazil	—	123,565	1,530	—	604,960	429	2,539	355,984	306,961	453,161	1,194,045	126,173
Hayti	10,510	46,083	2,911,053	199	804,396	18,548	829	76,486	8,776,143	110,125	950,863	—
West Indies (generally)	18,044	372	12,251	—	484,012	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	3,003,029	4,731,596	17,240,388	242,547	40,541,460	3,337,945	4,341,666	8,286,260	25,889,827	1,482,087	48,394,988	6,205,494

Statement of the quantity of Spirits, Molasses, Coffee, Cocoa and Sugar, of the growth,
day of October, 1814, and ending

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1815.					
	Spirits, materials other than grain.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	
					Brown.	White, clayed, &c.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Russia	—	—	303,490	—	140,653	—
Sweden	—	—	32,284	—	56,000	—
Swedish West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark and Norway	—	—	39,506	—	1,410	—
Danish West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	1,608,170	—	290,047	—
Dutch West Indies and American colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—
England, Man and Berwick	—	—	8,660	—	16,371	—
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	—	—	57,747	72,788	167,887	72,212
British East Indies	2,213	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland and British fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—
British American colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Hanse towns and ports of Germany	459	—	1,251,798	—	252	—
French European ports on the Atlantic	581	—	2,310,830	210,594	1,336,437	104,256
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	—	—	807,177	941	99,660	168,495
Do. West Indies and American colonies	1,713	—	—	17,543	—	—
Bourbon and Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	225	—	30,186	504,421	11,548	—
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	326	—	55,664	9,465	—	—
Teneriffe and other Canaries	15,817	—	—	1,755	—	—
Manilla and the Phillippine Islands	6,519	—	—	—	—	—
Floridas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras, Campeachy and Mosquitoe Shore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish West Indies and American colonies	975	—	—	7,480	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	—	—	4,099	—	—	—
Fayal and other Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verd Islands	4,901	—	—	—	1,485	—
Coast of Brazil and other American colonies	1,735	—	—	—	—	—
Italy and Malta	—	—	754,843	—	168,318	162,089
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	—	—	201,185	—	106,398	—
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey, Levant and Egypt, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco and Barbary states	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	667	—	—	—	—	—
Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies	—	—	—	1,083	—	—
Europe	3,356	—	34,609	236,512	123,197	—
Africa	1,672	—	162	—	—	—
South Seas	—	—	—	—	—	—
North West Coast of America	7,681	11,228	974	—	8,661	371
Total,	48,844	11,228	7,501,384	1,062,582	2,528,324	659,324

produce, &c. of Foreign Countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st on the 30th day of September, 1817.

1816.						1817.					
Spirits, materials other than grain.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Sugar.		Spirits, materials other than grain.	Molasses	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	
				Brown.	White, clayed, &c.					Brown.	White, clayed, &c.
Gallons.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
—	—	795,636	—	654,838	161,815	—	—	636,415	—	1,076,818	174,264
3,223	571	101,320	—	38,354	88,805	—	—	26,564	—	186,584	—
1,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48,008	8,567	62,536	—	72,971	—	672	1,222	510,525	—	98,297	214,896
7,327	—	17,127	—	—	225	622	—	2,000	—	—	2,800
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31,302	5,479	2,087,584	—	4,443,842	336,398	18,924	—	2,671,295	41,079	4,717,038	454,360
406	—	—	—	—	—	7,559	—	—	—	—	—
982	—	—	—	—	—	4,900	—	—	—	9,238	—
37,530	—	77,555	—	1,060,116	9,646	—	—	107,364	—	271,285	—
—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,680	—	—	287,616
46,616	—	738,335	31,052	504,402	93,726	39,043	—	724,106	39,734	1,428,470	324,711
122,302	—	—	—	—	—	6,655	—	—	—	—	—
2,443	—	—	—	—	—	465	—	—	—	—	—
517	—	5,294	—	—	7,846	2,100	—	—	—	—	—
954	—	—	—	—	—	2,242	—	7,970	—	—	—
137,493	—	828,727	34,100	1,675,997	38,843	45,480	—	1,498,345	—	1,254,211	251,857
5,960	437	1,738,393	34,912	3,238,350	324,809	115	—	1,732,337	598,137	1,484,729	331,217
231	24	417,467	87,547	610,125	122,461	3,046	—	14,972	3,010	709,840	92,093
6,932	—	19,019	—	8,023	—	3,811	838	43,213	2,315	15,489	2,463
30,579	—	—	—	—	—	1,448	—	—	—	—	—
10,565	—	16,648	17,280	624,259	86,374	—	—	18,963	152,242	16,461	—
4,691	1,024	28,616	132,402	37,005	53,387	—	—	29,530	—	238	131,828
4,638	—	200	—	500	—	9,182	—	1,406	—	—	10,490
328	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
250	—	—	—	—	—	208	206	—	100	216	387
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,640	—	6,229	—	1,162	1,160
112,653	—	500	4,016	—	—	35,205	—	8,355	85,527	—	—
—	—	6,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32,165	2,073	10,370	—	4,704	3,360	14,039	—	6,476	—	—	—
5,137	—	81,270	—	1,314	—	1,716	—	4,055	—	—	26,698
1,282	560	1,126	—	—	1,902	7,503	95	—	—	—	—
11,324	—	—	—	—	—	17,557	—	—	—	—	—
29,789	939	1,111,013	21,555	1,715,075	795,008	12,849	—	660,836	5,526	1,716,094	1,217,211
10,392	—	321,947	39,249	339,222	—	10,503	—	405,255	15,390	468,104	314,318
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,997	—	84,897	—	—	—	4,240	—	289,968	—	118,004	148,669
3,131	—	—	—	36,441	—	650	—	3,323	—	—	—
15,879	—	—	—	—	—	980	—	—	—	—	—
34,367	—	108,555	—	—	—	7,739	30	184,266	—	—	—
13,965	—	—	—	—	—	5,051	—	—	—	743,438	—
44,680	—	226,954	29,458	258,680	35,000	4,015	—	377,862	37,844	1,547,439	284,342
23,400	3,332	13,073	—	31,611	—	1,698	96	6,960	—	3,350	12,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,143	—	3,400	—	—	—
10,362	5,942	2,752	—	3,232	—	26,422	11,970	4,402	—	9,763	—
856,637	29,008	8,948,713	431,571	15,359,061	2,159,605	303,422	14,457	10,030,072	980,904	15,876,268	4,283,380

A STATEMENT

Showing the value of the Merchandise exported from, and the value of the importations into, the United States; together with the balance in favour of, or against, the United States, and each foreign nation. N. B. The Importations are valued at the places of Importation, and the Exports at the ports of Exportation. For the estimated value of the Importations, I am indebted to Mr. Joshua Dawson, of the Treasury department.

COUNTRIES.	1795.				1796.			
	Value of the exports from the United States.	Value of the imports into the United States.	Balance in favour of the United States.	Balance against the United States.	Value of the exports from the United States.	Value of the imports into the United States.	Balance in favour of the United States.	Balance against the United States.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	66,221	1,168,715	—	1,099,494	47,381	1,382,978	—	1,335,597
Prussia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	23,564	48,982	—	25,418	17,620	59,852	—	42,232
Swedish West Indies	871,288	622,514	248,774	—	1,078,787	691,471	387,316	—
Total with Sweden,	894,852	671,496	223,356	—	1,096,407	751,323	345,084	—
Denmark and Norway	302,955	285,176	17,779	—	421,779	465,041	—	43,262
Danish West Indies	1,659,306	2,329,273	—	669,967	2,553,810	2,818,746	—	264,936
Total with Denmark,	1,962,261	2,614,449	—	652,188	2,675,589	3,283,787	—	608,198
United Netherlands	1,917,336	1,329,952	587,384	—	6,083,491	943,227	5,140,264	—
Dutch West Indies	962,705	2,342,957	—	1,380,252	1,758,548	3,703,081	—	1,944,533
Dutch East Indies	4,376	26,706	—	22,330	33,325	211,626	—	178,301
Total with Holland,	2,884,417	3,699,615	—	815,198	7,875,364	4,857,934	3,017,430	—
England, Man and Berwick	5,045,296	21,108,350	—	16,063,054	15,146,171	28,689,939	—	13,543,768
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	—	16,530	—	16,530	98,289	4,378	93,911	—
Scotland	173,786	678,213	—	504,427	459,118	1,241,385	—	782,267
Ireland	1,104,984	1,510,028	—	405,044	1,449,735	1,992,983	—	543,248
Gibraltar	—	150,501	—	150,501	85,861	127,972	—	42,111
British African ports	—	36,148	—	36,148	—	54,271	—	54,271
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British East Indies	—	742,523	—	742,523	66,316	2,427,717	—	2,361,401
British West Indies	2,634,664	6,426,091	—	3,791,427	5,446,559	6,301,534	—	854,975
Newfoundland and fisheries	15,790	6,540	9,250	—	55,705	10,356	45,349	—
British American colonies	244,020	297,291	—	53,271	366,791	276,810	89,981	—
Total with Great Britain,	9,218,540	30,972,215	—	21,753,675	23,164,345	41,127,345	—	17,962,800

Germany, Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	9,655,224	1,663,433	7,991,791	—	9,507,457	2,176,486	7,330,971	—
France	7,698,683	3,671,331	4,027,352	—	3,171,759	1,835,066	1,336,693	—
French West Indies	4,954,952	15,751,758	—	10,796,806	8,408,936	15,743,774	—	7,334,838
Bourbon and Mauritius	—	804,928	—	804,928	42,609	1,464,174	—	1,421,565
Total with France,	12,653,625	20,228,017	—	7,574,392	11,623,314	19,043,014	—	7,419,700
Spain	2,253,754	1,232,844	1,020,910	—	1,324,060	1,521,081	—	197,021
Teneriffe and other Canaries	8,128	307,369	—	299,241	29,202	380,713	—	351,511
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	—	5,653	—	5,653	77	1,384	—	1,307
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	—	61,150	—	61,150	—	—	—	—
Spanish West Indies	1,389,219	1,739,138	—	349,919	1,821,347	1,718,026	103,321	—
Florida and Louisiana	1,113,763	593,351	520,412	—	476,992	219,522	256,470	—
Other American colonies	—	2,940	—	2,940	—	22,640	—	22,640
Total with Spain,	4,764,864	3,942,445	822,419	—	3,650,678	3,863,366	—	212,688
Portugal	549,801	1,032,339	—	482,538	142,567	1,298,832	—	156,265
Madeira	133,476	917,260	—	783,784	213,785	562,682	—	348,897
Fayal and other Azores	79,173	117,377	—	38,204	78,573	52,137	26,436	—
Cape de Verd Islands	1,825	156,801	—	154,976	124,523	206,258	—	81,735
Coast of Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	8,417	—	8,417
Total with Portugal,	764,285	2,223,777	—	1,459,492	559,448	2,128,326	—	1,568,878
Italy	1,223,150	319,653	903,497	—	1,100,522	268,237	832,285	—
Africa, (generally)	470,027	87	469,940	—	537,355	49,990	487,365	—
China and East Indies, (generally)	1,023,242	1,144,103	—	120,851	1,352,860	2,459,410	—	1,106,550
West Indies, (generally)	1,543,348	85,186	1,458,162	—	3,367,942	13,050	3,354,892	—
Europe, (generally)	684,127	1,023,068	—	338,941	481,725	30,918	450,807	—
North West Coast and South Seas	44,063	—	44,063	—	23,510	—	23,510	—
Grand Total,	47,855,556	69,756,258	—	21,900,702	67,064,097	81,436,164	—	14,372,067

Continuation of the foregoing Statement.

COUNTRIES.	1797. Value of the exports from the United States.	1797. Value of the imports into the United States.	1797. Balance in favour of the United States.	1797. Balance against the United States.	1798. Value of the exports from the United States.	1798. Value of the imports into the United States.	1798. Balance in favour of the United States.	1798. Balance against the United States.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	3,450	1,418,418	—	1,414,968	60,732	1,067,152	—	1,006,420
Prussia	—	8,732	—	8,732	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	134,983	—	134,983	101,657	44,496	57,161	—
Swedish West Indies	898,315	545,895	352,420	—	631,805	274,747	357,058	—
Total with Sweden,	898,315	680,878	217,437	—	733,462	319,243	414,219	—
Denmark and Norway	183,703	343,428	—	159,725	1,400,258	225,885	1,174,373	—
Danish West Indies	2,453,606	2,416,088	37,518	—	1,501,253	1,117,321	383,932	—
Total with Denmark,	2,637,309	2,759,516	—	122,207	2,901,511	1,343,206	1,558,305	—
United Netherlands	7,713,976	2,404,828	5,309,148	—	4,713,976	1,757,371	2,956,605	—
Dutch West Indies	1,903,638	2,178,426	—	274,788	2,706,674	2,475,494	231,180	—
Dutch East Indies	—	1,029,995	—	1,029,995	—	2,305,344	—	2,305,344
Total with Holland,	9,384,896	5,613,249	3,771,647	—	7,420,650	6,538,209	883,441	—
England, Man and Berwick	4,997,879	24,464,911	—	19,467,032	9,439,722	15,068,012	—	5,628,290
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	24,689	55,688	—	30,999	—	55,609	—	55,609
Scotland	562,611	1,501,481	—	938,870	1,546,614	1,748,600	—	201,986
Ireland	1,052,044	1,280,987	—	228,943	922,700	458,549	464,151	—
Gibraltar	1,866	120,371	—	118,505	225,067	225,397	—	330
British African ports	—	37,417	—	37,417	—	29,025	—	29,025
Cape of Good Hope	—	9,441	—	9,441	—	7,676	—	7,676
British East Indies	21,325	1,764,290	—	1,742,965	39,075	2,977,324	—	2,938,249
British West Indies	2,149,025	3,045,045	—	896,020	4,255,616	2,925,739	1,329,877	—
Newfoundland and Fisheries	44,529	21,714	22,815	—	143,988	41,777	102,211	—
British American colonies	360,367	319,298	41,069	—	479,584	215,533	264,061	—
Total with Great Britain,	9,212,335	32,620,643	—	23,408,308	17,086,189	23,753,241	—	6,667,052

Germany, Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	9,589,858	2,755,677	6,834,181	—	14,563,343	3,738,763	10,824,580	—
France	3,825,231	3,045,796	779,435	—	1,476,588	1,371,727	104,861	—
French West Indies	8,565,053	14,030,337	—	5,485,284	5,317,180	15,380,091	—	10,062,911
Bourbon and Mauritius	58,792	996,794	—	938,002	147,718	1,116,284	—	968,566
Total with France,	12,449,076	18,072,927	—	5,623,851	6,941,486	17,868,102	—	10,926,616
Spain	1,812,558	1,333,056	479,502	—	2,274,223	984,057	1,290,166	—
Teneriffe and other Canaries	50,208	205,817	—	155,609	94,054	72,962	21,092	—
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	129,700	977	128,723	—	218,116	1,766	216,350	—
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	—	232,674	—	232,674	—	—	—	—
Spanish West Indies	3,595,519	4,123,362	—	527,843	5,080,543	8,139,169	—	3,058,626
Florida and Louisiana	1,044,367	139,535	904,832	—	1,073,617	211,904	861,713	—
Other American colonies	—	26,590	—	26,590	—	37,632	—	37,632
Total with Spain,	6,632,352	6,062,011	570,341	—	8,740,553	9,447,490	—	706,937
Portugal	229,750	1,358,877	—	1,109,127	286,781	918,443	—	631,662
Madeira	191,627	662,248	—	470,621	332,625	334,112	—	1,487
Fayal and other Azores	5,508	40,109	—	34,601	53,749	56,708	—	2,959
Cape de Verd Islands	47,129	97,071	—	49,942	55,934	112,003	—	56,069
Coast of Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	80
Total with Portugal,	474,014	2,158,305	—	1,664,291	729,089	1,421,346	—	692,257
Italy	767,064	852,408	—	85,344	1,334,036	726,209	607,827	—
Africa, (generally)	230,873	609	230,264	—	132,883	—	132,883	—
China and East Indies, (generally)	387,310	2,319,964	—	1,932,654	261,795	2,309,304	—	2,047,509
West Indies, (generally)	1,508,044	52,898	1,455,146	—	248,121	16,873	231,248	—
Europe, (generally)	207,077	23,171	183,906	—	74,858	2,562	72,296	—
North West Coast and South Seas	15,607	—	15,607	—	79,575	—	79,515	—
Grand Total,	51,294,710	75,379,406	—	24,084,696	61,327,411	68,551,700	—	7,224,289

Continuation of the foregoing Statement.

COUNTRIES.	1799. Value of the exports from the United States.	1799. Value of the imports into the United States.	1799. Balance in favour of the United States.	1799. Balance against the United States.	1800. Value of the exports from the United States.	1800. Value of the imports into the United States.	1800. Balance in favour of the United States.	1800. Balance against the United States.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	46,030	2,274,913	—	2,228,883	—	1,524,995	—	1,524,995
Prussia	617,046	39,013	578,033	—	24,884	355,757	—	330,873
Sweden	104,071	153,445	—	49,374	91,342	24,089	67,253	—
Swedish West Indies	629,526	409,054	220,472	—	471,343	450,567	20,776	—
Total with Sweden,	733,597	562,499	171,098	—	562,685	474,656	88,029	—
Denmark and Norway	951,577	802,069	149,508	—	356,853	376,739	—	19,986
Danish West Indies	3,397,262	2,139,870	1,257,392	—	1,757,589	999,770	757,819	—
Total with Denmark,	4,348,839	2,941,939	1,406,900	—	2,114,442	1,376,509	737,933	—
United Netherlands	696,968	662,590	34,378	—	4,372,964	775,541	3,597,423	—
Dutch West Indies	5,154,535	3,929,101	1,225,434	—	1,296,052	2,800,766	—	1,504,714
Dutch East Indies	—	1,446,335	—	1,446,335	—	3,556,320	—	3,556,320
Total with Holland,	5,851,503	6,038,026	—	186,523	5,669,016	7,132,627	—	1,463,611
England, Man and Berwick	15,045,710	25,870,773	—	10,825,063	15,856,260	29,579,426	—	13,723,166
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	74,912	25,922	48,990	—	22,936	144,357	—	121,421
Scotland	2,125,534	2,077,940	47,594	—	1,688,600	2,624,041	—	935,441
Ireland	1,684,372	1,158,584	525,788	—	1,517,867	529,235	988,632	—
Gibraltar	528,142	225,084	303,058	—	865,957	157,882	708,075	—
British African ports	—	10,111	—	10,111	—	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	—	13,293	—	13,293	—	—	—	—
British East Indies	7,296	1,521,213	—	1,513,917	130,461	3,391,027	—	3,260,566
British West Indies	6,285,254	6,083,372	201,882	—	6,404,785	5,774,411	630,374	—
Newfoundland and Fisheries	12,567	18,176	—	5,609	40,328	37,184	3,144	—
British American colonies	599,631	207,451	392,180	—	654,118	340,027	314,091	—
Total with Great Britain,	26,363,418	37,211,919	—	10,848,501	27,181,312	42,577,590	—	15,396,278

Germany, Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	17,250,047	6,928,511	10,321,536	—	8,043,993	4,998,975	3,045,118	—
France	—	901,018	—	901,018	40,400	74,228	—	33,828
French West Indies	2,776,604	2,022,929	753,675	—	5,123,433	9,335,111	—	4,211,678
Bourbon and Mauritius	3,900	262,221	—	258,321	—	234,984	—	234,984
Total with France,	2,780,504	3,186,168	—	405,664	5,163,833	9,644,323	—	4,480,490
Spain	4,237,954	2,576,988	1,660,966	—	4,743,678	3,360,582	1,383,096	—
Teneriffe and other Canaries	154,517	199,225	—	44,708	303,630	217,048	86,582	—
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	531,438	15,740	515,698	—	291,717	83,741	207,976	—
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	—	24,329	—	24,329	14,112	142,969	—	128,857
Spanish West Indies	8,993,401	10,974,295	—	1,980,894	8,270,400	10,587,566	—	2,317,166
Florida and Louisiana	3,504,092	507,132	2,996,960	—	2,035,789	904,322	1,131,467	—
Other American colonies	—	182,220	—	182,220	1,280	775,690	—	774,410
Total with Spain,	17,421,402	14,479,929	2,941,473	—	15,660,606	16,077,918	—	411,312
Portugal	538,662	962,909	—	424,247	448,548	787,037	—	338,489
Madeira	203,185	163,870	39,315	—	522,728	375,219	147,509	—
Fayal and other Azores	23,706	79,448	—	55,742	56,868	45,004	11,864	—
Cape de Verd Islands	92,178	108,757	—	16,579	237,700	88,476	149,224	—
Coast of Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total with Portugal,	857,731	1,314,984	—	475,253	1,265,844	1,295,736	—	29,892
Italy	1,157,212	753,484	403,728	—	2,689,968	1,104,833	1,585,135	—
Africa, (generally)	234,596	219	234,377	—	366,618	10,988	355,630	—
China and East Indies, (generally)	595,249	3,219,262	—	2,624,013	1,047,385	4,613,463	—	3,566,078
West Indies, (generally)	92,020	101,397	—	19,377	115,631	26,937	88,694	—
Europe, (generally)	11,818	16,826	—	5,007	35,389	20,160	15,229	—
North West Coast and South Seas	72,941	—	72,941	—	746,153	23,441	722,712	—
Grand Total,	78,665,522	79,069,148	—	403,626	70,971,780	91,252,768	—	20,280,988

Continuation of the foregoing Statement.

COUNTRIES.	1801.			
	Value of the exports from the United States.	Value of the imports into the United States.	Balance in favour of the United States.	Balance against the United States.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	9,136	1,672,059	—	1,662,923
Prussia	120,238	57,225	63,013	—
Sweden	39,176	93,205	—	54,029
Swedish West Indies	193,032	452,035	—	259,003
Total with Sweden,	232,208	545,035	—	312,827
Denmark and Norway	531,825	400,858	130,967	—
Danish West Indies	1,049,361	3,035,511	—	1,986,150
Total with Denmark,	1,581,186	3,436,369	—	1,855,183
United Netherlands	6,234,450	2,529,128	3,705,322	—
Dutch West Indies	625,791	1,987,612	—	1,361,821
Dutch East Indies	62,131	4,432,733	—	4,370,602
Total with Holland,	6,922,372	8,949,473	—	2,027,101
England, Man and Berwick	25,309,334	34,326,466	—	9,017,132
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney	38,821	120,588	—	81,767
Scotland	3,006,599	3,967,457	—	960,858
Ireland	2,576,367	1,104,777	1,471,660	—
Gibraltar	204,627	15,825	188,802	—
British African ports	—	14,140	—	14,140
Cape of Good Hope	283,918	18,185	265,733	—
British East Indies	71,617	5,134,456	—	5,062,839
British West Indies	9,699,722	6,968,321	2,731,401	—
Newfoundland and fisheries	125,305	115,892	9,413	—
British American colonies	815,722	427,495	388,227	—
Total with Great Britain,	42,132,032	52,213,522	—	10,081,490

Germany, Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	10,516,197	4,686,757	5,929,440	—
France	3,985,292	1,013,690	2,971,602	—
French West Indies	7,147,972	13,593,255	—	6,445,283
Bourbon and Mauritius	128,487	—	128,487	—
Total with France,	11,261,751	14,606,945	—	3,345,194
Spain	2,865,101	2,876,974	—	11,873
Teneriffe and other Canaries	267,664	320,288	—	52,624
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	100,210	75,664	24,546	—
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	—	351,011	—	351,011
Spanish West Indies	8,437,659	12,799,878	—	4,362,219
Florida and Louisiana	1,408,029	956,635	451,394	—
Other American colonies	532,153	859,864	—	327,711
Total with Spain,	13,610,816	18,240,314	—	4,629,498
Portugal	1,139,377	645,111	494,266	—
Madeira	528,344	514,791	13,553	—
Fayal and other Azores	5,120	78,290	—	73,170
Cape de Verd Islands	45,918	177,793	—	131,875
Coast of Brazil	—	2,449	—	2,449
Total with Portugal,	1,718,759	1,418,434	300,325	—
Italy	2,090,439	902,406	1,180,033	—
Africa, (generally)	367,705	19,465	348,240	—
China and East Indies, (generally)	1,374,506	4,558,356	—	3,183,850
West Indies, (generally)	372,932	4,711	368,221	—
Europe, (generally)	278,158	34,146	244,012	—
North West Coast and South Seas	343,338	18,079	325,259	—
Grand Total,	93,020,513	111,363,511	—	18,342,998

A Statement of the Commerce of the United States with Foreign Nations, during seven years, from 1795 *to* 1801, *both inclusive, in which are exhibited the years when the balance was in favour of, or against, the United States and each of the dominions of the several foreign nations enumerated, as well as with the dominions collectively taken; together with the balance with all parts of the world, collectively taken.*

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Number of years during which the balance was in favor of the United States.	Number of years during which the balance was against the United States.	Aggregate amount of the balance in favor of the United States.	Aggregate amount of the balance against the United States.
			Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia	—	7	—	10,273,280
Prussia[86]	2	2	301,441	—
Sweden	2	5	—	181,622
Swedish West Indies	6	1	1,327,813	—
Sweden and the dominions thereof	6	1	1,140,396	—
Denmark and Norway	4	3	1,319,654	—
Danish West Indies	4	3	—	484,392
Denmark and the dominions thereof	3	4	475,362	—
United Netherlands	7	—	21,330,524	—
Dutch West Indies	2	5	—	5,009,494
Dutch East Indies	—	7	—	12,909,227
Netherlands and the dominions thereof	3	4	3,179,085	—
England, Man and Berwick	—	7	—	88,267,505
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney	2	5	—	163,425
Scotland	1	6	—	4,276,255
Ireland	4	3	2,272,996	—
Gibraltar	3	4	698,479	—
British African ports[86]	—	6	—	181,112
Cape of Good Hope[86]	1	3	253,323	—
British East Indies	—	7	—	17,622,460
British West Indies	3	4	—	648,888
Newfoundland and fisheries	6	1	186,573	—
British American colonies	6	1	1,436,328	—
Great Britain and the dominions thereof	—	7	—	106,118,104

Germany, Hamburgh, Bremen, &c	7	—	52,277,617	—
France	5	2	8,285,107	—
French West Indies	1	6	—	43,563,125
Bourbon and Mauritius	1	6	—	4,497,879
France and the dominions thereof	—	7	—	39,775,907
Spain	5	2	5,635,746	—
Teneriffe and other Canaries	2	5	—	769,019
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	5	2	1,086,323	—
Manilla and Phillippian Islands[86]	—	5	—	798,021
Spanish West Indies	1	6	—	12,493,346
Florida and Louisiana	7	—	7,123,248	—
Other American colonies	—	7	—	1,374,143
Spain and the dominions thereof	3	4	—	1,626,302
Portugal	1	6	—	2,648,052
Madeira	3	4	—	1,404,412
Fayal and other Azores	1	6	—	166,376
Cape de Verd Islands	1	6	—	341,952
Coast of Brazil[86]	—	3	—	10,946
Portugal and the dominions thereof	1	6	—	5,589,738
Italy	6	1	5,457,161	—
Africa, (generally)	7	—	2,258,699	—
China and the East Indies, (generally)	—	7	—	14,581,615
West Indies, (generally)	6	1	6,930,986	—
Europe, (generally)	5	2	622,302	—
North West Coast and South Seas	7	—	1,283,607	—
With all parts of the world, collectively taken	7	—	—	106,609,366

(86) With Prussia there were only four years of trade; with the British African ports, six; with the Cape of Good Hope, four; with Manilla, &c. five; and with the Coast of Brazil, three.

SECTION V.

OF THE BALANCE OF TRADE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The following are the results of our commerce with foreign nations during the seven years, from 1795 to 1801, both inclusive: we then enjoyed many advantages, from the monopoly of the trade with the colonies of France, Holland, and Spain.

With Russia, the balance was uniformly against us; and in the aggregate amounted to 10,273,280 dollars, or 1,467,611 dollars per annum.

With Prussia, two of the four years of our intercourse were favourable to, and two of them were against us, leaving an aggregate balance of 301,441 dollars, or 75,360 dollars per annum, in favour of the United States.

With Sweden, during five years the balance was against the United States, and in two it was in our favour; leaving an aggregate balance of 181,622 dollars, or 25,946 dollars per annum in favour of Sweden.

With the Swedish West Indies, the balance was six years in favour of, and one year against us; leaving an aggregate balance of 1,327,813 dollars, or 189,687 dollars per annum, in favour of the United States.

With Sweden and the dominions thereof, the balance was six years in favour of, and one year against the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 1,146,396 dollars, or 163,771 dollars per annum in our favour.

With Denmark and Norway, the balance was four years in favour of, and three years against us; leaving an aggregate balance of 1,319,654 dollars, or 188,512 dollars per annum in favour of the United States.

With the Danish West Indies, the balance was three years against, and four years in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 484,392 dollars, or 69,199 dollars per annum against us.

With Denmark and the dominions thereof, the balance was four years against, and three years in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 475,362 dollars, or 67,909 dollars per annum in our favour.

With the United Netherlands, the balance was uniformly in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate of 21,330,524 dollars, or 3,047,217 dollars per annum, in our favour.

With the Dutch West Indies, the balance was five years against, and two years in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 5,009,494 dollars, or 715,642 dollars per annum against us.

With the Dutch East Indies, the balance was uniformly against us, and in the aggregate amounted to 12,909,227 dollars, or 1,844,175 dollars per annum.

With the United Netherlands and the dominions thereof, the balance was four years against, and three years in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 3,179,085 dollars, or 454,155 dollars per annum in our favour.

With England, Man, and Berwick, the balance was uniformly against us, and in the aggregate amounted to 88,267,505 dollars; or 12,609,643 dollars per annum.

With Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, the balance was five years against and two years in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 163,425 dollars, or 23,346 dollars per annum against us.

With Scotland, the balance was six years against, and one year in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 4,276,255 dollars, or 610,893 dollars per annum against us.

With Ireland, the balance was four years in favour of and three years against us; leaving an aggregate balance of 2,272,996 dollars; or 324,713 dollars per annum in favour of the United States.

With Gibraltar, the balance was four years against and three years in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 698,479 dollars; or 99,782 dollars per annum in our favour.

With the British African ports, during the six years of trade, the balance was uniformly against the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 181,112 dollars, or 30,085 dollars per annum.

With the Cape of Good Hope, during the four years of trade, the balance was three years against, and one year in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 235,323 dollars, or 58,830 dollars per annum in our favour.

With the British East Indies, the balance was uniformly against the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 17,622,460 dollars, or 2,517,494 dollars per annum.

With the British West Indies, the balance was four years against us, and three years in our favour; leaving an aggregate balance of 648,888 dollars, or 92,698 dollars per annum against the United States.

With Newfoundland and the Fisheries, the balance was six years in favour of, and one year against the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 186,573 dollars, or 26,653 dollars per annum in our favour.

With the British American Colonies, the balance was six years in favour of, and one year against us; leaving an aggregate balance of 1,436,328 dollars, or 205,189 dollars per annum in favour of the United States.

With Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereof, the balance was uniformly against the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 106,118,104 dollars, or 15,159,743 dollars per annum.

With Germany, Hamburgh, Bremen. &c. the balance was uniformly in favour of the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 52,277,617 dollars, or 7,468,231 dollars per annum.

With France, the balance was five years in favour of, and two years against the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 8,285,107 dollars, or 1,183,586 dollars per annum in our favour.

With the French West Indies, the balance was six years against, and one year in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 43,563,125 dollars, or 6,223,303 dollars per annum against us.

With Bourbon and Mauritius, the balance was six years against, and one year in favour of us; leaving an aggregate balance of 4,497,879 dollars, or 642,554 dollars per annum against the United States.

With France and the dominions thereof, the balance was uniformly against the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 39,775,907 dollars, or 5,682,272 dollars per annum

With Spain, the balance was five years in favour of, and two years against the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 5,635,746 dollars, or 805,106 dollars per annum in our favour.

With Teneriffe and other Canaries, the balance was five years against, and two years in favour of us; leaving an aggregate balance of 769,019 dollars, or 113,717 dollars per annum against the United States.

With Honduras, Campeachy, &c. the balance was five years in favour of, and two years against the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 1,086,323 dollars, or 155,189 dollars per annum in our favour.

With Manilla and the Phillippine Islands, the balance was, during the five years of trade, uniformly against the United States; and in the aggregate amounted to 798,021 dollars, or 114,003 dollars per annum.

With the Spanish West Indies, the balance was six years against, and one year in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 12,493,346 dollars, or 1,784,763 dollars per annum against us.

With Louisiana and Florida, the balance was uniformly in favour of the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 7,123,248 dollars, or 1,017,607 dollars per annum.

With the Spanish American Colonies, the balance was uniformly against the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 1,374,143 dollars, or 196,306 dollars per annum.

With Spain and the dominions thereof, the balance was four years against, and three years in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 1,626,302 dollars, or 232,329 dollars per annum against us.

With Portugal, the balance was six years against, and one year in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 2,648,052 dollars, or 378,293 dollars per annum against us.

With Madeira, the balance was four years against, and three years in favour of us; leaving an aggregate balance of 1,404,412 dollars, or 200,630 dollars per annum against the United States.

With Fayal and other Azores, the balance was six years against, and one year in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 166,376 dollars, or 23,768 dollars per annum against us.

With the Cape de Verd Islands, the balance was six years against, and one year in favour of us; leaving an aggregate balance of 341,952 dollars, or 48,850 dollars per annum against the United States.

With the Coast of Brazil, during the three years of trade, the balance was uniformly against the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 10,946 dollars, or 3,648 dollars per annum.

With Portugal and the dominions thereof, the balance was six years against, and one year in favour of the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 5,589,738 dollars, or 798,534 dollars, per annum against us.

With Italy, the balance was six years in favour of, and one year against the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 5,457,161 dollars, or 779,594 dollars per annum in our favour.

With Africa generally,[87] the balance was in favour of the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 2,258,699 dollars, or 352,385 dollars per annum.

With China and the East Indies, the balance was uniformly against the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 14,581,615 dollars, or 2,083,088 dollars per annum.

With the West Indies generally,[87] the balance was six years in favour of, and one year against the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 6,930,986 dollars, or 990,141 dollars per annum in our favour.

With Europe generally[87] the balance was five years in favour of, and two

(87) The term "generally," relates to those portions of a continent or country which have not been specially enumerated.

years against the United States; leaving an aggregate balance of 622,302 dollars, or 88,900 dollars per annum in our favour.

With the North West Coast and South Seas, the balance was uniformly in favour of the United States, and in the aggregate amounted to 1,283,607 dollars, or 183,372 dollars per annum.

With all parts of the world taken collectively, the balance was, during the said seven years, uniformly against the United States; and in the aggregate amounted to 106,609,366 dollars, or 15,229,909 dollars per annum.

Our commercial intercourse with Russia has uniformly produced an unfavourable balance. This fact is the more important, because the merchandises which we import from that empire, may be made staples in the United States. They consist chiefly of iron, hemp and the manufactures thereof. On the other hand, from the state of the manufactories in Russia, we cannot suppose that much of our cotton wool will be demanded for them; and our other staples may be produced in the climate of that country.

The direct trade between the United States and Prussia has not been very extensive. Our intercourse with this power is blended with that of Germany, and is principally carried on through the ports of Hamburgh and Bremen. The trade with Germany has hitherto been uniformly favourable to the United States; but this branch of commerce will be affected by our loss of the carrying trade; and it was our connection with Germany that enabled us, in a great measure, to satisfy the unfavourable balance in Great Britain.

The remarks made respecting Russia are applicable to the trade with Sweden and Denmark; with the exception of their West India possessions, from which we may derive some advantages.

With the Netherlands, our intercourse has proved uniformly favourable, and it is probable that our treaties with that power may continue those advantages in some degree.

The commerce with the possessions of France, in Europe, was very favourble to the United States; but the trade with the Colonies was unfavourable to us. The foregoing remarks are applicable to the trade with Spain. Our commerce with Portugal *appears* to have been very disadvantageous to us; future explanations may, however, give rise to different conclusions.

The commerce with Italy was uniformly favourable to us; but our loss of the trade with the West India Colonies, will very much affect that with Italy.

The trade with China and the East Indies was uniformly disadvantageous, and the more so, because our purchases were made almost entirely with specie.

The general remark, that our intercourse with other nations has been disadvan-

tageous to us, is only founded when our views are limited to the incipient stages of that commerce, or to certain branches of it; balances, which, at first, seemed actually unfavourable to us, in the end proved very advantageous; and these balances were often only apparently unfavourable. We must consider commerce as moving on a circle; the results of it cannot be ascertained before the revolution is completed.

Our trade with the West Indies, the American Colonies, China and the East Indies, will appear to have been very disadvantageous to us, as long as our operations are supposed to have ended with the first stage of that intercourse. Had we terminated our voyages when the productions of those countries were landed in the United States, the trade could not have been continued; it would have proved ruinous, because the merchandise so imported, would have exceeded the consumption of our population. When we extend our views, we find that by means of the commerce aforesaid, we not only supplied the demand in our markets, but also furnished a considerable portion of Europe with the valuable productions of the Colonies of France, Spain, and Holland. The surplus re-exported produced a general activity in the sea ports of the United States; our tonnage was augmented, and the number of our seamen increased. Without the intercourse with the colonies and the countries above enumerated, we should not have been able to extend our trade in the European markets; in consequence of it we carried rich cargoes to the ports of France, Holland, Spain, Germany, and Italy; and it was from the profits of that trade, that we discharged our enormous debts in Great Britain. Besides the advance in the foreign markets, the re-exportations gave us double freights, in consequence of the restrictions, imposed by the belligerents, upon neutral nations; the cargoes from the Colonies were often landed *pro forma*, in the United States, and were immediately reloadened and carried to Europe. The American tonnage employed in the foreign trade, from 1795 to 1801, both years inclusive, amounted in the aggregate to 4,544,314 tons, or 649,187 tons per annum; the profits on it, if calculated at the rate of 50 dollars per ton, for the average annual value of freight, out and home, on voyages of every description, must have produced, *for the freight alone*, 32,459,350 dollars per annum. (88)

Our commerce with all parts of the world collectively taken, has produced an apparent unfavourable balance, amounting to 15,229,909 dollars per annum; but this sum we find was more than counterbalanced by the profits for freight alone. That the foreign commerce of the United States was very profitable, is evident,

(88) The above estimate for the gain for freight is a moderate allowance; intelligent merchants have calculated it as high as 70 dollars per ton, on voyages of every description.

from the general improvement of the country, the condition of the people, and the extension of our cities in every State of the Union. Besides the gain for freight, our merchants received considerable sums for commissions and charges; and it has been ascertained, that great profits were made on the merchandise which they disposed of in Europe. To the above mentioned, we must add considerable sums, remitted to us in specie from the West Indies and South America, of which our custom-houses make no returns. That much bullion and coin were brought into the United States is proved by the amount of our exports to China and the East Indies.

One branch of our commerce yet remains to be considered, viz. that with Great Britain and the dependencies thereof. In relation to this intercourse our statements exhibit an aggregate balance of 106,118,104 dollars, or an annual balance of 15,159,743 dollars against the United States. The balance in favour of Great Britain, was only 70,166 dollars per annum less than the apparent unfavourable balance produced by our trade with all parts of the world collectively taken. The balance in favour of Great Britain is an actual unfavourable balance to the United States, because it arises, principally, from the purchase of manufactures,(89) most of which are consumed in the United States, and afford nothing for reproduction; this branch of our commerce terminates with the consumption, and must be satisfied by remittances in specie, or the proceeds of our trade with other nations.

On the average of ten years, from 1803 to 1812, both years inclusive, the merchandise paying duties *ad valorem*, annually imported into the United States, amounted to 35,529,990 dollars; of this sum 7,980,528 dollars, or 22.46 per centum, were re-exported, leaving 27,549,462 dollars to be consumed in the United States. In 1802, 1803 and 1804, there was annually imported into the United States, from the British possessions in Europe, of merchandise paying duties *ad valorem*, and of other manufactured articles subject to *specific* duties, the aggregate of 27,400,000 dollars: if we admit that one fourth of this amount, which is greater in proportion than that for the ten years above mentioned, was re-exported, 20,550,000 dollars of the value thereof, remained for the annual consumption of our population; the profits on which were gained by Great Britain.(90) Such have been our contributions for the advancement of the skill and industry of a nation, which, for the raw materials, is the most dependent upon other countries. Our tribute has "paid to a considerable extent, for the

(89) Of the 106,118,104 dollars above mentioned, 92,543,760 dollars were in our trade with England, and Scotland, whence we chiefly import manufactured articles.

(90) It is generally calculated that raw materials gain sevenfold by being manufacted.

support of the fleets and armies" of Great Britain.(91) We will not, in future, be able to remit for the payment of our British debts, provided our consumption remains as it has been; because our trade with the continent of Europe will be diminished, and an additional drain will be occasioned by the remittances necessary to redeem the principal, and to pay the interest of the public debt to the stockholders in Great Britain. Nevertheless, commercial intercourse should not be suspended, because, in some of its ramifications, there may be an unfavourable balance. The balances produced in the incipient stages of that intercourse, may be removed by subsequent connections, and afford a considerable profit; such has been our experience in the trade to the Colonies, China and the East Indies. One nation may obtain raw materials from another, for which money must be paid; if, to avoid this mode of payment, the trade be abandoned, many of the people would be idle; whereas, if the raw materials be procured, their manufactories will be supplied, a surplus will be produced for a third nation, which, in turn, may pay in money, and contribute to support the people by whom they were manufactured.

Some writers(92) seem to have lost sight of the above facts, in their views of the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain. They proposed that France should receive the productions of the United States, only in such quantities as would be adequate to pay for such of the productions of France, as constituted the return cargoes. It so happens that we need less of the productions of France, than are required to pay for the merchandise which she obtains from us; we supply her with raw materials, she furnishes us with articles of fashion and luxury; the merchandise which we import is chiefly consumed in the United States; whereas, our exports give occupation to the population of France, and enable her to produce a surplus for the consumption of Germany, Switzerland, Spain and Italy, in return for which she receives money. If our raw materials were withheld, and France did not obtain substitutes from other countries, her manufactories would be suspended, and the present manufacturers might be added to her list of paupers. The individuals who are immediately concerned in this intercourse are the most competent to determine the policy for each nation. Merchants make no discriminations between nations; they are governed by the profits of the trade, and are better qualified to manage it, than can be done by the acts of a legislature. The principal object of the above named writers was, to disturb the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, and to carry it to the ports of France. Their views cannot be effected by regulations, restrictions and prohibitions; France must offer the ad-

(91) Baring's Inquiry concerning the Orders in Council, p. 91.
(92) Talleyrand and Beaujour, &c.

vantages which the American merchant has in Great Britain. Unless the French pay more for our exports, and charge less for the merchandise which we import, than they do in England, the trade will not be altered. It is probable, that the enormous capital, the skill and improved machinery in Great Britain, will, for a long time, secure to that nation the advantages she now enjoys. We have reason to believe, that we shall supply our wants before any other European nation can supplant Great Britain in our markets.

An account of the value, in sterling money, of the imports of the several provinces under mentioned in 1769.(93)

PROVINCES.	From Great Britain.	From the south of Europe.	From the West Indies.	From Africa.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New-Hampshire		652 7 6	48,528 18 7		
Massachusetts	223,695 11 6	21,908 5 6	155,387 1 4	180 0 0	564,034 3 8
Rhode Island		2,580 19 6	56,839 17 3		
Connecticut		267 5 3	53,993 17 3		
New-York	75,930 19 7	14,927 7 8	97,420 4 0	697 10 0	188,976 1 3
New-Jersey		326 18 2	1,663 19 9		1,990 17 11
Pennsylvania	204,979 17 4	14,249 8 4	180,591 12 4		399,830 18 0
Maryland	714,943 15 8	4,683 2 3	32,197 13 9	5,400 0 0	851,140 6 6
Virginia		9,442 2 4	77,453 12 6	7,000 0 0	
North Carolina	327,084 8 6	932 19 9	10,603 13 3	1,080 0 0	535,714 2 3
South Carolina		6,166 6 1	65,666 4 8	124,180 10 0	
Georgia	58,340 19 4	547 7 7	9,407 9 9	13,440 0 0	81,735 16 8
Total,	1,604,975 11 11	76,684 9 11	789,754 4 5	151,998 0 0	2,623,412 6 3

An account of the value, in sterling money, of the imports of the several provinces under mentioned in 1769.(94)

PROVINCES.	To Great Britain.	To the South of Europe.	To the West Indies.	To Africa.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New-Hampshire		464 0 5	40,431 8 4	96 11 3	
Massachusetts	142,775 12 9	76,702 0 4	123,394 0 6	9,801 9 10	550,089 19 2
Rhode Island		1,440 11 0	65,206 13 2	7,814 19 8	
Connecticut		2,567 4 5	79,395 7 6		
New-York	113,382 8 8	50,885 13 0	66,324 17 5	1,313 2 6	231,906 1 7
New-Jersey			2,531 16 5		2,531 16 5
Pennsylvania	28,112 6 9	203,762 11 11	178,331 7 8	560 9 9	410,756 16 1
Maryland	759,961 5 10	66,555 11 11	22,303 9 2		991,401 18 6
Virginia		73,635 3 4	68,946 9 1		
North Carolina	405,014 13 1	3,238 3 7	27,944 7 9	71 15 4	569,584 17 3
South Carolina		72,881 9 3	59,814 11 6	619 16 9	
Georgia	82,270 2 3	614 2 0	13,285 15 1		96,169 19 4
Total,	1,531,516 8 6	552,736 11 2	747,910 3 7	20,278 5 1	2,852,441 8 4

(93) Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. iii. p. 71.
(94) Ibid. loc. citat. vol. iii. p. 572.

On the average of the three years 1771, 1772 and 1773, the British exports, to the thirteen colonies, were valued at £3,064,843 sterling, annually; in 1784 they were estimated at £3,359,864 sterling. On the average of the three years, 1790, 1791 and 1792, they amounted to £3,976,211 sterling, per annum; and on the average of the three years 1798, 1799 and 1800, to £6,507,478 sterling. per annum.(95)

On the average of the three years 1771, 1772 and 1773, the annual importations into Great Britain from the colonies were valued at £1,322,532 sterling; in 1784 they had fallen to £701,189 sterling; on the average of the three years 1790, 1791 and 1792 they annually amounted to £1,141,337 sterling; and of the three years 1798, 1799 and 1800, to £1,986,528 sterling.(95)

The importations into Great Britain from 1798 to 1800, when compared with the exports from Great Britain, were as 1. to 3.26; whereas before the war, declared by Great Britain against France in 1792, they were from 1790 to 1792, as 1. to 2.3.

From a report of the commissioners of trade, &c. it appears, that the merchandise annually imported into Great Britain, from countries now the United States, on the average of the six years, prior to the revolutionary war, ending with 1774, amounted to £1,752,142 sterling per annum; whereas the British manufactures, imported into the United States from Great Britain, on the same average, amounted annually to £2,216,970 sterling; leaving an annual balance of £464,828 sterling, or 2,045,243 dollars against us. Besides the British manufactures imported into the United States, there was also imported other merchandise, which on the average of the first period of six years, amounted annually to £515,066 sterling. On the average of the six years, posterior to the war of our revolution, ending with 1789, the merchandise annually imported into Great Britain, from the United States, amounted to £908,636 sterling; and the importations, into the United States, from Great Britain, on the same average, amounted annually to £2,119,837 sterling; leaving an annual balance of £1,211,201 sterling, or 5,329,284 dollars, in favour of Great Britain.(96) In 1793 our exports to Great Britain were estimated at 9,363,416 dollars, and our importations from Great Britain at 15,285,428 dollars; leaving an annual balance of 5,922,012 dollars in favour of Great Britain.(97)

From sundry British documents it appears, that the United States, from 1793 to 1800, imported from Great Britain a greater amount of manufactures, than

(95) Brougham's Colonial Policy, vol. i. pp. 262, 263.
(96) Report of a Committee of Privy Council, 1791, p. 64 et seq.
(97) Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 23d December, 1793.

were exported from Great Britain, during the same period, to all foreign Europe. In 1800, the United States received from Great Britain, more than one fourth of the amount of the manufactured articles exported to all parts of the world.

YEARS.	Amount of Exports from Great Britain to foreign Europe.(98)	Amount of Exports from Great Britain to the United States.(98)
	Pounds sterling.	Pounds sterling.
1793	3,531,046	3,272,725
1794	4,458,383	3,588,889
1795	4,222,782	4,892,572
1796	4,497,683	5,835,640
1797	3,732,830	4,871,316
1798	3,981,650	5,313,068
1799	4,553,608	6,696,221
1800	7,516,123	6,589,467
Total,	36,484,105	41,159,898

Note. The above is the official value. The official value returned by the custom house in Great Britain is, on an average, 70 per cent. below the real value of the merchandise. The present official value was established as early as 1697.

An account of the official value of importations into Great Britain from the United States of America; and of the exports from Great Britain to the United States, distinguishing British from Foreign merchandise.(99)

YEARS.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		Total value of the Exports.
		British Manufactures.	Foreign Merchandise.	
	Pounds sterling.	Pounds sterling.	Pounds sterling.	Pounds sterling.
1790	1,191,072	3,178,594	253,183	3,431,778
1791	1,194,232	3,929,771	295,676	4,225,448
1792	1,038,707	3,974,827	296,591	4,271,418
1793	904,040	3,272,725	141,956	3,414,681
1794	625,733	3,588,889	270,981	3,859,861
1795	1,352,136	4,892,572	361,546	5,254,118
1796	2,080,960	5,835,640	318,651	6,054,291
1797	1,175,512	4,871,316	185,506	5,056,822
1798	1,782,720	5,313,068	267,381	5,580,370
1799	1,818,941	6,696,221	360,337	7,056,558
1800	2,357,923	6,689,467	196,140	6,885,508

(98) Sir F. M. Eden's Letters on the Peace, Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain, p. 86.
(99) Sir F. M. Eden's Letters on the Commerce, &c. of Great Britain, p. 85.

On the average of the three years, 1802, 1803 and 1804, the annual value of the merchandise exported from the United States to the dominions of Great Britain amounted to 18,665,777 dollars; and on the average of the same three years, the annual value of the merchandise imported into the United States from Great Britain amounted to 35,737,030 dollars; leaving an annual balance of 17,071,253 dollars against the United States.

An account of the real value of exports from Great Britain, to all parts of the world, in 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811, respectively: distinguishing British produce and manufactures from Foreign and Colonial merchandise; and distinguishing the amount exported to the United States of America, and to all parts of the world. From the official return of the Inspector General of Exports and Imports, published by order of the House of Commons in 1812.

	YEARS.	*Real value of the Exports from Great Britain.*	
		To the United States of America.	To all parts of the world, including the amount exported to the United States.
		Pounds sterling.	Pounds sterling.
British Produce and Manufactures.	1805	11,011,409	41,068,942
	1806	12,389,488	43,242,176
	1807	11,846,513	40,479,865
	1808	5,241,739	40,881,671
	1809	7,258,500	50,242,761
	1810	10,920,752	49,975,634
	1811	1,841,253	34,917,281
Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	1805	435,530	10,040,189
	1806	476,063	9,786,705
	1807	251,429	10,002,796
	1808	61,127	9,088,075
	1809	202,268	15,774,951
	1810	296,933	12,726,775
	1811	33,664	9,022,339
Total Exports.	1805	11,446,939	51,109,131
	1806	12,865,551	53,028,881
	1807	12,097,942	50,482,661
	1808	5,302,866	49,696,746
	1809	7,460,768	66,017,712
	1810	11,217,685	62,702,409
	1811	1,874,917	43,939,620

The aggregate value of the British produce and manufactures exported to the United States during the seven years, from 1805 to 1811, amounted to £60,509,654 sterling, or annually to 35,441,367 dollars; the aggregate value of the British produce and manufactures exported to all parts of the world,

during the seven years aforesaid, including that exported to the United States, amounted to £300,808,330 sterling, or 176,187,733 dollars per annum; or the United States received annually 20.11 per centum of the manufactures and produce exported from Great Britain.

The aggregate value of the foreign and colonial merchandise exported from Great Britain to the United States, during the seven years above mentioned, amounted to £1,757,014 sterling, or annually, to 1,029,108 dollars; and the aggregate value of this species of merchandise, exported during the same time to all parts of the world, amounted to £67,441,830 sterling, or annually to 39,501,642 dollars; or the United States received annually 2.60 per centum, of that exported to all parts of the world.

The aggregate value of the exports of every description to the United States from Great Britain, during the period aforesaid, amounted to £62,266,668 sterling, or annually to 36,470,471 dollars; their aggregate value to all parts of the world during the seven years amounted to 376,977,160 sterling, or annually to 220,800,498 dollars; or the United States received annually, of the merchandise of every description, exported to all parts of the world from Great Britain, 16.51 per centum, or one sixth of the aggregate value thereof.[100]

On the average of the seven years from 1805 to 1811, the aggregate value of the British produce and manufactures annually exported from Great Britain to the United States, amounted to 35,441,367 dollars; and the annual value of the domestic produce of the United States exported to Great Britain,[101] calculated on the same average, amounted annually to 9,124,941 dollars; leaving an annual balance of 26,316,426 dollars in favour of Great Britain. Or, the annual value of the exports of every description from Great Britain to the United States, on the average aforesaid, amounted to 36,470,471 dollars; and the aggregate annual value of the exports of every description from the United States to Great Britain and her dependencies, her East India possessions excepted, amounted to 16,438,362 dollars; leaving an annual balance of 20,032,109 dollars in favour of Great Britain.

In 1800 the merchandise exported from the United States to Great Britain was worth £16 14*s.* sterling, or 74.23 dollars per ton; and that imported from Great Britain into the United States was worth £54 4*s.* sterling, or 240.89 dollars per ton.[102]

(100) Our conclusions are founded on the statements published by order of the House of Commons, in 1812.
(101) Embracing England, Man and Berwick, and Scotland.
(102) Brougham, loc. citat. vol. i. p. 181.

The following summary of the American trade with the British settlements in the East Indies, including Bengal, Madras and its dependencies, Bombay and Surat, was extracted from the supplement to Nicholson and Co.'s "London New Price Current," for 1814, p. 18.

YEARS.	IMPORTS INTO INDIA.			EXPORTS TO AMERICA.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
1802	[103]4,85,265	50,55,463	55,40,728	52,47,240	43,250	52,90,490
1803	2,78,658	52,00,540	54,79,198	69,21,366	89,528	70,10,894
1804	6,52,497	42,52,049	49,04,546	36,98,794	—	36,98,794
1805	15,81,077	71,04,282	86,88,356	77,15,211	—	77,15,211
1806	19,38,466	97,85,180	117,21,640	101,20,989	21,668	101,42,657
1807	8,18,681	77,71,986	85,90,660	77,04,014	—	77,04,014
Total,	57,54,644	391,69,500	449,24,144	414,07,614	1,54,446	415,62,060

From the above it appears, that the United States, during six years, exported to the British East Indies, in merchandise, an aggregate of 2,589,589 dollars; or annually 431,598 dollars. The treasure (specie[104]) exported as above, in the aggregate, amounted to 17,626,275 dollars, or 2,937,712 dollars per annum. The importations into those settlements, consisting of money and merchandise, from the United States, amounted to 3,369,310 dollars per annum. During the six years aforesaid, there was exported, from the British East Indies, to the United States, merchandise, amounting to 18,633,426 dollars, or annually to 3,105,571 dollars. The treasure exported as aforesaid, amounted in the aggregate to 69,500 dollars, or annually to 11,583 dollars; leaving an annual balance in favour of India, of 2,662,390 dollars.

(103) The first number is to be read thus: 4 lacks, eighty-five thousand, two hundred and sixty-five rupees. One hundred thousand rupees make a lack. The sicca rupee may be valued at two shillings sterling, or $\frac{45}{100}$ of a dollar.

(104) In the regular course of trade, the United States only export specie to China and the East Indies; it occasionally happens, owing to the rate of exchange, that specie remittances are made to Europe.

CHAPTER III.

SECTION I.

OF THE TONNAGE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Tonnage employed in the commerce of the Colonies and Great Britain, was held as follows, viz:

(1) In the Colonies of	Proportion of Vessels belonging to Merchants resident in the British European Dominions.	Proportion of Vessels belonging to British Merchants occasionally resident in those colonies that now form the United States.	Proportion of Vessels belonging to Merchants who were natives and permanent inhabitants of those colonies that now form the United States.
New-England	$\frac{1}{8}$th.	$\frac{1}{8}$th.	$\frac{6}{8}$ths.
New-York	$\frac{3}{8}$ths.	$\frac{3}{8}$ths.	$\frac{2}{8}$ths.
Pennsylvania	$\frac{2}{8}$ths.	$\frac{3}{8}$ths.	$\frac{3}{8}$ths.
Maryland and Virginia	$\frac{6}{8}$ths.	$\frac{1}{8}$th.	$\frac{1}{8}$th.
North Carolina	$\frac{6}{8}$ths.	$\frac{2}{8}$ths.	$\frac{1}{8}$th.
South Carolina and Georgia	$\frac{5}{8}$ths.	$\frac{2}{8}$ths.	$\frac{1}{8}$th.

From the foregoing statement it appears, that the proportion of the tonnage, employed in the commerce above mentioned, owned by the inhabitants of Great Britain, amounted to about three and two-third eighths; the proportion, which belonged to British merchants, occasionally resident in those colonies, was about two-eighths, making together nearly six-eighths of the whole, and that the proportion of the tonnage so employed, which belonged to merchants, who were natives and permanent inhabitants of those colonies, was rather more than two and one-third eighths of the whole.

Of the tonnage employed in the trade of the colonies with the British West Indies, five-eighths belonged to merchants who were permanent inhabitants of those colonies, and three-eighths to British merchants, who resided occasionally in the colonies.

(1) Report of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, dated 28th January, 1791, p. 74 et seq.; also Appendix, p. xxi.

The following statement exhibits a view of the vessels and their tonnage, employed between the British dominions and the United States, viz:

Before the War of the Revolution.(2)				*After the Revolutionary War.*			
Vessels & their Tonnage belonging to Merchants resident in the present British Dominions, or to British Merchants occasionally resident in the countries which were then British colonies, but now form the United States.		Vessels belonging to Merchants who were natives and permanent inhabitants of the countries which were then British colonies, but now form the United States.		Vessels belonging to subjects of the present British Dominions.		Vessels belonging to citizens of the United States.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
497	65,058	165	21,686	261	52,592	163	26,564
(3) 43	1,869	131	5,609	158	10,219	—	—
(4) 93	4,489	651	31,423	181	20,912	—	—

In 1788 and 1789, according to the statements of P. Bond, the late British consul general, the tonnage of the vessels, belonging to the inhabitants of the British dominions, then employed in the port of Philadelphia in the foreign trade, was full four-fifths of the tonnage of all the vessels so employed; he stated it as follows, viz:

	1788.	1789.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British,	23,004	29,372	52,376
American,	28,028	37,728	65,756

So that the tonnage, owned by the inhabitants of Great Britain, employed in the port of Philadelphia, in 1788 and 1789, amounted to within one-fifth of the tonnage, belonging to all the citizens of the thirteen United States, so employed.

The British government, very soon after the termination of our revolutionary war, showed much anxiety on account of, and paid much attention to the progress of the tonnage of the United States. They apprehended a great diminution of that, which they had employed in their intercourse with the colonies. They were convinced, that the enterprize of the people of the United States, supported by abundant domestic resources and stimulated by the advantageous situation of many of the states, would be exercised on the improvement and extension of their tonnage.

(2) Report of the Lords of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, January, 1791.
(3) Employed between other British colonies and the United States.
(4) Employed between the British West Indies and the United States.

The tonnage of the United States is confided to Congress. "No state shall without the consent of Congress lay any duty of tonnage."(5)

In 1789, our shipping was not sufficient for the transportation of the domestic produce of the states; one third of that which was then employed for that purpose, belonged to foreigners. In a debate in the House of Representatives of the United States, 5th May, 1789, the following statement was made for the tonnage of the several states, viz:(6)

STATES.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Massachusetts	76,857	8,794	85,651
New-York	55,000	30,000	85,000
Pennsylvania	44,089	28,012	72,101
Maryland	35,671	26,061	61,732
Virginia	29,567	26,705	56,272
South Carolina	31,904	25,073	56,977
Georgia	6,500	13,500	20,000
Totals,	279,588	158,145	437,733

That of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-Jersey and Delaware was not ascertained; and North Carolina and Rhode Island were not then considered as members of the union.(7)

Congress, very soon after the organization of the present government, adopted measures to secure, for the citizens of the United States, the advantages which would arise from a monopoly of the tonnage required for their commerce. An act was passed, to impose duties on the tonnage of ships or vessels.(8) It was then enacted, that upon all ships or vessels of the United States, which, after the first day of September, 1790, should be entered in the United States from any foreign port, there should be paid six cents per ton; on ships or vessels, built within the United States, after the 20th of July, 1789, but belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign powers, thirty cents per ton; and on other ships or vessels fifty cents per ton.(9) Six cents per ton are paid on vessels of the United States,

(5) Constitution of the United States. Art. I. Sect. x. cl. 2.

(6) Debates of Congress, vol. i. p. 180 and 209.

(7) In 1789, certain articles manufactured in North Carolina and Rhode Island, when imported into the United States, were considered foreign. See act 16th September, 1789; vol. ii. chap. 15.

(8) Act 20th July, 1790; vol. ii. chap. 57.

(9) Foreign vessels, when they enter the ports of the United States, are liable to the "light money" duty, amounting to fifty cents per ton. Act 27th March, 1804, vol. iii. chap. 410.

which enter in a district in one state from a district in another state, other than an adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable river, having on board merchandise, taken in one state, to be delivered in another state. This duty is not paid on a vessel, having a license to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale fisheries, whilst employed therein, more than once a year. And on every ship or vessel, not of the United States, entered in one district from another district, having on board goods, wares and merchandise, taken in, in one district, to be delivered in another district, fifty cents per ton are paid.

The *extra duties* imposed, by the act of the 20th of July, 1790, on the tonnage of foreign nations, and the *extra duty* of ten per centum additional on all the rates of duty imposed on merchandise imported in American vessels by the act of the 10th of August, 1790, when such merchandise is imported in vessels not of the United States, constitute what are usually called the "*discriminating duties.*"

In 1790, the American tonnage employed in the foreign trade, amounted to 354,767 tons; the foreign tonnage so employed, amounted to 251,058 tons, making an aggregate of 605,825 tons. The proportion of the foreign tonnage, to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, was as 41.4 to 100. The tonnage which belonged to the several nations of Europe, that entered the ports of the United States in 1790, compared with the total tonnage then belonging to the United States employed in the foreign trade, was as follows, viz: that of Great Britain as 1. to 1.63; of France as 1. to 29.41; of Spain as 1. to 48.06; of Portugal as 1. to 93.91; of the United Netherlands as 1. to 57.81; of the German empire as 1. to 772.91; of the Hanse Towns as 1. to 179.35; of Denmark as 1. to 327.72; of Sweden as 1. to 663.11; and of Prussia as 1. to 900.42.

The acts of the American government alarmed the shipping interest in Great Britain. In 1791, the merchants and ship-owners in Glasgow predicted, that the discriminations adopted in the United States, "will in time give a decided superiority to the American shipping;" in a few years it was demonstrated, that their anticipations were well founded. We have already observed, that, prior to the discriminations aforesaid, the American tonnage was not sufficient for the conveyance of the produce of the United States;[10] in a short time it proved more than adequate for that purpose, and we had, in addition, much of it employed in the commerce of other nations.

(10) Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. v. p. 191.

Our discriminations operated powerfully in favour of our shipping. Vessels, not of the United States, of two hundred tons burthen, on entering our ports, paid £ 20 sterling tonnage duty, and for a cargo of the value of £ 2,000 sterling, they paid £ 15 sterling extra duty, more than did the vessels of the United States, of the same tonnage and laden as aforesaid. These extra charges were sufficient to drive from our ports, the greatest proportion of the foreign tonnage. All foreign nations were affected by the system we had adopted, it seemed to operate like magic in favour of the ship-owners in the United States. The diminution of the foreign tonnage employed in our trade, was, with very few exceptions, rapid, regular and permanent. In 1793, our tonnage exceeded that of every other nation, except Great Britain.(11) The unprecedented rapidity of this augmentation is the more surprising, when we compare it with the progress of that of the several nations in Europe. In 1676, according to Sir William Petty, the tonnage of the United Provinces amounted to 900,000 tons; of England to 500,000 tons; of France to 100,000 tons; of Hamburgh, Denmark, Sweden and Dantzig to 250,000 tons; of Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. 250,000 tons; making the aggregate, for Europe, 2,000,000 tons; about one third more than that of the United States, twenty years after the adoption of the present government.

The effects of our system will appear, by a reference to the statements annexed to this chapter, concerning the shipping, belonging to the different nations, which entered the ports of the United States, from 1790 to 1816. It proceeded so far, that the proportion of the foreign tonnage, which, in 1790, was as 41.4 to 100 of the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, in 1811 was reduced to be as 3.4 to 100.

The operation of our discriminating policy was severely felt by the ship-owners in Great Britain. The following results are connected with the Report of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, p. ccx.(12) viz: the British vessels, which, in 1790, 1791, 1792, 1799 and 1800, cleared inwards and outwards between Great Britain and the United States, amounted to 1,715 in number; their aggregate tonnage was 382,552 tons. The American vessels, which cleared inwards and outwards, during the years aforesaid, employed in the commerce of the United States with Great Britain, amounted to 3,425 in number; their aggregate tonnage amounted to 516,702 tons. In 1790, 557 British vessels

(11) In 1809, our tonnage amounted to 1,350,281 tons; in 1788, that of Great Britain and Ireland, was 1,359,752 tons. (Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. iv.) In the course of twenty years we raised our tonnage, so as to be equal to that of Great Britain, one century after they had passed the "Navigation Act."

(12) The Report was first made in 1791; a second edition was published in 1807, by the ship-owners in London; they added an appendix and many interesting statements.

were employed in the commerce aforesaid; in 1800, they were reduced to 139: in 1790, the American vessels, so employed, amounted only to 464; in 1800, they were augmented to 1,057.

In 1789, the British vessels, which entered inwards (in Great Britain), engaged in the trade of the United States, amounted to 253; those outwards to 358: in 1799, those which entered inwards amounted only to 42, and those outwards to 57. In 1806, 561 vessels engaged the trade of the United States, entered inwards in Great Britain, of these only 56 were British; of the 575 entered outwards, only 39 were British.(13)

The government of Great Britain, at no time, lost sight of the proceedings in relation to our tonnage; they dreaded the rapid progress of our navigation, and made it a primary object to check its augmentation. The question in relation to the course that might counteract our efforts, was referred to a committee of Lords of Privy Council; they discovered that every expedient, grounded on the basis of retaliation, would prove inadequate, or tend to the injury of their shipowners. In their report they advised his majesty to enter into negotiations on this subject; they proposed, "that British ships trading to the ports of the United States, should be there treated, with respect to the duties of tonnage and import, in like manner as ships of the United States should be treated in the ports of Great Britain."(14) Notwithstanding their extreme anxiety for an arrangement on the principle of reciprocity, they said, "if Congress should propose, (as they certainly will) that the principle of equality should be extended to the ports of our colonies or islands, and that the ships of the United States should be there treated as British ships, it should be answered, that this demand cannot be admitted even as a subject of negotiation."(15)

In 1794, a treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded between the United States and Great Britain; by the second section of the 15th article, the British government reserved to itself the right of imposing such duty as might be adequate to countervail the duty then payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods, when imported into the United States in British and American vessels.

By the statute of 37 Geo. III. c. xcvii. sec. 11th, (act of Parliament of the 4th of July, 1797,) countervailing duties were enacted, payable on the importation

(13) Reese's Cyclopedia, article Commerce.
(14) Report of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, 1791, p. 127, et seq.
(15) Idem. p. 134 and 135.

of American goods in American vessels, in addition to the duties payable on their importation in British ships; the duties aforesaid were laid as follow, viz.[16]

On pig iron, bar iron, pot and pearl ashes, 10 per centum upon the custom duties when imported without certificate from the British colonies in America, 10 per cent. upon the custom duties on pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, masts, yards, bowsprits, and manufactured goods and merchandise (except wood, staves and tobacco), 10 per cent. upon the custom duties of all manufactured wood and staves, when imported from Europe in British ships. On oil of fish, blubber, whale fins and spermaceti, 10 per cent. upon the custom duties payable when imported from countries not under the dominion of Great Britain. On tobacco, one shilling and six pence sterling per 100 lbs. weight, and on all other American goods, 10 per cent. upon the custom duties payable for the same when imported in British built vessels from the American states. The countervailing duties were to be calculated upon the several duties of customs as they stood previously to the 37th Geo. III. c. xv. By the statute above recited, a tonnage duty of two shillings sterling per ton, was imposed upon all American vessels arriving in the ports of Great Britain. On the 28th of June, 1798, new and additional duties were imposed upon specific articles, and three per cent. ad valorem upon enumerated articles; the duties last mentioned, were limited to the signing of preliminary articles of peace.

By a statute of the 7th of May, 1802, parliament imposed the following new and additional duties upon articles the produce and manufacture of the United States, viz:

	s.	*d.*	
Upon Ashes, pot and pearl	1	6	the cwt.
Ginseng	6	0	the 100 lbs.
Indigo, (American)	12	0	do.
Bar Iron	13	0	the ton.
Pig Iron	4	6	do.
Pitch	3	8	} the last of
Tar	2	11	} 12 barrels.
Rosin		4	the cwt.
Rice		8	do.
Tobacco	3	0	the 100 lbs.
Turpentine	2	0	the ton
Bees Wax	5	9	the cwt.
Cotton, (American)	7	10	the 100 lbs.

(16) On the 5th of January, 1802, the Secretary of State transmitted to Congress, a statement, "showing the comparative duties paid in the ports of Great Britain, on goods imported into Great Britain in American, Foreign and British bottoms, since the 5th of January, 1798, as far as the same respected the commerce of the United States.

and ten per cent. upon all these new duties, except that on tobacco. The United States were also made subject to a duty on exports from Great Britain, *double* that which was paid by European nations.

Notwithstanding the countervailing act first recited, our tonnage, during the existence of the wars in Europe, increased with unprecedented rapidity. Our vessels were not liable to pay a war insurance, their freights were consequently lower than those of the belligerent nations; and they were sought after for the transportation of every species of merchandise. On the 1st of October, 1801, a preliminary treaty was signed between Great Britain and France, which was succeeded by a definitive treaty, concluded at Amiens, on the 25th of March, 1802.

As soon as the British government perceived the probability of peace with France, they turned their attention towards their navigation. Very soon after the termination of hostilities, the American ship-owners lost a part of the carrying trade. All the nations of Europe were occupied in restoring the tonnage they had lost; their discriminating regulations rendered us incapable of transporting to their ports, much of our produce in our own vessels.

In 1802, (statute 42 Geo. III. c. xxvii.) the king of Great Britain was authorised, until the 25th of March, 1803, by any order in council or proclamation, to cause the countervailing and tonnage duties, granted by the act of the 4th of July, 1797, in relation to American goods and vessels, to cease during such period as he might deem expedient. The act aforesaid, was passed under the expectation that it would meet a corresponding disposition on the part of the legislature of the United States, and that the discriminating and countervailing duties imposed by the governments respectively, would be mutually abolished.

On the 15th of December, 1802, the proceedings of the British parliament were communicated to Congress in the message of the President of the United States. The subject was referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures, who, on the 10th of January, 1803, made a report thereon.

The committee admitted, that the acts of the government of Great Britain, had secured for their ship-owners the exclusive carriage to Great Britain (in time of peace) of some of our most important objects of exportation, and that the countervailing duties imposed, would drive our tonnage from a competition with that of Great Britain. They said, "it appears, that Great Britain by her countervailing acts has secured effectually the carrying (for her own wants and her foreign commerce,) of our fish oil, tobacco, pot and pearl ashes, rice, indigo and cotton." To remove the difficulties in the way of our navigation, they submitted the following proposition, viz: "to relinquish our discriminating duties (so far

as they relate to goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the nation to which the ship by whom the same are imported may belong,) in favour of such foreign nation, as will agree to abolish such of their discriminating or countervailing duties as are in their operation injurious to the interest of the United States." Their report was referred to a committee of the whole house. As soon as the sentiments of the committee of commerce and manufactures were known to the ship-owners in the United States, many memorials, in opposition to their proposition, were transmitted to Congress, from the merchants in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and other principal ports in the United States. The subject was then passed over by the legislature, without further consideration.

On the 31st of December, 1806, a treaty was concluded in London, between the United States and Great Britain; by the 5th article, the British government reserved "the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe, a tonnage duty equal to that which shall at any time be payable by British vessels in the ports of America; and the government of the United States reserved a right of imposing on British vessels, entering into the ports of the United States, a tonnage duty equal to that which shall at any time be payable by American vessels in the British ports in Europe." This treaty was not ratified by the government of the United States.

In 1812,[17] an additional duty, amounting to one dollar and fifty cents per ton, was laid upon all foreign vessels entered in the ports of the United States. This regulation continued during the war with Great Britain, and has expired. The principal reason for the passage of this statute, was the augmentation of the revenue; but we did not derive much advantage from it. In 1814, the tonnage duties amounted only to about eight thousand dollars more than they did in 1811.

In 1815,[18] Congress repealed "so much of the acts heretofore passed, imposing a discriminating duty on goods imported and on tonnage, in favour of vessels of the United States, so far as the same respects the produce, or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign vessels may belong. Such repeal to take effect in favour of any nation, whenever the President shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished."

In the same year, a convention[19] was concluded at London, between the United

(17) Act 1st July, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 435.
(18) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 758.
(19) Dated 3d July, 1815.

States and Great Britain; by which the equalization of the duties on tonnage and imports was extended to the vessels of both nations, as far as relates to their intercourse with the British dominions in Europe and the United States. The convention aforesaid is limited to four years from the time of its date.

In 1816,[20] it was enacted, "that so much of any act as imposes a higher duty of tonnage, or of import, on vessels, and articles imported in vessels, of Great Britain, than on vessels, and articles imported in vessels, of the United States, contrary to the provisions of the convention between the United States and his Britannic majesty, the ratifications whereof were mutually exchanged the 22d day of December, 1815, be, from and after the date of the ratification of the said convention, and during the continuance thereof, deemed and taken to be of no force or effect."

Pursuant to the terms of the convention aforesaid, the vessels of Great Britain, and the merchandise imported in them, when they enter the ports of the United States, are exempted from the payment of the *extra duties* of tonnage and import; provided the vessels arrive from, and the merchandise be of the growth, produce or manufacture of, the British dominions in Europe. The vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, when they consist of merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, are admitted into the European ports of Great Britain, upon the same terms as the vessels of Great Britain, laden with merchandise of the same character. By the agreement aforesaid, it is further provided, that "the intercourse between the United States and his Britannic majesty's possessions in the West Indies and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article (2d Art.); but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such an intercourse."

After the 30th of June, 1817,[21] a duty of two dollars per ton was directed to be paid on all foreign vessels, which should enter in the United States, from any foreign place, to and with which the vessels of the United States are not (ordinarily) permitted to enter and trade. And after the 30th of September, 1817,[22] no merchandise could be imported into the United States, from any foreign place, except in vessels of the United States, or such foreign vessels as wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the merchandise is the growth, production or manufacture, or from which it can only be, or most usually is, first shipped for transportation. The regulations aforesaid, are

(20) Act 1st March, 1816.
(21) Act 3d March, 1817.
(22) Act 1st March, 1817.

only applicable to the vessels of such foreign nations as have adopted or may adopt similar provisions. Merchandise imported into the United States, contrary to the act aforesaid, and the vessel in which the same is imported, are forfeited to the United States. The coasting trade is only allowed in vessels of the United States; and merchandise, imported from one port into another port in the United States, in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject of any foreign power, unless such merchandise shall have been imported in such vessel from a foreign port, and that the same shall not have been unladen, is forfeited to the United States.

After the 30th of September, 1817, a duty of fifty cents per ton was paid on all vessels of the United States, which entered in a district of one state, from a district in another state, except it be an adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable river or lake, or in the case of a coasting vessel going from Long Island to Rhode Island, or from the latter to the former place, having on board merchandise taken in one state to be delivered in another state. The duty aforesaid is paid only once a year, on any vessel having license to trade between the different districts of the United States, or on such as carry on the bank or whale fisheries. When it shall be proved, that at least three-fourths of the crews of the vessels aforesaid, are American citizens, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state, the duty to be paid is only at the rate of six cents per ton. After the date above mentioned, all vessels of the United States, which enter in the United States, from any foreign place, pay fifty cents per ton, unless the officers and at least three-fourths of their crews are citizens of the United States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state, and that they have continued during the whole of the voyage, unless prevented by sickness, death, desertion or capture.

The government of the United States proposed to extend the principle of equality with Great Britain, in relation to the duties on tonnage and imports; but their offer was rejected.[23] The following results, connected with the commerce of the United States, and the British West India islands and their North American colonies, were laid before Congress, in a report of the committee on foreign relations, dated 9th of February, 1818, p. 1.

"The average amount of duties upon merchandise, annually imported into the United States from the British West India islands and North American colonial possessions, from 1802 to 1816, excluding the period from the commencement of the restrictive system to the termination of the late war, exceeds two millions of dollars. The value of the merchandise upon which these duties ac-

(23) Message of the President, 2d December, 1817.

crued, is supposed to be equal to seven millions of dollars per annum. The average annual amount of exports to the same places, principally of domestic production, up to 1817, excluding the time of the operation of the restrictive system, and the continuance of the war, have exceeded six millions five hundred thousand dollars. In 1815, the amount of the duties on merchandise imported in American vessels from the British West India islands and North American colonial possessions, was, to the amount of duties imported in British vessels, as one to four; in 1816, as one to five and an half, or two to eleven. Taking the ratio of 1816, as the basis of calculation, and it is believed to afford the safest and most solid, as past experience shows, a constant diminution of the amount of duties on goods imported in vessels of the United States, it is estimated, supposing the same proportion exists in the exports, that American vessels are used in the transportation annually of 2,177,924 dollars worth of merchandise, and British vessels 11,322,076 dollars worth of the most bulky articles of commerce, one half of which are of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States. This inequality in the advantages of this commerce, to the injury of the navigating interest of this country, arises from the rigorous enforcement of the colonial system of Great Britain, as to the United States, while it is relaxed to all nations who are friendly to the British empire and her colonial possessions."

Statement of the Tonnage of American and British Vessels, employed in the trade between the United States and the British possessions in Europe, during the year 1816.

AMERICAN VESSELS.		BRITISH VESSELS.	
From England	tons, 102,228	From England	tons, 67,848
Scotland	3,973	Scotland	9,613
Ireland	21,894	Ireland	13,472
Gibraltar	6,103	Guernsey	543
		Other places	9,364
	Tons, 134,198		Tons, 100,840

Statement of the Tonnage of American and British Vessels, employed in the trade between the United States and the British West Indies and British North American Colonies, during the year 1816.

AMERICAN VESSELS.		BRITISH VESSELS.	
From British West Indies	tons, 26,321	From British West Indies	tons, 75,704
British American Colonies	75,807	British American Colonies	18,378
		Other places	17,867
	Tons, 102,128		Tons, 111,949

In 1818,[23] the following provisions, concerning the navigation of the United States, were adopted:

"That from and after the thirtieth of September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic majesty, coming or arriving from any port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic majesty, that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States; and such vessel, that in the course of the voyage, shall have touched at, or cleared out from, any port or place in a colony or territory of Great Britain, which shall or may be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade aforesaid, open to vessels owned by citizens of the United States, shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have come from the port or place in the colony or territory of Great Britain, closed as aforesaid, against vessels owned by citizens of the United States, from which such vessel cleared out and sailed before touching at and clearing out from an intermediate and open port or place as aforesaid; and every such vessel, so excluded from the ports of the United States, that shall enter or attempt to enter the same, in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the cargo on board such vessel, be forfeited to the United States."

After the date above mentioned, no vessel, owned wholly or in part by subjects of his Britannic majesty, though the same may have been duly entered in the United States, can be cleared out when laden with articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, before the owner or consignee shall have given bond and sureties, in double the value of the articles aforesaid, that they shall not be landed in any port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic majesty, which, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, is closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States.

In 1818,[24] the principle of equality, in relation to the duties on the tonnage of vessels, in the ports of the United States, and the duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported, was extended to the vessels belonging wholly to the subjects of the king of the Netherlands; and to the produce and manufactures of the territories, in Europe, of the said king; and also to such produce or manufactures as can only be, or most usually are first shipped from a port or place in the territories aforesaid, provided, the same are imported into the United States, in vessels belonging wholly to the subjects of the king aforesaid.

The President of the United States, in his Proclamation, dated the 24th July,

(23) Act 18th April, 1818. (24) Act 20th April, 1818.

1818, announced that he had received satisfactory proof from the Burgomasters and Senators of the free and Hanseatic city of Bremen, "that from and after the 12th day of May, 1815, all discriminating or countervailing duties of the said city, so far as they operated to the disadvantage of the United States, have been and are abolished:" he therefore declared, "that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the free and Hanseatic city of Bremen, and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of Bremen and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respects the produce or manufacture of the said free Hanseatic city of Bremen."

Experience had demonstrated the benefits derived from the early policy in relation to our navigation. It was a powerful cause, and produced a general effect, that could not be attributed to a temporary circumstance, affecting only one foreign nation; the consequences to our shipping seemed to be permanently established. In the British House of Commons, (5th March, 1802,) Doctor Lawrence declared, that "all the effects of the navigation act, and all the care we (the British) had taken during a period of above a century, had only made our shipping (the shipping of Great Britain) equal to that which America had created in a few years." The system which was formerly considered essential to the security of our navigation, has been abandoned; and we now submit its success to a rivalship in cheapness of freight. The expediency of our present policy, must be determined by future experience. The terms of the convention, concluded with Great Britain, must be fulfilled; if it proves injurious, it will not be renewed. Great Britain may then resort to countervailing duties; in that case, our only remedy will be an adequate export duty, laid on our raw materials, when they are exported to Great Britain; but, before Congress can impose such duties, the Constitution of the United States requires to be amended.

Every war between Great Britain and such of the continental powers of Europe as possess colonies in the West Indies, or on the continent of America, will augment the tonnage of neutral nations: our locality gives us advantages over every other nation. No doubt the late wars in Europe promoted the increase of our tonnage; but that this effect is not to be attributed entirely to those wars, must be evident from the fact, that our shipping was augmented prior to the rupture between Britain and France, in 1793. Had the war alone produced that result, why was not the tonnage of Sweden, Denmark, &c. also materially augmented? As far as our knowledge extends no such increase took place, even when our navigation was liable to much interruption by the belli-

gerents, and when the French continental system had excluded us from most of the ports in Europe.

The late war between the United States and Great Britain considerably reduced the tonnage in the foreign trade. The proportion of foreign tonnage, to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade, which, in 1811, was as 3.4 to 100, in 1813 was augmented, and was as 48. to 100. The statements of the American and Foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade represent a greater proportion of foreign tonnage so occupied during the late war, than was actually the case; many of our ships entered our ports as foreign vessels, with papers and flags, procured from the Swedish, Spanish, Portuguese and other foreign authorities.

SECTION II.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE NAVIGATION AND SEAMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The late peace in Europe has checked ship-building in the United States; our tonnage was superabundant for our commerce, and many vessels were idle for want of freights. Numerous advantages are now offered to our government; the materials required for vessels may be purchased at reasonable prices, and the artists can be employed under favourable circumstances. Our shipwrights should be placed under the immediate protection of the government; unless we now guard against their general dispersion, we may lose their services, and be very much embarrassed in case of emergency.

All nations extensively engaged in navigation, have been affected by the peace in proportion to the augmentation of their tonnage, during the late conflicts in Europe; none has suffered more than Great Britain. Such results are the consequences of incidental and temporary prosperity, and warn the ship-owner to keep in view that state of commerce by which his interests will be permanently promoted. Whilst the late political storms were almost desolating the civilized world, the vessels belonging to France, Holland and Spain were swept from the ocean; in proportion as the tonnage of these nations diminished, that of

other states was augmented; and none, in a greater degree, than our own. Foreign nations will make every effort to regain the navigation which the late wars had taken from them; we must anticipate a reduction on our part, of as much as was formerly employed in the trade between those countries and their American colonies. In 1788, the tonnage employed by France for her export trade to all the countries of Europe, amounted to 580,000 tons, owned by all nations, of which only 152,000 tons were French.(25)

In 1792, according to the statements of the minister, Roland, the entries into the ports of France, amounted, in the aggregate, to 639,235 tons, employed in the import trade; of this amount 147,821 tons were French; 145,012 tons British; and 346,402 tons belonging to all other nations. In the same year the clearances from the French ports, amounted to 544,935 tons; of which 147,410 tons were French; 90,662 tons British; and 306,863 tons belonging to all other nations.(26) In 1800, a report was made to the French consuls; it stated that the tonnage, employed in foreign commerce, entered inwards in the ports of France, amounted to 273,137 tons, of which only 98,304 tons were French; in the same year, the clearances outwards, from the ports aforesaid, were 312,967 tons, of which only 104,687 tons were French.(27)

In 1802, "only two ships had been built in the river Thames for the merchant service since the 5th of October, 1801; namely, the Pacific, of 307 tons burthen, for the South Sea trade; and another of 600 tons building on speculation." Such was the reduced state of ship-building, in the greatest port in the world, during a period of fourteen months. At the time last mentioned, the ship-brokers, in the city of London, declared, that the depreciation in the value of ships amounted, during the same period, to £ 34 4*s.* 5*d.* per centum; and "that no other ships, than the two enumerated, had been contracted to be built in the river Thames, for the merchant service, since the 5th of October, 1801."(28) They said further, that there was a difference of 38 per centum between the war and the peace prices for ships. Vessels which had cost, during the war, £ 3,200, £ 3,800, and £ 5,000; were, at peace prices, reduced to £ 2,000, £ 2,200, and £ 4,400; these facts were grounded on actual sales in Great Britain, after the conclusion of the peace at Amiens. In May, 1802, one hundred and fifty-two

(25) Peuchet's Statistics of France, by N. Taylor, p. 133.

(26) Peuchet, loc. citat. p. 134.

(27) Macpherson, loc. citat. vol. iv. p. 522.

(28) Page lxvi. Appendix to the Report of the Committee of Lords of Privy Council, 1791, republished in 1807.

ships, amounting in the aggregate to 40,190 tons, were offered for sale, within the port of London.

In 1816, January, there was but one ship building in the port of Philadelphia; in 1817, we had no ship on the stocks in that port. Notwithstanding the reduction of our shipping by a peace in Europe, if it were practicable to secure to our navigation the exclusive transportation of our exports, a considerable amount of tonnage must remain for us, as the bulky nature of our produce is peculiarly calculated to support it.

In 1794, it was said, that "less than half the ships and vessels belonging to the United States, are sufficient to transport all the commodities they consume or import."(29)

In 1808, an estimate was made of the tonnage that would be necessary to export the articles of domestic growth, produce, or manufacture; the calculations were founded on the bulky nature of the merchandise; and the augmentation thereof since 1791, compared with the tonnage then employed in our foreign trade; upon these principles 750,000 tons were supposed to be adequate for that purpose, each vessel to make but one voyage in the year.(30)

In 1791, the aggregate value of the exports from the United States amounted to 20,753,098 dollars; of that amount, it was estimated, that the foreign merchandise re-exported was 3,799,202 dollars,(31) or about one-fifth of the whole; leaving 16,953,896 dollars for the domestic produce exported. In 1791, the tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States was 604,402 tons; if, from this amount, we deduct 120,880 tons, or one-fifth of the whole, 483,522 tons will remain for the transportation of the domestic articles; or, there was one ton employed, for every 35.06 dollars value thereof.

In 1808, as we have already observed, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated 750,000 tons of shipping to be necessary for the exclusive transportation of our domestic products. The merchandise of that description, exported in 1808, was valued at 31,405,702 dollars, which, by assuming the treasury estimate, would be at the rate of one ton for every 41.87 dollars value thereof. Calculated on the average of the ten years from 1800 to 1809, both inclusive, the annual value of the domestic produce exported was 38,340,107 dollars, which, according to the estimate above mentioned for the tonnage, was at the rate of one ton for every 51.12 dollars value thereof. In comparing the years 1791, and 1808, it is necessary to keep in view the augmented prices paid for our staples in the last year mentioned.

(29) Coxe's View of the United States, p. 436.
(30) Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 18th of January, 1808.
(31) Blodget's Manual.

Commerce and navigation are not necessarily united in the same nation; they are faculties which are completely separable. This proposition is illustrated by our intercourse with China; we annually import considerable quantities of merchandise from Canton; but the Chinese have not a single ton employed in this commerce. Production, the chief source of commerce, does not depend alone upon the will and industry of a nation. It is affected by climate, soil, seasons, and the general laws of nature. Transportation or navigation may flourish independent of native productions, and be controlled by the interest and policy of nations. The immense tonnage, now owned by the people in New-England, would be of no importance to them, if they did not find employment for it in the southern states, or in foreign countries; without these resources, it would sink to the level of their commercial capacity. One half of the tonnage, owned in the New-England states, would be more than adequate for the transportation of their surplus products. In 1810, the states of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, contained 1,254,078 persons of every description; at that time, these states had 596,819 tons of shipping. The remaining states and territories, with a population of 5,985,825 persons, had only 827,964 tons of shipping. In the New-England states, the population was somewhat more than one-fifth of the total population, whereas their tonnage amounted to considerably more than one-third of the aggregate tonnage of the United States. In the states above enumerated, there was one ton of shipping, for every 2.10 of their inhabitants; in the remaining states and territories the tonnage was as 1. for every 7.22 inhabitants. The New-England states, at all times, possessed the greatest proportion of the shipping of our country.

In 1810, the tonnage of the United States arrived at its maximum, and amounted to 1,424,783 tons;[32] the population at that period, amounted to 7,239,903 persons of every description; or there was one ton of shipping for every 5.08 of the inhabitants. Of the aggregate tonnage, in 1810, 221,000 tons, nearly one sixth of the whole, was owned in the districts situated between the Mississippi and the Potomac rivers; 321,000 tons, somewhat less than one fourth of the whole, were owned in districts situated between the Potomac and the Hudson rivers, including the city of New-York; and 882,000 tons, considerably more than half of the aggregate tonnage, were owned in districts situated north of the Hudson river. If our shipping, in 1810, be estimated at fifty dollars per ton, the aggregate value thereof amounted to 71,239,150 dollars.

(32) It is probable, that the actual tonnage may have been somewhat less; deductions are to be made for such vessels as may have been worn out, losses at sea, and captures and condemnations.

The registered tonnage, of the United States, calculated on the average of the ten years, from 1800 to 1809, was held in the states respectively in the following ratio, compared with the population; viz: in New-Hampshire as 0.09 tons for each inhabitant; in Vermont as 0.001 to 1; in Massachusetts as 0.37 to 1; in Rhode Island as 0.19 to 1; in Connecticut as 0.10 to 1; in New-York as 0.13 to 1; in New-Jersey as 0.01 to 1; in Pennsylvania as 0.10 to 1; in Delaware as 0.02 to 1; in Maryland as 0.17 to 1; in Virginia as 0.03 to 1; in North Carolina as 0.03 to 1; in South Carolina as 0.09 to 1; and in Georgia as 0.03 to 1.

The tonnage employed in the fisheries is almost exclusively owned in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; Massachusetts holds by far the greatest proportion thereof.

The following Statement exhibits the proportion of the tonnage to the number of the people in the cities and towns enumerated; calculated on the returns for 1810.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Number of the inhabitants in 1810.	Tons of shipping owned in 1810.	Proportion of the Tonnage to the number of Inhabitants.
Portsmouth (N. H.)	6,934	28,820	4.15 tons for 1 inhabitant
Boston	33,250	149,121	4.48 do. do.
Providence (R. I.)	10,071	15,863	1.57 do. do.
New-York[33]	96,373	268,548	2.78 do. do.
Philadelphia	53,722	125,258	2.23 do. do.
Baltimore	35,583	103,444	2.90 do. do.
Charleston (S. C.)	24,711	52,888	2.14 do. do.

In 1810, our registered tonnage amounted to 984,269 tons, or there was one ton for every 7.35 persons in the United States. Calculated on the average of the three years, 1810, 1811 and 1812, the tonnage of the registered vessels belonging to the British empire, amounted to 2,459,872 tons.[34] In 1813, the inhabitants of Great Britain were estimated at 16,456,303 persons,[35] or there was 1 ton for every 6.69 persons.

Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States, for the year 1816; according to a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 15th January, 1818.

(33) Population of the city and county of New-York.
(34) Colquhoun, loc. citat. p. 100.
(35) Ibid. loc. citat. p. 7.

			Tons.	100ths.
The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st of December, 1816, is stated at			1,372,218	53
Whereof, permanent registered tonnage	701,477	66		
temporary do. do.	99,281	92		
Total registered tonnage		800,759	63	
Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage	501,497	41		
Temporary do. do.	17,529	03		
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage		519,026	44[a]	
Licensed vessels under twenty tons employed in the coasting trade .	42,185	70		
In the Cod Fishery	10,246	66		
Total licensed tonnage under twenty tons . .		52,432	41	
As above			1,372,218	53

(a) Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage there was employed in the

coasting trade	479,979	14
Whale Fishing	1,168	00
Cod Fishing	57,879	30
As above	519,026	44

NOTE. The true amount of the tonnage is ascertained from the corrections of the collectors in the different districts in the United States; each collector is furnished with a list of outstanding registers, including the number, name and tonnage of each vessel, applicable to his district; from this he strikes off such vessels as no longer belong thereto.

The tonnage on which duties were collected in 1816, amounted as follows, viz:			
Registered tonnage paying duty on each voyage		865,219	57
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade paying an annual duty		414,594	47
Fishing vessels the same		48,147	40
Tons,		1,327,961	49
NOTE. Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States engaged in foreign trade, not registered	11,811 02		
Do. coasting trade do.	430 82		
		12,241	84
Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected, Tons,		1,340,203	38

Our vessels stand unrivalled for the elegance of their construction; our resources for ship-building are abundant in all the states; and we have a superabundance of naval stores. Ships have been built at Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, of more than 500 tons burthen; thence to the ocean, they descended more than two thousand miles on the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, and they were afterwards employed in the foreign trade.

In 1769, the vessels built in the colonies, which afterwards formed the thirteen United States, amounted to 20,001 tons; in 1770, to 20,610 tons, and in 1771, to 24,068 tons.(36) In 1772, the number of the vessels built was 182, whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 26,544 tons; in 1789 there were 31 vessels built, the tonnage thereof amounted to 4,366 tons.(37)

A Statement of the Tonnage of New Vessels annually built within the United States, founded on the collectors' abstracts transmitted to the Treasury Department of the United States.

YEARS.	REGISTERED.	ENROLLED.	TOTAL.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
1803	56,671 83	31,796 52	88,448 40
1804	73,649 39	30,104 52	103,753 91
1805	97,373 57	30,533 41	128,507 03
1806	93,971 61	32,121 63	126,093 29
1807	71,175 85	28,608 07	99,783 92
1808	11,776 45	19,978 34	31,755 34
1809	72,219 92	19,177 58	91,397 55
1810	102,479 72	25,096 14	127,575 86
1811	108,395 72	38,296 10	146,691 82
1812	58,677 21	26,014 21	84,690 42
1813	18,482 46	12,670 89	31,153 40
1814	13,445 55	15,594 35	29,039 90
1815	106,079 33	48,545 06	154,624 39
1816	62,206 41	69,461 45	131,667 86

From 1803 to 1812, both inclusive, the tonnage of the new registered vessels, built within the United States, amounted in the aggregate to 746,391 tons, and of enrolled vessels to 281,726 tons, making a grand total of 1,028,117 tons; or calculated on the average of the ten years aforesaid, the tonnage of new registered vessels built annually, amounted to 74,639 tons; of enrolled to 28,172 tons; and the total to 102,811 tons.

The following account of the number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, annually built and registered in the several ports of the British empire,

(36) Macpherson's Annals, vol. iii. p. 570. (37) Report of Privy Council, 1791, p. 87.

between the 5th of January, 1793, and the 5th of January, 1805, was printed by order of the House of Commons, 1st of April, 1806. This return includes ships and vessels of all sizes, from three tons upwards.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average rate of Tonnage.
In the year 1793	800	75,085	93 $\frac{485}{800}$
. 1794	714	66,022	92 $\frac{333}{714}$
. 1795	719	72,241	100 $\frac{341}{719}$
. 1796	823	94,972	115 $\frac{327}{823}$
. 1797	727	84,195	107 $\frac{188}{727}$
. 1798	833	89,319	115 $\frac{920}{727}$
. 1799	858	98,044	114 $\frac{116}{833}$
. 1800	1,041	134,198	123 $\frac{950}{858}$
. 1801	1,065	122,593	115 $\frac{118}{1065}$
. 1802	1,281	137,508	107 $\frac{441}{1065}$
. 1803	1,407	135,692	96 $\frac{920}{1281}$
. 1804	991	95,979	96 $\frac{843}{991}$
Total 12 years	11,259	1,205,847	107 $\frac{1134}{11259}$

Calculated on the average of the twelve years above enumerated, the ships and vessels aforesaid, annually built and registered in the ports of the British empire, amounted to 100,487$\frac{3}{12}$ tons; those built in the years 1810, 1811 and 1812, amounted in number to 809 vessels annually, and measured 99,886 tons.(38)

From a comparison of the foregoing Statements, it appears that the tonnage of the new vessels annually built within the United States, was actually greater than that of the new vessels annually built in Great Britain: in America they amounted to 102,811 tons; in the British empire to 100,333 tons per annum.

	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
Amount of tonnage sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for 1815 and 1816	32,159 40	796 89
Amount of tonnage lost at sea, as per collectors' returns for 1815 and 1816	31,233 26	8,862 10
Amount of tonnage captured during the late war, as per collectors' returns for 1815 and 1816	9,923 22	3,735 41
Amount of tonnage condemned as unworthy, as per collectors' returns for 1815 and 1816	7,626 87	2,379 11

From 1791 to 1815, both years inclusive, the tonnage duties paid into the Treasury of the United States, amounted to 4,020,315 dollars; or to 160,812 dollars per annum, calculated on the average of the twenty-five years.

(38) Colquhoun, loc. citat. p. 100.

In 1792,[39] the vessels entitled to a register, enrolment, or license for carrying on the coasting trade, and no other, were declared to be vessels of the United States; these vessels retain their character only whilst they continue to be wholly owned, and are commanded by citizens. Vessels built within the United States before or after the 4th of July, 1776, belonging wholly to citizens, or such vessels as were not built in the United States, but which on the 16th day of May, 1789, belonged, and thenceforth continued to belong to citizens, and such vessels as may be captured by citizens and lawfully condemned as prize,[40] and such as may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, being wholly owned by citizens, and no other, are allowed to be registered. A vessel as aforesaid, forfeits the benefits of a register, in the case of being in whole or in part owned by any citizen of the United States, who usually resides in a foreign country, during the continuance of such residence, unless he be a consul of the United States, or an agent for, and a partner in some house of trade, consisting of citizens actually carrying on trade within the said states. In 1797,[41] vessels of the United States, seized, captured, or condemned, under the authority of any foreign power, or which by sale become the property of any foreigner, are not allowed to receive a new register, notwithstanding they should thereafter become American property; in every respect these vessels are treated as foreign vessels. And in 1804,[42] vessels of the United States forfeited that character, by being in whole or in part owned by any person naturalized in the United States, residing for more than one year in the country from which he originated, or for more than two years in any foreign country, unless he be in the capacity of a consul, or other public agent of the United States.

The registers, enrolments and licenses, are obtained from the collector of the customs, in the district where the vessel belongs; the documents aforesaid, contain a description of the vessel for which they may have been respectively granted, and statements thereof are annually transmitted to the Treasury department. No other than a registered vessel can be employed in the foreign trade; vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the fisheries require to be enrolled or licensed.[43]

(39) Act 31st December, 1792; vol. ii. chap. 146.

(40) The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, that the condemnation must take place in the United States.

(41) Act 27th June, 1797; vol. iii. chap. 5.

(42) Act 27th March, 1804; vol. iii. ch. 406.

(43) To obtain an enrolment or a license, the vessel must be qualified in the manner prescribed for a register in the Act of 31st December, 1792. Registered vessels may be enrolled and licensed, upon giving up the registry, and enrolled and licensed vessels may be registered on giving up the enrolment and license. Enrolled or licensed vessels proceeding on a foreign voyage, without first giving up their enrolments and licenses, and being registered, are forfeited. Act 18th February, 1793; vol. ii. ch. 153.

In 1796,[44] the Secretary of State was directed to prepare the form of a passport for vessels of the United States; and every such vessel, before she departs for a foreign country, must be furnished at the request of the master, by the collector of the district where she is, with a passport, for which he must pay ten dollars. The passport cannot be applied to any vessel, except the one for which it was especially granted, and in the case of her being lost or sold, it must be returned to the collector who granted it. If any vessel of the United States departs for any foreign country, without a passport, the master forfeits two hundred dollars. For every vessel of the United States sailing to any foreign country, other than some place in America, four dollars must be paid to the collector, for every voyage, at the time of clearing outward, if the vessel be bound direct to such foreign country, from any port of the United States, or at the time of entry in the United States, if the vessel sailed to such foreign country from any place in America other than of the United States.

In 1803,[45] unregistered vessels owned by citizens sailing with a sea-letter, and going to any foreign country, were directed to be furnished with a passport and to pay four dollars for every voyage, and to be subject to the rules and conditions prescribed in the Act of 1st June, 1796, for vessels of the United States.

In 1804,[46] vessels sailing under a Spanish or French register, and belonging on the 20th of December, 1803, and continuing to belong wholly to citizens of the United States, then residing within the territories ceded to the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded with the French republic in 1803, or to any inhabitant of the ceded territory, on the 30th of April, 1803, who continued to reside therein, and being a citizen of the United States, were allowed to be registed, enrolled, or licensed, and thereafter were deemed vessels of the United States, entitled to all the benefit granted to such vessels.

Vessels owned by American citizens and employed in the foreign trade, which, for account of being foreign built, or other cause, are refused a register, are termed "unregistered vessels," and sail under the authority of a sea-letter, certifying such vessel to be the property of a citizen of the United States. Merchandise, imported in unregistered or in sea letter vessels, is subject to the additional duty of ten per centum; these vessels pay foreign tonnage duties, and are not allowed to be employed in the fisheries; they are not liable to pay the "light money" duty; in all other respects they are treated as foreign vessels when they enter the ports of the United States. To be exempted from the light money duty, the owner or master of the vessel must make oath that

(44) Act 1st June, 1796; vol. ii. ch. 339.
(45) Act 2d March, 1803; vol. iii. ch. 329.
(46) Act 25th February, 1804; vol. iii. ch. 370.

the sea-letter contains the names of all the owners, and that no alien has any share therein.(47)

Every person, who knowingly makes or avails himself of any false sea-letter, Mediterranean passport,(48) or certificate of registry, forfeits five thousand dollars, and if he be an officer of the United States, he is for ever rendered incapable of holding any office under their authority.(49)

In 1810,(50) after the 30th of June, no sea-letter or other document, certifying any vessel to be the property of a citizen of the United States, was authorized to be issued, except to vessels registered, or enrolled and licensed as vessels of the United States, or to vessels which were then wholly owned by citizens and were entitled to sea-letters or other custom-house documents. Vessels then abroad, though entitled to sea-letters, are refused the same, unless they returned to the United States on or before the 30th of June, 1810.

In 1816, the unregistered vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, were computed at 87,000 tons.

Statement of the Tonnage of the Sea-Letter Vessels, belonging to the United States, on which Duties were collected in 1813, 1814, 1815 *and* 1816.

YEARS.	Engaged in the foreign trade.	Engaged in the coasting trade.	Total.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
1813	3,534 87	176 10	3,711 02
1814	1,029 73	—	1,029 73
1815	11,708 93	512 47	12,221 45
1816	11,811 02	430 82	12,241 84

In 1798, 1799 and 1800, Great Britain, in her West India trade, employed one man for every fourteen tons of shipping; the vessels averaged 292 tons each. Their vessels in 1791 and 1792, engaged in the French trade, had one man for every thirteen tons; and averaged 80 tons each. The vessels employed in the commerce with Germany, in 1798, 1799 and 1800, averaged 165 tons each; and had one man for every nineteen tons. In the trade with Holland, in 1791 and 1792, the vessels averaged 132 tons each; and had one man for every nineteen tons. In the trade with Prussia, they averaged 105 tons each; and had one man for every $20\frac{2}{3}$ tons.(51)

(47) Act 3d March, 1805; vol. iii. ch. 454.

(48) "Mediterranean passports" are the certificates of the American character of vessels, granted pursuant to treaties concluded with the Barbary powers.

(49) Act 2d March, 1803; vol. iii. ch. 331.

(50) Act 26th March, 1810; vol. iv. ch. 244.

(51) Brougham's Colonial Policy, vol. i. p. 177.

The registered tonnage of Great Britain, as we have already stated, on the average of the three years, amounted to 2,459,872 tons; and was navigated by 163,124 men and boys; or there were 15 tons for each of the persons employed.(52)

The Danes diminish the number of the men, as the tonnage increases; they add one fourth to the crews of the vessels engaged "in the near trade," when they are dispatched on long voyages.(53)

The British East Indiamen, in proportion to their tonnage, employ two or three times as many seamen as their Baltic traders.(53)

American vessels commonly employ six men for every hundred tons of shipping, engaged in the foreign and coasting trades; and eight men for every hundred tons employed in the fisheries, including the officers, men and boys. In 1816, the seamen supposed to be required for our tonnage were estimated at 70,000.(54) In 1815, the estimates, for the service of our navy, contemplated the employment of fifteen thousand and two hundred, officers, seamen and boys.(55)

The returns for the seamen, annually registered, by virtue of the act of the 28th of May, 1796, vol. ii. c. cccxxx. entitled, "An act for the relief and protection of American Seamen," are as follow, viz.

For the three last quarters of the year	1796	4,849
For the year	1797	9,021
Do.	1798	7,031
Do.	1799	6,514
Do.	1800	3,390
Do.	1801	6,917
Do.	1802	891
Do.	1803	10,724
Do.	1804	6,822
Do.	1805	10,722
Do.	1806	9,900
Do.	1807	7,937
Do.	1808	1,121
Do.	1809	9,120
Do.	1810	3,668
Do.	1811	4,828
Do.	1812	3,252
	Total,	106,757

(52) Colquhoun, loc. citat. p. 100.

(53) Brougham, loc. citat. p. 177, et seq.

(54) Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Senate, dated 26th January, 1816.

(55) This number included those who were engaged on the ocean in the flotilla service, and on the lakes

The Secretary of State in his report, dated 28th February, 1813, said, "That from the deficiency of returns, it is to be reasonably inferred that the number of seamen actually enregistered in the United States, during the period embraced by this report, exceeds that now stated by one third."

The number of persons born in foreign countries who have been legally naturalized in the United States, and registered annually as American seamen, by virtue of the act of 28th of May, 1796, is as follows, viz.

For the year	1796	100
Do.	1797	165
Do.	1798	111
Do.	1799	95
Do.	1800	54
Do.	1801	48
Do.	1802	26
Do.	1803	140
Do.	1804	124
Do.	1805	68
Do.	1806	70
Do.	1807	71
Do.	1808	55
Do.	1809	214
Do.	1810	147
Do.	1811	39
Do.	1812	33
	Total,	1,530[56]

The returns for 1811 and 1812 are incomplete, and probably fall short of the actual number registered during those years.

The documents in the Treasury do not discriminate between native and naturalized citizen seamen. In 1807, it was supposed, that nearly one-sixth of the whole number of the seamen, employed in navigating American vessels, were foreigners. In the foreign trade of the United States, the alien seamen were believed to constitute one-fourth of the whole number so employed.[57]

(56) Report of the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, dated 6th January, 1813.
(57) Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 26th January, 1816.

Summary Statement of the Tonnage of the United States.

NOTE. The documents in the Treasury did not designate the Tonnage employed in the Whale Fishery prior to 1794.

YEARS.	Registered Tonnage employed in Foreign Trade.	Enrolled Tonnage employed in the Coasting Trade.	Enrolled Tonnage employed in the Fisheries.		*Licensed vessels under 20 Tons.*		Total Tonnage of every description.
					Employed in the Coasting Trade.	Employed in the Cod-Fishery.	
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons.	95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
1789	123,893 00	68,607 00	9,062	00	—	—	201,562 00
1790	346,254 00	103,775 00	28,348	00	—	—	478,377 00
1791	363,110 00	106,494 00	32,542	00	—	—	502,146 00
1792	411,438 00	120,957 00	32,062	00	—	—	564,437 00
			Whale fishery.	Cod fishery.			
1793	367,734 23	114,853 10	—	38,177 00	7,217 53	1,985 64	491,780 50
1794	438,862 71	167,227 42	4,139 00	23,121 00	16,977 36	5,549 50	628,816 99
1795	529,470 63	164,795 91	3,162 68	24,887 06	19,601 59	6,046 05	747,963 92
1796	576,733 25	195,423 64	2,363 51	28,509 39	22,416 66	6,453 41	831,900 86
1797	597,777 43	214,077 05	1,103 70	33,406 67	23,325 64	7,222 31	876,912 80
1798	603,376 37	227,343 79	763 09	35,476 81	24,099 43	7,269 37	898,328 26
1799	669,197 19	220,904 46	592 29	23,932 26	25,736 08	6,046 17	946,408 45
1800	669,921 35	245,295 04	651 74	22,306 94	27,196 91	7,120 06	972,492 04
1801	718,549 60	246,255 34	736 35	31,279 57	28,296 19	8,101 85	1,033,218 90
1802	560,380 63	260,543 16	580 08	32,987 42	29,079 58	8,533 56	892,101 43
1803	597,157 05	268,676 12	1,142 49	43,416 20	30,384 34	8,396 24	949,147 44
1804	672,530 18	286,840 01	323 40	43,088 08	30,696 56	8,925 73	1,042,403 96
1805	749,341 22	301,366 38	898 13	48,479 30	31,296 73	8,986 37	1,140,368 93
1806	808,284 68	309,977 05	728 50	50,353 20	30,562 54	8,829 57	1,208,735 50
1807	848,306 85	318,189 93	907 17	60,689 88	30,838 39	8,616 20	1,268,548 42
1808	769,053 54	387,684 43	724 20	43,597 40	33,135 33	8,400 22	1,242,595 12
1809	910,059 23	371,500 56	573 12	26,109 67	33,661 75	8,376 93	1,350,281 26
1810	984,269 05	371,114 12	339 24	26,250 91	34,232 57	8,577 28	1,424,783 27
1811	768,852 21	386,258 70	54 17	34,360 85	34,103 55	8,872 76	1,232,502 39
1812	760,624 40	443,180 75	941 94	21,822 64	34,790 78	8,636 65	1,269,997 36
1813	674,853 44	433,404 87	788 74	12,255 30	37,703 87	8,622 13	1,166,628 56
1814	674,632 63	425,713 59	561 55	8,863 35	40,443 44	8,992 23	1,159,208 89
1815	854,294 74	435,066 87	1,229 92	26,510 33	40,598 51	10,427 26	1,368,127 78
1816	800,759 63	479,979 14	1,168 00	37,879 30	42,185 70	10,246 66	1,372,218 53

A Statement of the American and Foreign Tonnage entered into the United States, employed in the Foreign Trade; the proportion of the American to the

YEARS.	American vessels employed in the foreign trade.	American built vessels owned by foreigners.	Foreign built vessels owned by Americans.	FOREIGN						
				British.	French.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Italian.	Dutch.	Austrian.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1789	127,329	—	651	94,110	4,223	2,761	1,168	—	2,275	342
1790	354,767	—	312	216,914	12,059	7,381	3,777	—	6,136	459
1791	363,662	—	190	210,618	8,988	4,337	4,766	—	3,751	2,326
1792	414,679	—	—	206,065	24,343	2,692	2,341	—	3,557	—
1793	447,754	1,110	—	100,180	45,287	3,090	3,153	458	577	4,972
1794	525,649	50	1,497	37,058	11,249	2,230	6,044	192	417	978
1795	580,277	274	5,443	27,097	7,425	1,999	738	409	1,128	1,077
1796	675,046	—	3,114	19,669	2,055	2,449	637	758	301	—
1797	608,078	—	3,936	33,168	1,336	571	554	1,460	451	—
1798	522,045	397	409	40,773	1,519	542	—	1,057	973	—
1799	626,495	1,782	234	54,087	1,330	1,122	374	257	135	—
1800	682,871	171	1,308	71,689	1,007	1,432	55	173	—	—
1801	849,302	227	868	111,593	1,037	2,484	—	716	—	—
1802	798,805	519	952	104,473	7,659	8,582	1,111	—	102	—
1803	787,424	15	161	104,336	14,102	15,542	6,316	—	1,118	—
1804	821,962	64	—	73,500	1,857	16,304	4,494	506	563	152
1805	922,298	—	—	65,408	344	2,537	1,650	273	254	—
1806	1,044,005	—	241	69,350	46	640	1,445	—	—	—
1807	1,089,876	—	—	64,727	—	687	2,032	—	—	—
1808	525,130	35	—	34,551	885	950	147	—	—	—
1809	603,931	86	502	71,808	474	12,428	1,333	—	241	—
1810	906,434	124	156	52,286	117	19,336	2,103	—	—	382
1811	948,247	185	340	10,647	579	11,380	7,807	—	—	—
1812	667,999	209	67	1,196	2,151	18,436	13,573	—	245	243
1813	237,348	158	—	90	2,992	46,438	15,282	—	—	509
1814	59,626	166	—	568	483	20,096	1,885	—	—	—
1815	706,463	315	135	142,709	4,054	14,359	9,488	—	3,197	567
1816	877,031	124	—	212,426	10,997	9,650	2,603	—	5,179	1,029

from 1789, to the 31st day of December, 1816, showing the total of the Tonnage Foreign Tonnage, and the excess of the American Tonnage, so employed.

VESSELS.							Aggregate of the tonnage employed in the foreign trade.	Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States.	Excess of American tonnage employed in the foreign trade.
Hanseatic.	Swedish.	Danish.	Prussian.	Russian.	Other.	Total foreign.			
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
816	—	659	—	—	—	106,654	234,634	41.19 to 100	127,980
1,978	535	1,113	394	—	—	251,058	606,137	41.4 to do.	355,079
2,989	361	2,092	—	320	—	240,740	604,592	39.8 to do.	363,852
3,214	907	1,159	—	—	—	244,278	658,957	37.0 to do.	414,679
1,166	2,319	2,364	—	—	—	164,676	613,540	26.8 to do.	448,864
4,373	11,043	9,390	—	—	—	84,521	611,717	13.8 to do.	527,196
4,006	4,316	8,637	—	—	—	62,549	648,543	9.7 to do.	585,994
4,987	5,560	10,430	—	—	—	49,960	728,120	6.9 to do.	678,160
11,996	6,064	16,726	431	—	—	76,693	688,707	11.2 to do.	612,014
18,773	4,149	19,148	721	—	—	88,568	611,617	14.5 to do.	523,051
22,070	5,513	22,110	585	—	—	109,599	738,110	14.9 to do.	628,511
15,365	7,724	23,978	705	—	275	122,403	808,507	15.13 to do.	686,104
17,871	5,894	15,553	1,905	—	217	157,270	1,008,979	15.58 to do.	851,709
12,980	1,127	6,491	2,994	—	—	145,519	942,138	15.44 to do.	796,619
13,146	1,303	5,754	2,097	—	—	163,714	951,489	17.2 to do.	787,600
9,583	3,631	6,388	4,947	216	—	122,141	944,166	12.9 to do.	822,026
8,697	2,932	2,945	2,434	368	—	87,842	1,010,141	8.69 to do.	834,455
11,214	2,783	4,109	275	849	273	90,984	1,135,504	8.01 to do.	1,044,520
4,972	5,330	7,464	1,275	293	—	86,780	1,176,198	7.3 to do.	1,003,554
2,412	6,944	1,785	—	—	—	47,674	593,137	8.03 to do.	545,463
603	12,318	—	—	—	—	99,205	685,019	11.8 to do.	604,519
3,712	1,777	373	—	230	—	80,316	987,030	8.1 to do.	906,714
1,282	1,187	—	320	—	—	33,202	981,975	3.4 to do.	948,772
—	6,671	1,045	867	2,671	—	47,098	715,374	6.6 to do.	668,275
—	40,068	—	514	6,363	1,571	113,827	352,904	32.25 to do.	239,077
523	19,565	—	750	4,431	—	48,301	108,094	44.7 to do.	59,792
6,699	15,481	3,043	940	12,475	4,364	217,376	929,111	22.20 to do.	711,735
2,855	7,442	3,394	172	1,890	1,380	259,017	1,150,056	22.52 to do.	891,039

A Statement of the Tonnage of the United States, on which duties were collected during the years 1789, 1790, 1791 *and* 1792.

STATES.	*Registered Tonnage employed in Foreign Trade.*				*Enrolled Tonnage employed in the Coasting Trade.*				*Enrolled Tonnage employed in the Fisheries.*			
	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New-Hampshire	5,051	11,487	10,496	11,073	909	1,215	1,457	1,049	—	498	629	843
Massachusetts	31,778	99,798	94,662	112,644	27,057	45,547	43,226	50,266	8,389	25,560	29,904	29,194
Rhode Island	—	10,950	17,003	17,407	—	5,855	8,400	7,721	—	1,376	483	566
Connecticut	5,616	25,910	18,140	16,523	5,148	7,090	8,385	8,639	613	311	333	712
New-York	19,536	37,712	41,866	50,801	4,325	6,368	5,333	8,384	—	515	212	321
New-Jersey	557	1,988	1,171	1,000	3,250	3,108	4,622	5,320	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	24,661	46,197	53,898	65,212	4,015	5,180	3,222	3,515	—	—	—	—
Delaware	1,382	2,436	4,283	3,954	962	552	1,289	1,134	—	—	—	—
Maryland	15,990	36,305	34,492	42,998	12,660	7,955	7,437	10,380	60	—	884	426
Virginia	12,142	27,316	33,239	32,545	7,495	10,055	10,210	11,686	—	55	72	—
North Carolina	—	20,671	23,245	26,844	—	6,553	7,269	6,976	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	5,385	15,816	23,856	21,338	2,081	3,384	4,850	4,566	—	33	25	—
Georgia	1,795	9,668	6,759	9,099	705	913	794	1,321	—	—	—	—
Total,	123,893	346,254	363,110	411,438	68,607	103,775	106,494	120,957	9,062	28,348	32,542	32,062

NOTE. As there were not any accounts kept at the Treasury, of the District Tonnage of the United States, prior to the operation of the Acts of the 31st of December, 1792, and 18th of February, 1793, this statement of the Tonnage for the years 1789, 1790, 1791, and 1792, has been formed from the accounts of tonnage on which duties were collected for those years. The statements for the succeeding years, are taken from the Treasury records of outstanding district tonnage at the close of the several calendar years therein enumerated.

A STATEMENT

Of the Registered Tonnage of the United States, employed in Foreign Trade.

STATES.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	12,521 25	12,952 25	13,463 46	15,579 46	15,970 50	16,589 48	19,875 14	14,120 18	18,379 10	18,799 59	18,718 59	18,167 28
Massachusetts	135,599 68	143,783 61	171,748 12	186,199 59	187,447 47	178,798 41	191,067 31	213,197 28	241,319 05	209,704 40	222,024 81	250,638 47
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186 91	179 24	—	—	223 52
Rhode Island	18,604 42	17,933 00	20,327 27	20,159 36	19,686 13	19,802 84	18,562 39	18,841 20	23,747 29	23,603 01	23,890 66	26,123 36
Connecticut	18,015 85	20,511 59	23,549 91	26,045 39	19,634 25	23,549 44	31,632 63	31,260 39	34,465 58	24,940 05	26,770 54	23,683 67
New-York	45,355 89	71,693 17	93,421 67	103,945 53	110,983 57	111,488 72	120,253 06	97,791 06	106,023 18	79,152 85	89,382 17	105,610 54
New-Jersey	260 27	484 04	637 85	901 27	762 72	1,344 28	1,271 34	860 15	1,046 08	1,551 09	1,708 35	1,445 88
Pennsylvania	60,924 57	67,895 30	83,623 92	90,568 94	88,400 72	85,476 49	90,944 30	95,631 74	109,036 45	64,637 26	67,629 10	71,198 67
Delaware	927 45	1,064 11	1,290 37	1,574 28	2,724 24	2,357 89	2,217 16	2,066 62	2,752 02	1,957 82	1,793 81	2,512 55
Maryland	26,792 74	38,007 77	48,007 53	46,314 82	55,964 46	63,480 92	81,446 81	81,508 36	55,986 30	43,295 72	46,487 49	53,842 13
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,915 43
Virginia	23,997 72	26,130 13	31,767 28	36,278 26	40,936 41	43,657 58	46,858 68	41,838 47	44,850 92	31,943 87	37,832 24	33,614 11
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	388 83	675 52	675 52
North Carolina	10,167 49	14,438 76	12,601 19	15,515 04	19,645 61	18,603 33	19,214 52	20,949 47	21,812 63	21,399 71	21,063 13	18,908 82
South Carolina	12,998 15	21,369 35	25,483 75	29,994 17	31,360 57	33,753 22	38,567 42	43,731 70	51,192 21	31,353 75	30,993 34	41,868 75
Georgia	1,568 40	2,599 43	3,548 01	3,556 84	4,260 48	4,473 42	286 18	7,937 52	7,759 35	7,652 33	7,742 30	8,125 54
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444 65	509 00
Orleans Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,466 49
	367,734 23	438,862 71	529,470 63	576,733 25	597,777 43	603,376 37	669,197 19	669,921 35	718,549 60	560,380 63	597,157 05	672,530 18

STATEMENT

Of the Registered Tonnage employed in Foreign Trade, continued.

STATES.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	19,719 36	20,606 29	22,367 64	20,101 51	23,010 47	24,534 00	25,969 85	19,693 69	17,630 33	16,735 35	24,532 48	24,589 40
Massachusetts	285,689 32	306,075 87	310,309 69	266,519 91	324,690 08	352,806 82	273,245 89	266,976 20	237,649 33	225,774 05	299,298 85	274,049 63
Vermont	301 27	301 27	301 27	301 27	476 11	494 51	551 47	551 47	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	28,531 33	28,617 19	28,492 24	23,282 93	28,403 55	28,574 93	30,255 44	24,261 50	23,198 73	25,807 13	29,019 72	24,229 17
Connecticut	29,563 31	26,026 37	27,071 11	22,297 87	21,306 46	22,671 35	26,502 65	29,953 54	24,241 00	25,016 54	33,472 12	24,624 62
New-York	121,614 09	141,186 14	149,061 61	146,682 61	169,535 39	188,556 73	161,312 37	162,582 14	148,098 54	152,412 66	180,664 20	191,355 47
New-Jersey	1,293 05	891 84	952 13	525 29	15,596 67	17,338 51	14,144 12	13,639 58	13,769 29	13,843 19	2,465 67	2,500 87
Pennsylvania	77,238 52	86,728 35	93,993 16	94,658 69	106,621 90	109,628 57	78,518 11	71,281 02	64,536 78	64,182 64	77,199 03	77,760 70
Delaware	1,715 21	1,073 29	1,105 00	755 49	1,461 83	1,242 08	256 41	247 79	320 17	654 61	1,305 31	518 88
Maryland	62,004 93	71,819 92	79,782 49	74,699 43	88,188 55	90,045 16	68,457 85	80,203 33	64,780 67	64,149 09	88,161 22	83,123 67
District of Columbia	8,512 81	7,797 93	8,643 87	6,556 49	7,482 41	9,416 26	7,811 37	9,608 63	8,397 54	6,199 36	11,280 22	7,743 94
Virginia	37,674 19	34,015 29	33,503 05	29,485 28	36,699 29	45,339 78	28,744 71	32,720 86	25,938 68	22,514 47	31,152 40	26,059 66
Kentucky	675 52	—	—	—	—	—	100 74	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	22,576 69	22,180 70	21,894 58	16,623 24	23,161 64	26,472 47	17,114 85	15,243 49	14,807 65	17,840 84	25,826 61	20,267 43
South Carolina	35,107 60	40,158 61	45,222 85	41,628 11	42,675 74	43,354 77	19,390 23	14,959 72	17,476 22	21,596 76	24,501 39	23,880 84
Georgia	8,592 77	10,909 89	12,827 18	11,305 46	10,942 83	12,405 41	4,761 75	6,519 06	8,234 19	10,843 25	11,253 36	10,629 40
Ohio	169 73	160 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 05	175 47
Orleans Territory	8,361 12	9,735 33	12,778 68	13,629 56	9,805 86	11,386 45	11,713 90	12,182 03	(58)5,708 86	(58)6,952 53	(58)13,766 43	8,348 16
Mississippi do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 11	95 89	224 71	401 45
Michigan do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159 12	430 68
	749,341 22	808,284 68	848,306 85	769,053 54	910,059 23	984,269 05	768,852 21	760,624 40	674,853 44	674,632 63	854,294 74	800,759 63

(58) Louisiana.

A STATEMENT

Of the Enrolled Tonnage of the United States, employed in the Coasting Trade.

STATES.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	1,254 84	1,428 31	962 65	1,086 42	1,321 84	1,571 30	1,293 44	1,698 25	1,355 75	1,069 34	1,041 16	2,069 08
Massachusetts	51,402 87	72,478 46	52,297 69	61,837 00	65,195 62	70,555 33	64,723 52	75,080 46	67,949 08	74,747 51	73,123 26	79,096 65
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	4,502 20	6,195 52	6,049 05	5,761 00	5,700 55	5,234 49	5,268 93	5,764 42	5,291 74	4,780 23	5,531 11	6,331 52
Connecticut	7,255 44	9,628 00	9,761 58	11,527 47	12,918 49	12,802 80	11,046 54	12,488 01	13,129 59	12,783 35	13,638 51	14,890 20
New-York	13,986 81	22,470 25	34,806 40	42,454 70	46,053 63	47,365 62	49,118 17	51,553 47	55,666 71	61,509 36	63,049 09	65,411 01
New-Jersey	4,577 13	6,069 73	7,107 15	9,115 58	11,484 87	13,279 75	14,297 41	15,222 10	15,598 68	15,301 37	16,893 67	18,950 57
Pennsylvania	4,579 83	6,074 12	7,074 59	7,402 71	7,738 00	7,854 08	7,230 86	7,380 61	6,798 68	8,318 54	8,997 18	9,134 78
Delaware	577 09	1,155 85	2,521 00	3,281 46	3,900 54	4,110 82	4,032 32	4,140 40	4,198 32	4,438 47	4,743 50	4,995 49
Maryland	9,512 59	15,544 13	18,392 56	22,073 76	24,249 18	26,438 53	28,179 14	30,973 61	33,183 93	33,548 12	36,198 31	36,674 62
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,514 26
Virginia	12,098 08	15,731 62	17,215 36	18,915 90	21,626 64	23,469 47	22,736 23	26,224 52	27,114 73	26,594 08	26,068 37	25,833 60
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	2,764 03	4,398 51	3,500 28	4,531 00	5,651 23	5,700 14	5,147 06	5,823 13	6,081 53	7,200 61	8,139 71	9,073 25
South Carolina	2,058 55	4,464 34	4,369 30	6,615 81	7,458 08	7,783 78	7,606 32	7,114 13	8,340 58	8,288 94	8,716 58	8,410 92
Georgia	283 34	1,588 33	738 10	820 53	778 08	1,177 38	224 27	1,831 68	1,545 62	1,962 94	2,535 39	2,072 79
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orleans Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380 87
	114,853 10	167,227 42	164,795 91	195,423 64	214,077 05	227,343 79	220,904 46	245,295 04	246,255 34	260,543 16	268,676 12	286,840 01

STATEMENT

Of the Enrolled Tonnage employed in the Coasting Trade, continued.

STATES.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	1,639 65	1,560 16	3,602 41	3,866 56	3,066 61	2,863 87	2,246 91	2,643 04	3,733 57	3,781 76	3,286 02	3,281 60
Massachusetts	86,413 36	89,892 16	89,982 78	127,893 79	113,325 63	107,260 72	110,254 13	138,279 01	132,727 12	122,251 32	115,327 53	129,498 74
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	6,182 24	5,766 47	6,279 53	8,981 54	8,265 83	6,899 11	6,870 01	10,713 82	9,646 04	9,381 70	8,632 61	7,452 48
Connecticut	15,535 51	15,236 26	15,884 93	21,947 27	19,477 70	19,346 83	20,529 33	21,302 57	23,718 17	22,254 74	23,205 47	24,491 66
New-York	67,812 61	70,225 68	72,567 43	77,522 10	78,252 61	83,536 60	89,139 09	89,832 49	90,450 85	92,052 28	100,960 91	111,580 06
New-Jersey	19,323 49	19,654 37	20,535 85	22,539 65	23,268 84	23,927 60	24,477 64	24,651 87	22,628 24	23,175 40	26,067 00	28,024 73
Pennsylvania	10,016 19	9,252 66	10,355 29	13,455 06	13,497 49	14,255 76	15,413 73	15,544 82	18,071 42	18,007 25	19,875 72	22,256 09
Delaware	5,228 67	5,587 72	5,878 02	6,292 56	6,371 94	6,261 74	6,819 64	7,133 52	7,342 56	7,419 11	7,543 60	7,943 67
Maryland	38,080 87	38,879 88	40,400 18	46,916 38	47,715 69	46,247 92	48,486 59	52,396 52	52,740 13	53,046 70	56,517 72	64,161 15
District of Columbia	3,976 12	3,968 31	4,073 58	4,772 70	5,125 32	4,783 01	5,673 62	6,630 47	7,395 61	8,024 49	8,706 27	8,976 10
Virginia	26,464 76	28,244 45	27,360 80	29,378 62	29,052 39	31,284 35	32,530 62	35,952 24	35,145 63	35,664 24	33,794 72	37,427 29
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	9,086 60	9,091 26	9,602 02	11,377 44	10,640 94	10,562 56	10,794 84	12,869 13	12,334 65	11,363 00	11,951 27	13,184 89
South Carolina	8,779 29	8,972 29	7,773 18	8,858 71	8,043 58	9,449 54	10,987 81	14,327 32	12,420 19	11,264 31	12,380 17	13,438 46
Georgia	2,249 77	2,915 49	3,351 38	3,178 44	3,337 78	3,107 37	1,009 83	7,842 91	2,539 76	5,897 47	3,873 74	3,835 31
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345 38	403 67
Orleans Territory	556 85	729 54	542 25	703 26	2,057 71	1,326 69	[59]1,024 51	3,036 60	2,510 63	2,078 57	2,577 53	3,963 74
Mississippi do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 07	—	50 90	20 81	—
Michigan do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 10
	301,366 38	309,977 05	318,189 93	387,684 43	371,500 56	371,114 12	386,258 70	443,180 75	433,404 87	425,713 59	435,066 87	479,979 14

[59] Louisiana.

A STATEMENT

Of the Enrolled Tonnage of the United States, employed in the Whale Fishery.

STATES.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	3,040 41	2,241 24	1,103 70	763 09	592 29	651 74	736 35	580 08	1,142 49	323 40
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	122 27	122 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New-York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New-Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orleans Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	3,162 68	2,363 51	1,103 70	763 09	592 29	651 74	736 35	580 08	1,142 49	323 40

STATEMENT

Of the Enrolled Tonnage employed in the Whale Fishery, continued.

STATES.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	681 49	229 86	127 75	206 91	74 48	122 60	54 17	725 35	788 74	561 55	1,229 92	1,168
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	235 24	216 59	216 59	—	216 59	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	216 59	498 59	779 37	282	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New-York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New-Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orleans Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	898 13	728 50	907 17	724 20	573 12	339 24	54 17	941 94	788 74	561 55	1,229 92	1,168

A STATEMENT

Of the Enrolled Tonnage of the United States, employed in the Cod Fishery.

STATES.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	—	—	480 46	508 60	648 65	744 27	558 92	712 51	1,261 59	1,462 73	1,767 45	929 92
Massachusetts	—	—	23,847 14	26,894 57	30,710 01	32,547 12	22,812	20,708 89	28,540 53	28,961 10	38,218 16	39,292 72
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	73 27	267 16	724 46	493 52	102 67	85 65	210 47	316 43	353 09	209 38
Connecticut	—	—	483 14	659 53	1,038 48	1,335 21	458 57	667 86	967 73	1,731 22	2,484 66	2,060 10
New-York	—	—	—	113 17	285 02	356 64	—	131 88	299 15	515 84	544 30	595 81
New-Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 44	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	66 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orleans Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	24,887 06	28,509 39	33,406 67	35,476 81	23,932 26	22,306 94	31,279 57	32,987 42	43,416 20	43,088 08

STATEMENT

Of the Enrolled Tonnage employed in the Cod Fishery, continued.

STATES.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	2,001 77	1,934 34	543 30	1,504 02	1,203 64	954 89	1,292 33	1,312 50	442 23	591 03	1,301 20	1,920 31
Massachuetts	41,411 52	42,497 47	53,263	37,635 31	22,356 14	23,443 09	30,365 25	18,537 52	10,590 56	8,068 41	23,484 56	32,619 08
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	558 67	785 73	1,251 68	882 43	172 93	137 53	331 32	189 26	56 35	—	—	515 56
Connecticut	3,862 64	4,285 21	4,813 57	3,040 74	2,008 43	1,333 42	1,986 20	1,519 16	—	52 12	1,465 73	2,495 61
New-York	644 55	850 35	818 28	534 80	368 43	381 88	382 21	264 15	166 86	152 19	258 74	328 64
New-Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orleans Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	48,479 30	50,353 20	60,689 88	43,597 40	26,109 67	26,250 91	34,360 86	21,822 64	12,255 30	8,863 75	26,510 33	37,879 30

A STATEMENT

Of the Licensed Vessels, under Twenty Tons, employed in the Coasting Trade of the United States.

STATES.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	35 43	45 09	123 14	177 15	87 56	58 22	82 59	102 16	152 61	96 65	60 94	85 27
Massachusetts	877 31	2,902 79	3,115 53	3,253 56	3,172 51	3,374 06	3,481 44	3,590 46	3,688 57	3,356 03	3,680 93	3,435 63
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	499 70	580 18	617 64	658 45	652 16	679 12	638 87	661 80	552 58	492 90	550 80	515 63
Connecticut	383 16	988 92	1,429 20	1,348 82	1,373 66	1,297 14	1,213 24	1,365 04	1,319 65	1,442 45	1,378 48	1,315 44
New-York	412 25	843 55	1,043 44	1,537 47	1,839 55	1,913 43	2,086 02	2,240 85	2,487 34	2,752 50	3,071 30	3,303 77
New-Jersey	499 69	790 72	1,203 94	1,507 64	1,795 78	1,913 53	2,039 13	2,222 50	2,490 84	2,612 89	2,490 48	2,433 66
Pennsylvania	45 03	199 16	250 18	265 77	440 36	493 67	626 16	650 89	644 82	631 79	858 25	859 94
Delaware	—	80 22	193 65	229 45	260 81	322 72	509 57	539 38	553 20	585 06	608 42	604 34
Maryland	1,333 74	4,832 18	6,078 89	7,110 93	6,971 28	7,278 41	7,638 42	8,063 86	8,174 84	8,240 01	8,243 85	7,973 10
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	868 69
Virginia	2,015 09	3,844 58	3,653 24	3,947 90	4,494 91	4,459 39	4,963 26	5,341 49	5,824 61	6,386 33	6,699 06	6,531 05
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	1,115 93	1,737 15	1,778 32	1,980 04	1,914 86	1,913 82	2,011 15	1,947 83	1,983 42	2,004 41	2,241 54	2,239 07
South Carolina	—	85 01	96 26	375 59	303 94	339 44	350 43	366 42	346 93	364 48	384 12	403 59
Georgia	—	47 56	17 86	23 54	17 86	56 23	95 55	103 88	76 38	113 78	115 82	82 45
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orleans Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 58
	7,217 53	16,977 36	19,601 59	22,416 66	23,325 64	24,099 43	25,736 08	27,196 91	28,296 19	29,079 58	30,384 34	30,696 56

STATEMENT

Of the Licensed Vessels, under Twenty Tons, employed in the Coasting Trade, continued.

STATES.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	53 84	72 68	78 16	86 47	117 23	133 56	145 61	152 25	221 40	238 92	205 17	234 73
Massachusetts	3,479 35	3,285 13	3,452 36	4,047 88	3,759 67	3,739 60	3,385 05	3,976 01	5,336 69	6,044 67	5,326 70	5,620 76
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	419 80	419 13	475 02	322 59	361 22	329 42	285 76	258 70	461 03	589 24	539 68	528 21
Connecticut	1,217 89	1,160 11	1,264 67	1,339 24	1,433 08	1,387 88	1,349 07	1,409 02	1,661 87	1,713 46	1,675 18	1,688 26
New-York	3,373 28	3,501 05	3,695 35	3,822 36	3,978 63	4,051 82	4,215 20	4,378 44	4,818 18	5,183 13	5,398 38	5,764 69
New-Jersey	2,341 67	2,342 35	2,242 29	2,885 90	2,549 93	2,538 19	2,599 60	2,459 82	2,586 70	2,666 42	2,668 81	2,585 76
Pennsylvania	984 45	1,043 73	1,085 17	1,216 34	1,424 03	1,547 49	1,749 77	1,956 76	2,176 39	2,399 65	2,484 10	2,487 92
Delaware	637 29	615 19	624 93	644 35	634 02	687 45	645 23	641 68	661 44	694 12	742 11	744 40
Maryland	7,954 09	7,163 28	7,275 67	7,511 20	7,489 78	7,493 80	7,518 43	7,680 40	7,848 18	8,276 24	8,529 32	8,777 52
District of Columbia	942 75	1,029 76	1,090 81	1,205 93	1,206 91	1,342 25	1,358 68	1,400 58	1,613 51	1,702 97	1,767 73	1,930 86
Virginia	6,674 29	6,939 11	6,512 46	6,828 20	6,965 90	7,300 51	7,041 91	6,390 71	6,358 92	6,354 00	6,549 35	6,874 76
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	2,426 79	2,471 80	2,637 55	2,860 10	2,970 66	2,920 18	2,902 22	2,916 58	2,936 35	3,261 59	3,234 83	3,103 79
South Carolina	364 48	15 07	15 07	30 48	100 34	123 83	106 75	1,184 37	175 46	210 33	287 86	295 20
Georgia	110 42	107 60	98 49	90 38	111 69	107 33	117 69	96 04	99 92	107 26	161 63	276 31
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 70	82 52
Orleans Territory	315 94	396 30	290 09	243 56	558 31	528 86	511 04	852 10	739 18	888 47	860 45	987 91
Mississippi do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 54	113 47	125 29	192 55
Michigan do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 86
	31,296 73	30,562 54	30,838 39	33,135 33	33,661 75	34,232 57	34,103 55	34,790 78	37,703 87	40,443 44	40,598 51	42,185 70

A STATEMENT

Of the Licensed Vessels, under Twenty Tons, employed in the Cod Fishery of the United States.

STATES.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	39 31	98 90	54 87	110 91	259 92	257 03	194 19	221 52	293 37	369 92	258 55	284 36
Massachusetts	1,729 04	5,066 14	5,651 80	5,915 82	6,482 17	6,616 84	5,521 15	6,561 68	7,458 67	7,789 01	7,708 44	8,251 24
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	119 77	75 59	45 59	53 11	45 50	45 83	33 83	33 83	19 92	89 53	36 24	—
Connecticut	97 47	308 77	260 54	315 04	365 51	291 61	258 82	250 80	259 71	232 92	340 83	338 05
New-York	—	—	33 10	58 43	69 11	57 91	38 08	52 08	70 08	52 08	52 08	52 08
New-Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orleans Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,985 64	5,549 50	6,046 05	6,453 41	7,222 31	7,269 37	6,046 17	7,120 06	8,101 85	8,533 56	8,396 24	8,925 73

STATEMENT

Of the Licensed Vessels, under Twenty Tons, employed in the Cod Fishery, continued.

STATES.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
New-Hampshire	278 23	273 84	248 65	314 87	321 61	333 62	350 76	327 60	283 54	348 15	420 86	385 25
Massachusetts	8,277 92	8,091 04	8,950 76	7,663 41	7,693 73	7,839 30	8,112 54	7,844 39	7,999 14	8,188 49	9,585 24	9,318 27
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	19 59	—	—	11 66	—	—	19 59	19 59	—	14 25	6 17	33 35
Connecticut	375 36	429 47	381 52	375 01	326 37	371 16	361 48	380 70	275 13	253 45	284 00	347 86
New-York	35 17	35 17	35 17	35 17	35 17	33 15	28 29	64 27	64 27	187 29	150 89	161 83
New-Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orleans Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8,986 37	8,829 57	9,616 20	8,400 22	8,376 93	8,577 28	8,872 76	8,636 65	8,622 13	8,992 63	10,427 26	10,246 66

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MANY varieties of Fish were observed on our northern and eastern coasts, and they soon commanded the attention of the inhabitants of the northern colonies. It was perceived that the climate and soil of those regions, would not yield a reward commensurate with their labour, when confined to agriculture alone; the people sought additional support from the toils and perils of the fisherman, for which they were well adapted, and they calculated that this occupation would in future become a valuable branch of commerce.

In 1670 the Cod Fishery was commenced by the people in New-England; such was their application that, in 1675, they had in this employment 665 vessels, which measured 25,650 tons, and navigated by 4,405 seamen; at that early period they caught at the rate of from 350,000 to 400,000 quintals of fish per annum.

In 1715, our fishermen first pursued the Whale. These fish, then known as the Greenland Whale, frequented our northern coasts; in a very short time, the activity and success of the colonists in taking them, forced them into more southern latitudes, where the intruders were followed by the harpoons of their former enemies; they were chased off the Azores, along the coasts of Africa and Brazil, to the remote region of Falkland's Island. The discovery of a new species of the whale was the consequence of this extensive and perilous circumnavigation; the new fish was found to be more valuable, than that on our northern coasts; to it they gave the name of the "Spermaceti Whale." These Fisheries were now distinguished into the northern and southern whale fisheries. In 1771, the Americans employed 183 vessels, measuring 13,820 tons, in the northern; and 121 vessels, measuring 14,020 tons, in the southern whale fisheries; these vessels gave employment to 4,059 seamen. At the commencement of our revolutionary war, we had 177 vessels in the northern, and 132 vessels in the southern fisheries; but the war proved, during its continuance, destructive to our fisheries.

The treaty of peace concluded in 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, recognized the right of the people of the United States, "to take fish of every kind on the grand bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island); and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen islands and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but as soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground."(1)

After the peace our fishermen returned to their former occupation, under many disadvantages. In 1786, 1787, 1788 and 1789, on the average, we had 539 vessels, measuring 19,185 tons, with 3,287 men, in the Cod fishery; 250,650 quintals was the annual produce of their industry. In 1789, we exported 371,319 quintals, and 24,118 barrels of American caught fish. The citizens engaged in these employments met with heavy losses, which in 1789 induced the people of the town of Marblehead alone, to take thirty-three of their vessels from the fisheries.

Our fishermen have been almost exclusively confined to the New-England states; of these Massachusetts had the greatest share. At no time was a vessel engaged in the Whale fisheries, owned south of Connecticut. In the Cod fishery, no vessel (except $48\frac{44}{95}$ tons, returned for New-Jersey in 1803, and $66\frac{20}{95}$ tons for Virginia in 1796,) was owned south of New-York.

In 1789 the unprofitable sales made in foreign markets, excited the sympathy of the people of Massachusetts for their fishermen; their enterprise and the perils they had encountered, made them worthy of the patronage of the nation. On the 4th of April, 1790, a "representation of the general court of the com-

(1) By virtue of a circular, dated Secretary's Office, Halifax, 24th June, 1817, "American fishermen are not permitted to frequent the harbours, bays or creeks of the province of Nova Scotia, unless driven into them by actual distress." This prohibition, as far as it relates to the drying and curing of the fish, is of minor consequence; the American fishermen have for some years past, prepared at least one-fourth of their fish on board the vessels; the final curing thereof was made in the ports of the United States.

monwealth of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Cod and Whale fisheries," was laid before the Congress of the United States. It was stated that, prior to the revolutionary war, about 4,000 seamen and 24,000 tons of shipping, had been annually employed from the state of Massachusetts, in the Whale fishery; the produce thereof was estimated at about 1,166,666 dollars. There were also 4,000 seamen and 28,000 tons of shipping engaged in the Cod fishery; the produce thereof was estimated at 833,333 dollars. A branch of industry of so much value, could not be readily abandoned by the people of the United States.

On the 9th of August, 1790, Congress referred the "representation" aforesaid, to the Secretary of State; that officer made a report, which was laid before the legislature on the 4th of February, 1791; this document embraced a view of the fisheries of most of the nations in Europe, and developed their policy on the subject.

The British government was anxious to acquire the industry and enterprise of our fishermen; many advantages were offered to them; and they invited them to remove to their colonies. Some contemplated a removal to Nova Scotia; when the French government made propositions, which prevented their emigration to the British; and caused thirty-three persons to remove from the island of Nantucket, to reside at Dunkirk. When the French discovered that they could not induce many of these people to abandon their native country, unwilling, however, to lose sight of a means to check the growing power of Great Britain, they offered further advantages to the fishermen of the United States, and consented to admit the produce of the American fisheries into their ports, under conditions denied to that of other nations.

The British government, satisfied of the importance of this branch of industry, encouraged their fishermen, by granting premiums and allowing bounties, and by prohibiting the introduction of the produce of the fisheries of other nations into their ports. The government of the United States, hitherto, had left their fishermen almost unnoticed; our fisheries were very little encouraged by national patronage. It was supposed, that the people of the United States possessed many advantages over those of other nations; in some respects this was true; and as such, the Secretary of State, enumerated the following; viz.

"1. The neighbourhood of the great fisheries, which permits our fishermen to bring home their fish, to be salted by their wives and children.

"2. The shore fisheries, so near at hand as to enable the vessels to run into port in a storm, and to lessen the risk, for which distant nations must pay an insurance.

"3. The winter fisheries, which, like household manufactures, employ portions of time which would otherwise be useless.

"4. The smallness of the vessels which the shortness of the voyage enables us to employ; and which, consequently, requires but a small capital.

"5. The cheapness of our vessels; which do not cost above the half of the Baltic fir vessels, computing price and duration.

"6. Their excellence as sea boats; which decreases the risk, and facilitates the returns.

"7. The superiority of our mariners, in skill, activity, enterprise, sobriety, and order.

"8. The cheapness of provisions.

"9. The cheapness of casks; which, of itself, is said to be equal to an extra profit of 15 per cent."

Notwithstanding the apparent advantages in favour of our fishermen, insurmountable difficulties existed, unless the legislature should interpose in their favour. The expenses, for an outfit, were much increased by the duties laid on the foreign articles imported, that were indispensable to this occupation. The fishermen asked for a remission of these duties, and they requested, that premiums and bounties[3] might be allowed to them, in imitation of the system followed by other governments.

To relieve our fishermen the Secretary of State submitted the following propositions to Congress; viz.

1. A remission of the duties on the articles used for their calling.

2. A retaliating duty on foreign oils, coming to seek a competition with them in or from our ports.

3. That the government should endeavour, by arrangements to be concluded with foreign nations, to obtain free markets abroad for their produce.

In 1789,[4] in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt, employed and expended in curing fish of the fisheries of the United States, exported to any foreign country, five cents were paid on every quintal of dried fish, and on every barrel of pickled fish so exported.

(3) In 1672, the British government granted to the fishermen in the whale fishery, a bounty of 6s. sterling per ton, on the oil they should bring home. This bounty was gradually increased; in 1745, it was raised to 40s. per ton. When our revolutionary war commenced, they allowed additional bounties of £500, £400, £300, £200, £100 sterling, per annum, "to the five ships which should take the greatest quantity of oil." And in 1783, granted to every fishing vessel, which complied with the conditions prescribed in their act of parliament, from eighteen to fifty pounds sterling; by this means the number of their vessels, and their fishermen, was very much augmented. In 1786, they reduced the northern bounty from 40 to 30s. sterling, the ton admeasurement.

(4) Act 4th July, 1789; vol. ii. c. 2.

In 1792,[5] the allowance, in lieu of a drawback on salt, authorised by the act of the 20th of July, 1789, on the exportation of dried fish, ceased after the 10th day of June, 1792; and as an equivalent therefor, there was annually paid, on the 31st of December, by the collector of the district to which the vessel belonged, to the owners of the vessels employed in the bank or cod fisheries, provided they were actually employed therein at sea for the term of four months, at least, of the fishing season next preceding, which was accounted to be from the last day of February to the last day of November of every year, according to the tonnage of the vessels, as follows; viz.

If of twenty and not exceeding thirty tons,[6] one dollar and fifty cents for every ton. If above thirty tons, two dollars and fifty cents for every ton. Of this allowance three-eighths accrued to the owner, and five-eighths were divided among the several fishermen employed, in such proportions as the fish they respectively had taken bore to the whole quantity of fish taken on board the vessel during the fishing season. The allowance to any one vessel, for one season, could not exceed 170 dollars.

Every fishing boat or vessel of more than five and less than twenty tons, had an annual allowance of one dollar per ton for every ton of her admeasurement, divided among all persons interested in the proceeds of the fares of the vessel; provided, that the boat had been actually employed, in the cod fishing, at least four months, in the preceding fishing season, and should have landed, in the course of that season, not less than twelve quintals of fish for every ton of her admeasurement, the weight thereof to be ascertained after the fish were dried and cured fit for exportation.

When the owner of the vessel or his agent, received the fish, caught as aforesaid, for cure, and sold the same, the vessel was liable, until six months after the sale, for the share of every fisherman.

The monies that remained in the Treasury in consequence of the abolition of the allowance on the exportation of the dried fish of the United States, and of the drawback on foreign dried and pickled fish, and other foreign salted provisions, were appropriated to the payment of the allowance now authorised, and in case of their being inadequate, the deficiency was to be made up from any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

(5) Act 16th February, 1792; vol. ii. c. 107.

(6) To entitle the owners to the allowance, granted to vessels of twenty tons and upwards, the master thereof, before he proceeded on any fishing voyage, was required to make an agreement in writing or print, with every fisherman employed, therein to be specified, the time for which they had engaged, and that the fish or proceeds of the voyage should be divided among the fishermen in proportion to the quantities of fish they may, respectively, have caught.

This act was to continue in force until the 16th of February, 1799.

In the same year[7] an additional allowance of twenty per centum, to the allowances respectively granted to vessels employed in the bank or other cod fisheries, was authorised upon the terms above mentioned.

The foregoing proceedings of our government, caused the fisheries to be extended; the regulations adopted, produced the most salutary effects. Every person, on board our fishing vessels, has an interest in common with his associates; their reward depends upon their industry and enterprise. Much caution is observed in the selection of the crews of our fishing vessels; it often happens that every individual is connected by blood, and the strongest ties of friendship; our fishermen are remarkable for their sobriety and good conduct, and they rank with the most skilful navigators.

In 1797[8] twelve cents per barrel were allowed on pickled fish exported; and an addition of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per centum to the allowances before granted to vessels employed in the bank or other cod fisheries, and upon the terms heretofore prescribed.

In 1800,[9] the provisions of the act of the 16th of February, 1792, were revived and continued in force for ten years. The additional allowances authorized in 1792 and 1797, were continued only as long as the correspondent duties on salt respectively, for which they were granted, were paid.

During our late war, the fisheries were entirely suspended, even on our own coasts. Those who had been engaged in the whale fisheries sustained heavy losses, not only in consequence of having been driven from the ocean, but also from the suspension of their pursuits on shore. Our eastern people expended much, for the establishments in which they made spermaceti oil and candles—that capital was unproductive; and during the war the British captured twenty-four of our whale ships.[10]

Immediately after the peace, the inhabitants of Massachusetts again turned their attention to the fisheries; in 1818, the vessels employed in the whale fishery, belonging to the districts of New-Bedford and Nantucket, consisted of 55 ships, 14 brigs and 3 sloops; making a total of 72 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage was 17,158 tons, navigated by 1,330 men.

In 1806, the value of the produce of our fisheries was at the maximum, and amounted to 3,116,000 dollars; in 1814 it was only 188,000 dollars!

(7) Act 2d May, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 128. sect. 6.
(8) Act 8th July, 1797; vol. iii. ch. 15. sect. 2.
(9) Act 12th April, 1800; vol. iii. ch. 176.
(10) Pitkin's Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States, p. 46.

The Act of 12th April, 1800, concerning the fisheries of the United States, expired on the 3d of March, 1811. In 1813,[11] an act for the government of persons in certain fisheries, was passed; the provisions whereof were similar to those enacted on the 16th of February, 1792, in relation to the master of the vessel and the fishermen employed.

The same year,[12] a duty of twenty cents per bushel, was laid upon all foreign salt imported, and a bounty of twenty cents per barrel, was allowed on all pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, exported to foreign countries, after the 31st of December, 1814. To obtain the bounty, it must amount, at least, to ten dollars upon each entry, and the fish must have been wholly cured with foreign salt, on which a duty had been paid.

After the 31st of December, 1814, there was annually paid to the owner of every vessel employed at sea, at least four months during the preceding fishing season, in the bank or other cod fisheries, if of twenty tons and not exceeding thirty tons, two dollars and forty cents for every ton of her admeasurement; and if above thirty tons, four dollars for every ton aforesaid; to be paid and distributed in the manner prescribed in the act of the 16th of February, 1792. The allowance to any one vessel, for one season, must not exceed 272 dollars. To fishing boats or vessels, of more than five, and less than twenty tons, one dollar and sixty cents, was allowed annually, for every ton of admeasurement, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in 1792, for boats or vessels of this description. These regulations were to be continued, until the termination of the war between the United States and Great Britain, and for one year thereafter; and they were again continued in force without limitation, by the act of the 9th of February, 1816.

After the 30th of September, 1817,[13] the bounties and allowances granted to the owners of vessels or boats engaged in the fisheries, were to be paid only on boats or vessels, the officers, and at least three-fourths of the crews of which, are proved to be citizens of the United States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state.

Calculated on the average of the ten years, from 1803 to 1812 both inclusive, the tonnage annually employed in the cod fisheries, amounted to 48,577 tons; that in the whale fisheries, to 662 tons. On the average of the ten years aforesaid, the annual value of the produce of the fisheries, exported to foreign countries, amounted to 2,124,342 dollars; on the same average, there were annually ex-

(11) Act 19th June, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 530.
(12) Act 29th July, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 563.
(13) Act 3d March, 1817.

ported 372,129 quintals of dried fish, 52,197 barrels, and 8,663 kegs of pickled fish. On the average of the ten years, from 1800 to 1809, both inclusive, the annual allowances to vessels, employed in the fisheries, amounted to 119,842 dollars; the precise amount of the bounties, granted for the salted fish exported, cannot be ascertained, because the returns thereof are blended with those made for the salted provisions exported.

The documents in the Treasury, do not specify the number of the seamen exclusively employed in our fisheries. In 1800, the seamen in the cod fisheries, amounted to 3,841; on the average of ten years, from 4 to 5,000 men had been annually employed,(14) or there were more than seven men, for every ton of shipping; we have no returns of the seamen engaged in the whale fisheries.

The nation has derived much pecuniary benefit from our fisheries. They furnish to our people a cheap and wholesome food, and our domestic consumption of fish is considerable; a valuable class of our citizens obtains employment from these occupations, not merely as fishermen, but as manufacturers on shore. Our fisheries constitute the best nursery for that hardy race of citizen seamen, who feel the love of country, and are therefore willing and able to maintain its rights; and they are also the sources, to which commerce must look for its defenders.

(14) Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, 29th January, 1803.

A STATEMENT

Of the quantities of Fish exported from the United States; the amount of the bounties and allowances paid, and of the tonnage of the vessels employed in the Cod and Whale Fisheries, and the value of the Produce of the Sea exported.

YEARS.	FISH EXPORTED.			(15) Bounties allowed on fish and provisions exported.	Allowances to vessels employed in the Fisheries.	Tonnage employed in the Cod fishery. (16)	Tonnage employed in the Whale-fishery. (17)	Value of the Produce of the Sea exported. (18)
	Quintals.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Tons.	Tons.	Dolls.
1791	383,237	57,424	—	29,682	—	32,542	—	—
1792	364,898	48,277	—	44,772	—	32,062	—	—
1793	372,825	45,440	—	16,731	72,965	38,177	—	—
1794	436,907	36,929	—	13,767	93,768	23,121	—	—
1795	400,818	55,999	—	14,854	66,280	30,933	3,162	—
1796	377,713	84,558	5,256	16,998	76,889	34,962	2,363	—
1797	406,016	69,782	7,351	12,398	80,475	40,628	1,103	—
1798	411,175	66,827	6,220	19,220	94,684	42,745	763	—
1799	428,495	63,542	15,993	20,769	128,605	29,978	592	—
1800	392,726	50,388	12,403	18,325	87,853	29,426	651	—
1801	410,948	85,935	10,424	28,586	74,520	39,380	736	—
1802	440,925	75,819	13,229	29,700	104,447	41,520	580	—
1803	461,870	76,831	11,565	34,790	117,173	51,812	1,142	2,635,000
1804	567,828	89,482	13,045	46,922	145,986	52,013	323	3,433,423
1805	514,549	56,670	7,207	37,746	152,927	57,465	898	2,884,000
1806	537,457	64,615	10,155	37,133	162,191	59,182	728	3,116,000
1807	473,924	57,621	13,743	27,414	161,254	70,305	907	2,804,000
1808	155,808	18,957	3,036	17,214	142,911	51,997	724	832,000
1809	345,648	54,777	9,380	2,423	47,166	34,485	573	1,710,000
1810	280,804	34,674	5,964	508	3,406	34,827	339	1,481,000
1811	214,387	44,716	9,393	784	—	43,232	54	1,413,000
1812	169,019	23,636	3,143	—	—	30,458	941	935,000
1813	63,616	13,833	568	—	—	19,877	788	304,000
1814	31,310	8,436	87	—	—	17,855	561	188,000
1815	102,824	36,141	3,062	—	1,811 74	36,937	1,229	912,000
1816	217,892	37,979	6,983	586 80	84,736 26	68,125	1,168	1,331,000

(15) This column includes the payments made for bounties, on the exportation of fish and salted provisions.

(16) Including the enrolled tonnage and licensed vessels under 20 tons.

(17) Prior to 1795, the Treasury did not separate the tonnage employed in the Cod from that employed in the Whale fisheries; the tonnage in this column is the "enrolled" tonnage.

(18) Including dried salt fish, pickled fish, whale oil and bone, spermaceti oil and spermaceti candles.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS has power to "dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States."[1]

In 1810, pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, all the laws, resolutions of Congress, treaties and proclamations that had operation and respect to the public lands, were arranged and collected in one volume. The introduction to this collection contains a concise account of all that related to the public lands, from the formation of the present government, to the 1st of May, 1810. That work was executed under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury. The introduction is here inserted at length; we have added to it such notes and explanations as circumstances have made necessary.

The title of the United States to the public lands, rests upon, 1st, Treaties with foreign nations, as far as they relate to the acquisition of territory, or to the boundaries of the United States. 2dly, Cessions of territory to the United States, by individual states, members of the Union.[2] And 3dly, Treaties with Indian tribes,[3] as far as they relate to the extinguishment of the Indian title to the public lands.

The treaties with foreign nations, by which territory has been acquired, or which relate to boundaries, are those of 1783 and 1794, with Great Britain; of 1795, with Spain; and of 1803, with France.

(1) Constitution of the United States, Art. IV. sect. iii. cl. 2.

(2) The Acts of Cession, on the part of the several states, were dated as follows, viz: by New-York, 1st March, 1781; Virginia, 1st March, 1784; Massachusetts, 19th of April, 1785; Connecticut, 13th September, 1786; South Carolina, 9th of August, 1787; North Carolina, 25th February, 1790; and Georgia, 24th April, 1802. See Bioren and Duane's edition of the Laws of the United States, vol. i. p. 467, et seq.

(3) The treaty, between the United States and the Six Nations, concluded on the 27th of October, 1784, was the first that was made with an Indian tribe; since that time, many treaties have been concluded with the Indians.

The treaty of peace (of 1783) with Great Britain, which designated the boundaries of the United States, left some points unsettled. The question relative to the true river St. Croix, the eastern boundary of the United States, has been determined in pursuance of the treaty of 1794. That respecting the rights of the two nations over certain islands at or near the mouth of that river, has not yet been adjusted. But as the disputed territory in both cases belongs to the state of Massachusetts, neither of those questions affects the public lands of the United States.(4) The same observation applies to certain islands in the river St. Lawrence, which continue to be claimed by Great Britain, and which are presumed to belong to the state of New-York. The claims of the two nations, to some other islands in the lakes and rivers west of that state, have not yet been adjusted.(5) But the principal undecided question arising from that treaty, relates to that part of the boundary therein described, as a line drawn due west, from the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, to the river Mississippi. It is ascertained, that a line drawn in that manner, cannot intersect that river, which does not extend as far northward as the latitude of the north-western extremity of the Lake of the Woods. And nothing more was agreed on in that respect by the treaty of 1794, than a mutual engagement to make a survey of the country, and to regulate by negotiation the boundary line, according to justice, mutual convenience, and the intent of the treaty of 1783.(6)

The southern boundary of the United States, was, by the same treaty, fixed at the 31st degree of north latitude. But Great Britain, having by her treaty of the same date with Spain, ceded to that power West Florida, which, under the British government, extended as far north as the Yasous river; Spain, then in possession of the country between that river and the 31st degree of north latitude, refused at first to deliver it. Yet the title of the United States was indisputable; for their provisional treaty with Great Britain, a public instrument signed on the 30th of November, 1802, and which was to take effect as soon as peace should be made between Great Britain and France, had already established the 31st degree of latitude as the southern boundary of the said states. Spain, therefore,

(4) The commissioners appointed under the 4th article of the treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, have decided, that Moose, Dudley and Frederic islands in the bay of Passamaquaddy, belong to the United States, and that all the other islands in the bay of Passamaquaddy, and the island of Grand Menou in the bay of Fundy, belong to his Britannic majesty. Message of the President, February 5th, 1818.

(5) The treaty concluded at Ghent, referred this subject to commissioners, to be appointed by the two governments. The commissioners have been appointed, and they are now, (June, 1818,) continuing their labours on this subject.

(6) The treaty of Ghent contains no provision for the fixing of this line.

when receiving Florida from Great Britain, a cession which cannot bear an earlier date than the 20th January, 1783, the day on which the preliminary articles of her treaty of peace were signed, accepted that province with the boundary thus previously established; the territory lying north of the 31st degree, which might, prior to the 30th November, 1802, have made part of West Florida, having on that day, with the knowledge of Spain, been ceded by Great Britain to the United States. Spain did accordingly acquiesce, after a delay of some years. She made no cession of territory by the treaty of 1795, which simply, and without reserve or exception, recognises the same boundaries which had been fixed by the treaty of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain.

The United States, by the treaty of 1803 with France, acquired Louisiana, without any direct definition of its boundaries, but as fully, and in the same manner as it had been acquired by France from Spain, in virtue of the treaty of St. Ildefonso, of the 1st October, 1800. By this treaty, Spain had retroceded Louisiana to France, "with the same extent that it then had in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states."

By the grant of Louis XIV. to Crozat, dated 14th September, 1712, all the country drained by the waters emptying directly or indirectly into the Mississippi, is included within the boundaries of Louisiana. The discovery of that river by the French, the general principles adopted by the European nations in relation to the rights of discovery, the publicity of the grant, and the long acquiescence of Spain, establish the claim of the United States to that extent. But the western boundary on the sea shore, and south of the waters emptying into the Red river, is still a subject of controversy between the two nations; the territory called by Spain "Province of Texas," being claimed by both. The claim of France, now transferred to the United States, extended at least as far west as the bay of St. Bernard, in virtue of the settlement made there by La Salle, in 1685, in the vicinity of the river Gaudaloupe, at a time when Spain occupied no part of the territory east of the Rio Norte. That settlement was destroyed, and notwithstanding the repeated orders of the French government, was not resumed by the local authorities. In the mean while (in 1717) the Spaniards sent some priests among the Indians, and shortly after established a small military post at Adayes, afterwards transferred to Nagodoches, on which rests their claim to the country east of La Salle's settlement. By an arrangement made in 1806 by the commanding officers in that quarter, it was agreed that for the present the Spaniards should not cross the Sabine, and the Americans should not extend their

settlements as far as that river. And in order to prevent any collisions, until the difference should be finally adjusted, instructions have been given that the public lands should not be surveyed west of a meridian passing by Natchitoches.

East of the Mississippi, the United States claim by virtue of the Treaty of 1803, all the territory south of the 31st degree of north latitude, and extending eastwardly to the small river Perdido, which lies between Mobile and Pensacola, and was, when Louisiana formerly belonged to France, the boundary between that colony and the Spanish province of Florida. That territory, together with the residue of Louisiana east of the Mississippi, was by the treaty of 1763, ceded by France to Great Britain, who by the same treaty acquired also Spanish Florida. The preliminary articles of that treaty were signed on the 3d of November, 1762; and on the same day France by a separate act(7) ceded to Spain all the residue of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, and including the city and island (so called) of New-Orleans. By the Treaties of 1783, Great Britain ceded to the United States, all that part of the former colony of Louisiana east of the Mississippi, which lay north of the 31st degree of north latitude; and to Spain under the name of West and East Florida, both that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi, which lay south of that parallel of latitude, and the old Spanish province of Florida. The 31st degree of latitude was, by the subsequent treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain, confirmed as the boundary between the possessions of the two nations. The title of the United States to the territory in question under the treaties of St. Ildefonso, and of 1803, is fully established by those facts.

Louisiana was retroceded to France "with the same extent that it then had in the hands of Spain;" and the territory in question, by whatever name Spain chose to call it, was then substantially in her hands.

Louisiana was retroceded "with the same extent that it had when France possessed it;" and not only was that territory part of Louisiana when France possessed it, but she never owned that province a single day without that territory as part of it. For as has been stated, she ceded on the same day the eastern part of Louisiana to England, and the western part to Spain.

Louisiana was retroceded "such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states;" and Spain never had, since she acquired Louisiana in 1762, made any treaties relative to Louisiana but that of 1783 with Great Britain, and that of 1795 with the United States; she had en-

(7) This act or treaty of cession has never been made public, but its date is ascertained by the letter of the King of France to Labbadie, dated Versailles, 21st April, 1764.

tered into no treaty whatever which affected Louisiana west of the Mississippi. This member of the description can therefore only apply to the territory in question east of the Mississippi, and there it has full effect; the territory having been acquired by Spain, by her treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, and its boundaries having been finally established by her treaty of 1795 with the United States, "Louisiana such as it should be," &c. can only mean, including east Louisiana as restored by the treaty of 1783, but extending no further north than the southern boundary of the United States as recognized by the treaty of 1795.

The spirit of the treaty equally supports the construction necessarily derived from its letter. Spain retrocedes to France the colony which France had ceded in 1762, and she must therefore yield all in her possession which France had formerly given up. The cession by France of West Louisiana to Spain was to compensate for the loss of Florida. The cession of East Louisiana to England was to make, together with Florida, an equivalent for Cuba, which on that condition was restored to Spain. France ceded the whole for the benefit of Spain. And Spain having recovered Florida by the treaty of 1783, having herself ultimately lost nothing, it is a natural consequence that France, in obtaining a retrocession, should take back all she had lost for the sake of Spain. It is hardly necessary to add, that no private explanation between those two nations, made subsequent to the treaty of St. Ildefonso, can affect the right of the United States derived from a public treaty; such supposed explanation not having been communicated to them by France when the treaty of 1803 was concluded, nor even afterwards by Spain, when she acquiesced in the acquisition of Louisiana by America.(8)

All the Acts of Congress which relate to Louisiana, and amongst others, those respecting the public lands, have been so expressed as to become immediately applicable to that territory, whenever possession should be obtained by the President according to the powers vested in him by law to that effect.

All the vacant lands in Louisiana have, by the acquisition of that country, become the property of the United States. But those east of the Mississippi and contained within the boundaries designated by the treaty of peace with Great Britain, (1783), were claimed by individual states; and the title of the United States is in that respect, principally, if not altogether, derived from cessions made by those states. These cessions embrace three distinct tracts of country.

(8) That act of acquiescence is contained in the letter of M. Cevallos to Mr. Pinkney, 10th February, 1804. These remarks have been introduced for the purpose of repelling certain large claims to land in that territory, said to be derived from grants made by the Spanish officers subsequent to the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

1. The whole territory north of the river Ohio, and west of the state of Pennsylvania, extending northwardly to the northern boundary of the United States, and westwardly to the Mississippi, was claimed by Virginia; and that state was in possession of the French settlements of Vincennes and Illinois, which she had occupied and defended during the revolutionary war. The states of Massachusetts and Connecticut claimed all that part which was within the breadth of their respective charters; and the state of New-York had also an indeterminate claim to the country. The United States have obtained cessions from the four states, and thus acquired an indisputable title to the whole. The state of Virginia, amongst other conditions of her act of cession, made provision for securing the old French settlers in their possessions, and reserved two tracts of land, one of 150,000 acres near the rapids of Ohio, for that portion of her state troops which had reduced the country, and the other between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, containing about 3,500,000 acres, to satisfy the bounties in land which she had promised to her troops on the continental establishment. The state of Connecticut reserved a tract on lake Erie, bounded on the south by the 41st degree of north latitude, and extending westwardly one hundred and twenty miles from the western boundary of the state of Pennsylvania. The cessions of Massachusetts and New-York included an insulated tract commonly called "the Triangle," lying on lake Erie, west of the state of New-York, and north of that of Pennsylvania; and which has since been sold by the United States to Pennsylvania.(9)

2. North Carolina has ceded to the United States all her vacant lands beyond the Alleghany chain of mountains, within the breadth of her charter; that is to say, between the 35th and 36th degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; the last parallel being the southern boundary of the states of Virginia and Kentucky. That territory which now forms the state of Tennessee was, however, subject to a great variety of claims, described in the act of cession. And Congress has, by the Act of April 18th, 1806, ceded to the last mentioned state, the claim of the United States to all the lands east of a line described in the act; leaving the lands west of that line still liable to satisfy such of the claims secured by the cession from North Carolina as cannot be located in the eastern division.

3. South Carolina and Georgia were the only states which had any claim to the lands lying south of the 35th degree of north latitude. By the cessions from these two states, the United States have acquired the title of both to the tract of country now forming the Mississippi territory,(10) extending from the 31st to the

(9) Act 3d January, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 105.

(10) Since the above was published, the territory has been divided, and now constitutes the state of Mississippi and the Alabama territory; act 3d March, 1803; c. 340, vol. iii.

35th degree of latitude; and bounded on the west by the river Mississippi, and on the east by the river Chatahoochee, and by a line drawn from a place on that river, near the mouth of Wehee creek, to Nickajack on the river Tennessee. As a condition of the cession from Georgia, the Indian title to the lands within her present boundaries will be extinguished at the expense of the United States; and she is also entitled to receive 1,250,000 dollars out of the proceeds of the first sales of lands in the ceded territory.

Cessions having thus been obtained from all the states claiming any part of the "public lands," it is now immaterial, so far as relates to those states, to examine the foundation of their respective titles. But although the state of Georgia has no longer any immediate interest in the question, certain large claims pretended to be derived from that state, and known by the name of "Yazoo claims," render it important for the United States to prove that a considerable portion of the territory thus claimed was not within the boundaries of Georgia, nor of any other state, at the date of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and became therefore immediately vested in the United States by virtue of that treaty.(11)

(11) The "Yazoo claims" have been provided for, by an act entitled, "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," passed on the 31st of March, 1814; vol. iv. c. 627. In virtue of the act aforesaid, certificates of stock were directed to be issued from the Treasury of the United States, as soon as nine-tenths of the claimants should have deposited sufficient releases of their claims in the office of the Secretary of State. The stock issued not to bear an interest; and the total amount thereof was not to exceed five millions of dollars, to be apportioned to the respective claimants, in such amounts as should be determined by the commissioners, who were to be appointed to examine the several claims respectively. The stock thus created was to be payable out of the first monies in the Treasury of the United States, arising from the sale of public lands in the Mississippi territory, after the debt due to the state of Georgia by the United States, and the expenses of surveying the lands, should be satisfied. All claimants who should refuse to enter into the compromise aforesaid, were barred for ever from any claim against the United States. The number of claimants required by the act above recited, did deposite releases in the manner above mentioned. Certificates of stock were accordingly issued from the Treasury, which, in 1816, amounted to 4,098,615 dollars 29 cents. See Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 16th December, 1816.

In 1817, the following statement, in relation to the Mississippi stock certificates, subject to a correction on a comparison with the commissioners of the Yazoo claims, was laid before Congress; viz.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amount of awards to the Mississippi Company	350,000	00
Do. to the Tennessee Company	531,428	05
Do. to the Georgia Mississippi Company	1,409,054	96
Do. to the Georgia Company	1,887,029	75
Do. to the persons claiming under citizens' rights	100,922	15
	4,278,434	91
Amount of Certificates issued from the Treasury	4,249,114	02
	*29,320	89

* Excepting a claim of the state of Georgia for about 100,000 dollars, as stated by the Secretary of the late Board of Commissioners, of the amount aforesaid, (4,278,434 dollars 91 cents) awarded by the Commissioners, 431,120 dollars have been received into the Treasury, leaving 3,747,314 dollars outstanding, which it was supposed would be received into the Treasury, in the course of the years 1818 and 1819, in payment for lands; or that it would be discharged with monies received for lands sold in the state of Mississippi and the Alabama territory. See Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 5th December, 1817.

Treaties have been made with several of the Indian tribes respecting the extinguishment of their title to the public lands of the United States. Those tribes are in some respects considered as independent communities. They govern themselves, without being subject to the laws of the United States; and the right to remain in the possession of the lands they occupy, and to sell them only when they please, is recognised. On the other hand, the United States have the exclusive right of pre-emption; and all sales to foreign nations or to individuals, whether citizens or foreigners, are null by law; a provision as necessary for the protection of the Indians as for that of the public domain. This principle is generally acknowledged by themselves, and recognised in several of their treaties. Nor can it be disputed, that even if their own right to sell was entire, the United States have that to forbid any one to purchase. The sales to the United States are, however, altogether voluntary, and never made without a compensation more valuable to the Indians than the use of the land which they cede. Nor has in any instance the general government attempted to dispose of lands prior to their being purchased from the natives. For although it will appear, that a portion of the lands ceded by them in 1795, by the Greenville treaty, had been previously sold by Congress to the Ohio Company, and to J. C. Symmes, that treaty was only a confirmation of others made in 1784, and subsequent years, which had been violated by the Indians.

In several instances the same land will be found to have been purchased from different tribes; the purchase not being considered complete until all their conflicting claims have been acquired. The Indian title to the following tracts of country has thus by successive treaties been completely extinguished.

1. All the lands in the state of Ohio, and in the Indiana and Illinois territories, bordering on the river Ohio; extending from the western boundary of Pennsylvania to the mouth of that river, and thence up the river Mississippi to the river Illinois. The depth of that tract, is not, on an average, less than one hundred and twenty miles; and it is estimated to contain, exclusive of the Virginia military reservation, more than 32,000,000 acres; of which more than 24,000,000 remain at the disposal of the United States.

2. A tract extending along the Mississippi from the Illinois to the river Ouisconsing, and supposed to contain near 20,000,000 acres.

3. A tract in the Michigan territory, bordering on lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, estimated to contain about 4,000,000 acres. It is separated from the "Connecticut reserve," and from the other public lands of the United States, by

a tract still held by the Indians, extending along lake Erie, from the river Miami of the lakes to Sandusky Bay.

4. A small triangular tract, of 322,000 acres, in the northern part of the Mississippi territory, and in what is called the Great Bend of Tennessee; extending from a point on that river northwardly, to the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee.

5. The lands in the Mississippi territory, bordering on the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the river Yasous to the 31st degree of latitude, thence extending along that parallel of latitude to the river Mobile, and thence about sixty miles up the branch of that river called "Tombigby." This tract leaving an inconsiderable breadth on the Mississippi, is not estimated to contain more than 6,000,000 of acres.

A large tract of country in Upper Louisiana[12] appears also to have been ceded by the Sacs and Foxes, and by the Osages. No other treaties have been made by the United States with the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. It is however believed, that the Indian title is extinguished to all the lands bordering on the west bank of that river as high up at least as the Missouri, but on what depth is not understood.

A considerable part of the country which now constitutes the public lands of the United States, had been successively subject to several foreign powers; the territories of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois to France, and then to England; the southern part of the Mississippi territory first to France, afterwards to England, and finally to Spain; Louisiana to France and then to Spain. A part of the land was claimed by the inhabitants and others, either by right of occupancy or under titles said to be derived from those several governments, or from the local authorities. Eight boards of commissioners were instituted by various acts of Congress, for the purpose of investigating those claims, one for each of the territories following, viz: Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Louisiana, and two for the Mississippi, and two for the Orleans territory.[13] The rules prescribed by law to the commissioners have varied according to the nature of the claims respectively coming before them. But the object appears uniformly to have been to guard against unfounded or fraudulent claims, to confirm all *bona fide* claims derived

(12) Upper Louisiana was formerly a separate territory, but is now comprehended in the Missouri territory. See Act 4th June, 1812; vol. iv. c. 418.

(13) The Orleans territory is now comprehended in the state of Louisiana. See Act 8th April, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 373.

from a legitimate authority, even when the title had not been completed, and to secure in their possessions all the actual settlers who were found on the land when the United States took actual possession of the country where it was situated, though they had only a right of occupancy. In some cases also, a right of pre-emption has been granted to persons who had occupied lands in the Mississippi territory subsequent to the time when the United States had taken possession. The commissioners in that territory were authorised to decide finally on the claims; they have completed their work, and the boards are dissolved.(14) The commissioners for the territories of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, were only authorised to investigate the claims, and to report their opinion to Congress. Their respective reports have been received, all their confirmations have been ratified by Congress, and the whole business has been completed in Michigan and Indiana. But it remains for Congress to decide on a great number of claims in the Illinois territory, rejected as fraudulent by the commissioners. In the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, the commissioners have been authorised to decide finally on all claims not exceeding one league square, and to report their opinion to Congress on those of a greater extent, or for lead mines. Their reports have not yet been made; but those for Louisiana and the eastern part of the Orleans territory are expected within a short time. The acts of Congress included under the head of "Donations," are those respecting the bounties in land given to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, the grants made to the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia in compensation of their losses and services, certain donations for public purposes in the state of Ohio, and miscellaneous grants made by Congress, to the United Brethren, to A. H. Dohrman, to the French inhabitants of Galliopolis, to general la Fayette, to captains Lewis and Clarke, to Isaac Zane, and to some Indian tribes now residing within the boundaries of the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished. These, together with the donations to actual settlers above mentioned, with another donation of 100,000 acres to settlers in the tract sold to the "Ohio Company," and with the reservations for schools and seminaries of learning hereafter noted, include all the lands given by the United States.

Three tracts of land had been sold by contract prior to the adoption of the present form of government, that is to say: 1. To the state of Pennsylvania, the triangular tract on lake Erie above mentioned, containing 202,187 acres. 2. To an association called "the Ohio Company," a tract on the rivers Ohio and Mus-

(14) The board of commissioners of Detroit, was again revived by Act of 3d March, 1817.

kingum, originally intended to contain about 2,000,000 acres, but afterwards reduced at the request of the parties to 964,285 acres. 3. To John Cleves Symmes and his associates, a tract on the Ohio between the rivers Little and Great Miami, originally supposed to contain 1,000,000 acres, but which by an alteration, and then a failure in the contract, has been reduced to 248,540 acres. All those lands were sold at the rate of two-thirds of a dollar an acre, payable in evidences of the public debt of the United States,(15) and a part of the two last tracts was paid for in military land warrants, each acre in such warrant being received in payment for one acre and an half of land. A right of pre-emption, at the rate of two dollars an acre, has been allowed to persons who had made purchases from J. C. Symmes within the boundaries of his first contract. The laws authorising the sales above mentioned, and those authorising the sale of lots at Cincinnati and Shawnee Town, those allowing a right of pre-emption of 640 acres to George Ash, and of 320 acres to William Wells, and that for the sale of 2,560 acres to John James Dufour, are for "special sales."

All the other public lands sold by the United States have been sold under general laws. No more than 121,540 acres had thus been sold prior to the act of 10th May, 1800, viz: 72,974 acres at public sale at New-York, in the year 1787, for 87,325 dollars, in evidences of the public debt; 43,446 acres at public sale at Pittsburgh, in the year 1796, for 100,427 dollars; and 5,120 acres at Philadelphia, in the same year, at two dollars an acre. The system now in force was organised by the act last mentioned, but has received some subsequent modifications. Its general outlines, as it now stands, are as followeth:(16)

1. All the lands are surveyed before they are offered for sale; being actually divided into townships six miles square, and these subdivided into thirty-six sections, one mile square, and containing each 640 acres. All the dividing lines running according to the cardinal points, cut one another at right angles; ex-

(15) By the act of the 4th of August, 1790, vol. ii. ch. 61; the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands in the Western territory, were appropriated towards discharging the public debts of the United States, and they were to be applied solely to that use, until the said debts should be fully satisfied.

The act of 3d March, 1795, vol. ii. chap. 286. appropriated the net proceeds, from the sales of lands belonging or which should belong to the United States in the Western Territory, to the "sinking fund."

By the act of 3d of March, 1803, vol. iii. chap. 334. the proceeds from the sales of the public lands, in the Mississippi Territory, were to be first applied to the payment of a sum of money to the state of Georgia. See also act of 31st March, 1814, vol. iv. chap. 627.

The act of 3d of March, 1797, vol. ii. chap. 362. authorised the evidences of the public debt to be received in payment for public lands sold in the Western Territory. This provision was repealed, by the act of 18th April, 1806, vol. iv. chap. 50. saving the right of purchases made prior to the 30th of April, 1806.

The act of 3d March, 1803, vol. iii. ch. 340. declared, that the evidences of the public debt should not be received in payment for lands sold in the Mississippi Territory.

(16) See Act 18th May, 1796, vol. ii. ch. 323; and Act 10th May, 1800, vol. iii. ch. 209.

cept where fractional sections are formed by the navigable rivers, or by an Indian boundary line. The subdividing lines of quarter sections are not actually surveyed, but the corners, boundaries and contents of these are designated and ascertained by fixed rules prescribed by law. This branch of the business is conducted under the superintendence of two principal surveyors, who appoint their own deputies. The powers and duties of the first, who is called Surveyor General, extend over all the public lands north of the river Ohio, and over the territory of Louisiana. The other, known by the name of Surveyor of the Public Lands south of the state of Tennessee, superintends the surveys in the Mississippi and Orleans territories. Both make returns of the surveys to the proper land offices and to the Treasury.(17)

2. The following tracts are excepted from the sales, viz: 1. One thirty-sixth part of the lands, or a section of 640 acres in each township, is uniformly reserved and given in perpetuity for the support of schools in the township. 2. Seven entire townships, containing each 23,040 acres, viz. two in the state of Ohio, and one in each of the territories of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi and Orleans, have been also reserved and given in perpetuity for the support of seminaries of learning. 3. All salt springs and lead mines are also reserved, but may be leased by the President of the United States. Three other sections were formerly reserved in each township for the future disposition of Congress; but this reservation has, since the act of 26th March, 1804, been discontinued. One section was also reserved in each township within the boundaries of the tracts respectively sold to the "Ohio Company," and to John Cleves Symmes, and was given in perpetuity for religious purposes; but this reservation has not been extended to any other part of the public lands.

The Mississippi, the Ohio, and all the navigable rivers and waters leading into either, or into the river St. Lawrence, remain common highways, and forever free to all the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefore.

3. All the other public lands, not thus excepted, are, after the rightful private claims have been ascertained and confirmed, offered for sale at public sale, in quarter sections of 160 acres each, but cannot be sold for less than two dollars an acre. The lands not purchased at public sale, may at any time after, be purchased in quarter sections at private sale, and at the rate of two dollars an acre, and without paying any fees whatever. The purchase money, whether the land be

(17) A Surveyor of the Public Lands has been appointed for the Illinois and Missouri territories, (Act 29th April, 1816,) and also for the northern part of the Mississippi territory, (Act of 3d March, 1817).

bought at public or at private sale, is payable in four equal instalments, the first within forty days, and the three others within two years, three years, and four years after the date of the purchase. No interest is charged if the payments be punctually made; but it must be paid from the date of the purchase, at the rate of six per cent. a year, on each instalment not paid on the day on which it is due. A discount at the rate of eight per cent. a year, is allowed for prompt payment; which, if the whole purchase money be paid at the time of purchasing the land, reduces its price to one dollar and sixty-four cents per acre. Tracts not completely paid for within five years after the date of purchase, are offered for sale at public sale, for a price not less than the arrears of principal and interest due thereon; if the land cannot be sold for that sum, it reverts to the United States, and the partial payments made therefor are forfeited; if it sells for more, the surplus is returned to the original purchaser.(18)

4. All the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, are, for the convenience of purchasers, divided into districts, in each of which a land office is established. Ten of these districts are in full operation, viz: those of Steubenville, Canton, Zanesville, Marietta, Chilicothe and Cincinnati. in the state of Ohio; those of Vincennes and Jeffersonville in the Indiana territory; and those of Nashville (for Madison county in the great bend of the river Tennessee,) and Washington, (near Natchez) in the Mississippi territory. The sales have not yet commenced, the surveys not being yet completed, or the private claims not being yet decided upon, in the four districts, of Detroit in the Michigan, of Kaskaskia in the Illinois, of Mobile in the Mississippi, and of Opelousas in the Orleans territory. None have yet been authorised in the territory of Louisiana, and in the eastern part of the territory of Orleans. Each land office is under the direction of two officers: a register, who receives the applications and sells the land; and a receiver of public monies, who receives the purchase money, unless the purchaser prefers paying it into the Treasury. Those two offices operate as a check one on the other. Transcripts of the sales and of the payments, together with the original receipts and assignments, are transmitted to the Treasury; and no patent issues till after the calculations have been examined and it has been ascertained that the party has paid the whole purchase money and interest. The system, as it relates to the accountability of the receivers, is better checked than that of any other branch of the public revenue, but the various and contingent provisions respecting the credits, interest, discount, forfeitures and other condi-

(18) Acts of Congress have been passed, to extend the time allowed to certain purchasers for the payment of their lands.

tions of sale, renders it rather complex, and for that reason liable to delays in the final settlement of the accounts of the receivers.

The total quantity of land, sold under that system at the several land offices, from 1st July, 1800, to 1st July, 1810, and including pre-emption rights in Symmes' purchase, and the Mississippi territory, amounts to 3,386,000 acres, which have produced 7,062,000 dollars; of this sum, 4,888,000 dollars have been paid in specie, or evidences of public debt, into the Treasury, or into the hands of the receivers of public monies: the balance is due by the purchasers.

Intrusions on the public lands are forbidden, under various penalties, by acts of Congress, whether the lands still continue in the possession of the Indians, or have been purchased from them. Intrusions subsequent to the 3d of March, 1807, work a forfeiture of title or claim, if the intruder had any such, not previously recognised and confirmed by the United States; and the President is authorised to remove such intruders, and to employ, if necessary, military force for that purpose.

Certain extensive claims, which have been either already rejected, or require a critical investigation, have been made. The most important claims which have come within the knowledge of the Treasury, will now be briefly stated.

1. Illinois and Wabash Companies. This is a claim for several millions of acres on those rivers, derived solely from Indian purchases made in 1773 and 1775 by unauthorised individuals. Exclusively of other considerations, such purchases were expressly forbidden by the proclamation of 1763, of the king of England. Yet it has been lately reported that the claimants intended to institute suits for the land.

2. Some large grants by Colonel Wilkins, a former English commanding officer at Illinois. These were also forbidden by the proclamation of 1763, and are recognised by the grantor as null, unless confirmed by his government.

3. A great number of claims in the Illinois territory, reported by the commissioners as fraudulent, and subject to the ultimate decision of Congress.

4. An unlocated township, included in Symmes' patent, and granted for the support of a seminary of learning, has never been applied to that purpose. Congress has given another township in lieu thereof, and directed that legal steps should be taken to recover the first.

5. The Yazoo claims, so called, embracing about 35,000,000 acres in the Mississippi territory, and derived from a pretended sale by the Legislature of Georgia, but declared null, as fraudulent, by a subsequent legislature. The evidence, as published by the state of Georgia and by Congress, shows that that

transaction, even if considered as a contract, is, as such, on acknowledged principles of law and equity, null *ab initio;* it being in proof that all the members of the Legislature who voted in favour of the sale, that is to say, the agents who pretended to sell the property of their constituents, were, with the exception of a single person, interested in, and parties to the purchase. Much litigation must however be expected; and orders have lately been given for the removal of certain intruders, some of whom claimed the land under this supposed title.(19)

6. British grants in the Mississippi territory, derived from the governor of West Florida. These have not been confirmed, unless the claimant had made an actual settlement; but the lands thus claimed have, by law, been, for the present, excepted from the sales.

7. Doublehead's Reserve, so called, is a small tract on the river Tennessee, excepted by a treaty with the Cherokees from a cession of territory made by them. It remains Indian property, and is also claimed by the Chickasaws. The Cherokees, for whose use it was excepted from the general cession, seemed to have supposed that they had thereby acquired the right of selling or leasing it to the citizens of the United States, who now claim it, and whose removal as intruders on Indian lands, has been ordered by the President.

8. Bastrop's claim on the river Washita in the territory of Orleans. This is only a contract between the Spanish governor of Louisiana and Baron Bastrop, by which a tract twelve leagues square was promised to him, on condition of his settling thereon five hundred families, to each of which four hundred arpens of the land was to be allotted gratis. The execution of the contract was suspended by the Spanish government; and if it be still binding on the United States, it is only the residue of the land, after the families of settlers shall have been first provided for, which can possibly be claimed. Yet the whole tract is claimed as a fee simple estate held under a complete title.

9. Maison-rouge's claim, also on the river Washita, is of the same nature with the preceding. But the contract was approved by the king of Spain, and a certificate was, subsequent to the cession to the United States, obtained from the Spanish officers, stating that the conditions had been fulfilled by the claimant. There is no patent in either case; and the assent of the king, which, from its being obtained to the contract with Maison-rouge, seems to have been requisite in large grants, has not been produced for the contract with Bastrop. It may be generally observed, that the archives and documents relative to Louisiana not

(19) The Yazoo claims, as we have already noticed, were put at rest by proceedings under the act passed 31st March, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 627. See ante p. 348.

having been left, in conformity with the treaty, in the possession of the United States, the extent of the powers of the governors or intendants to grant land, beyond the usual concessions to settlers, is not understood; and the difficulty of deciding on the validity of many claims has been greatly increased.

10. Houma's claim on the island of New-Orleans. This is originally founded on a title to a tract about a league in length, on the left bank of the Mississippi, on a depth of about half a league. The owner having no timber, asked and obtained, from the Spanish governor of Louisiana, a back concession as far as the vacant lands extended. The obvious intention of the grant was, that it should preserve a breadth equal to that of the tract on the river. But the upper and lower lines of this happening, on account of a bend in the river, not to be parallel, but to diverge, making an angle of 120 degrees, the owners now claim all the land contained between those lines, protracted on one hand to Manshak at the mouth of the Iberville, and on the other to the lower extremity of lake Maurepas; which would include about 120,000 acres of the most valuable vacant land on the island.

11. A permission was granted by a Spanish governor to the inhabitants of Opelousas, in the territory of Orleans, to cut wood wherever they pleased in the vacant cypress forest; reserving, however, the fee of the soil to the crown. This grant, from its nature, would seem to be revocable at will, and if continued unrestricted, will prove equally injurious to the public domain, and, ultimately, to the settlement itself.

12. Lead mines near Genevieve and other settlements in Louisiana. Two extensive claims, of a doubtful nature, are laid to some of these. The first derived from Philip Renaut, to whom a grant had been made in 1723, by the local authorities, and who returned to France in 1744; from which time his claim had lain dormant till the year 1807. The power of the officers who made the grant is doubted; and if the charter of the French Western or Mississippi Company was similar to that of Crozat, mines, on being abandoned three years, reverted to the crown. The other rests on an application of St. Vrain Lassus, to the governor of Louisiana, for 10,000 acres, to be located on lead mines, salt springs, &c. where, and in as many tracts as the applicant might choose. The governor, in February, 1796, writes at the bottom of the petition "granted." But no warrant of survey was given, nor any attempt made to take up any land during the continuance of the Spanish authorities. The present holder of the supposed grant, claims, by virtue of it, and has taken possession of a number of the most valuable mines belonging to the public.

13. Dubuque's Lead Mines in Louisiana, about 500 miles above St. Louis. The claim to these, and including 140,000 acres of land, is derived from a cession by the Indian tribe of Foxes; which appears to have been a mere personal permission to Dubuque to occupy and work mines as long as he pleased. The confirmation by the Spanish governor of Louisiana only grants the petitioner's request to keep peaceable possession, according to the tenor of the Indian permission. There was neither order of survey nor patent, but the land is, nevertheless, claimed as if held under a perfect title.

14. The New-Orleans Batture. The documents respecting this claim are very voluminous. Exclusively of other considerations derived from the nature of the Batture, and from the laws of Louisiana, it is sufficient here to observe; 1. That no title or survey has been produced, proving that the land was bounded by the river. 2. That that land was converted into a suburb, and all the front lots sold to individuals. 3. That if the first purchasers from the crown had any right to the Batture, this does not appear to have been legally vested in the present claimants. 4. That it is incontestably proved, that during a period of near forty years, which elapsed between the purchase of the plantation from the crown, and the cession to the United States, the Batture was neither possessed nor claimed by the owners of that plantation, and was, during the whole time, in the exclusive and undisturbed possession of the public.

Some vague claims to the public lands have been mentioned, respecting which no documents have been obtained; and it is probable that the reports of the commissioners for the territories of Louisiana and Orleans, will exhibit others as yet unknown.

Since the period embraced by the preceding account of the public lands, Congress granted to J. E. Leitensdorfer, 320 acres;[20] and 11,840 acres[21] were set apart for satisfying the claims of persons claiming under the act for the relief of the refugees from the British possessions in Canada and Nova Scotia. The government house, and lot of ground on which it is erected, in the city of New-Orleans, was granted to the governor of Louisiana for the time being and his successors for ever.[22] Six millions of acres,[23] fit for cultivation, to which the Indian title had been extinguished; whereof 2,000,000 acres were to be in the Michigan,[24] 2,000,000 acres in the Illinois, and 2,000,000 acres in the

(20) Act 13th February, 1811; vol. iv. c. 289.
(21) Act 23d April, 1812, vol. iv. c. 386.
(22) Act 29th April, 1812; vol. iv. c. 396.
(23) Act 6th May, 1812; vol. iv. c. 480.
(24) By an act passed on the 29th April, 1816, the President of the United States was authorised, in lieu of the lands heretofore directed to be surveyed in the Michigan Territory, to cause surveys to be made of the lands fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated, and to which the Indian title had been extin-

Louisiana territories, were directed to be surveyed, and divided into townships, and subdivided into sections and quarter sections; each quarter section to contain 160 acres. These lands were directed to be set apart as military bounty lands, in pursuance of the acts of the 24th of December, 1811, and 11th of January, 1812. A lot,(25) and the buildings thereon erected, in the city of New-Orleans, was granted to the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company, for the time being, and their successors for ever. Three hundred and twenty acres were granted to Anthony Shane.(26)

In 1817,(27) the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to designate and set apart, any four contiguous townships, each six miles square, of vacant public lands, lying in that part of the Mississippi territory, which was formed into a land district, by an act passed on the 3d of March, 1815, (vol. iv. ch. 769.) The four townships aforesaid, were authorised to be sold, at the rate of two dollars per acre, payable in fourteen years, after a contract shall have been concluded with the late emigrants from France, who have associated together for the purpose of forming a settlement in the United States; provided, the number of such emigrants of full age, is equal at least to the number of half sections contained in the four townships aforesaid. The Secretary of the Treasury has power to make such allotment of the lands amongst the individuals, and to stipulate for such conditions of settlement and cultivation of the vine, and other vegetable productions, as may appear to him reasonable. No one person can receive a patent for more than 640 acres.

The sections designated by numbers two, five, twenty, twenty-three, thirty and thirty-three, in every township of the public lands, which may be sold

guished, amounting to 1,500,000 acres in the Illinois territory, and 500,000 acres in the Missouri territory, north of the river Missouri.

The Secretary of War, in his letter, dated the 12th of December, 1817, concerning the number of warrants for military bounty land, issued to soldiers, who served during the late war, stated, "that the warrants issued up to the 11th instant, amounted to thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, of 160 acres each, equal to 2,201,440 acres; and five hundred and seventy-two of 320 acres each, equal to 183,040 acres. And that there remain, probably, to be issued, about thirty-six thousand warrants, a very small part of which will be entitled to 320 acres each; and the residue to 160 acres each."

In 1817, the survey of 3,500,000 acres, of military bounty lands, in the Illinois territory, was completed; the surveys of 500,000 acres in the Missouri territory, north of the Missouri river, it was supposed, would be completed in three months; and that the 2,000,000 acres, in the Missouri territory, near the rivers St. Francis, and Arkansas, would probably be completed in six months. No selection of the 2,000,000 acres, appropriated by the Act of the 16th of April, 1816, had been made. Letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 13th December, 1817.

(25) Act 18th April, 1814; vol. iv. c. 682.

(26) Act 24th February, 1815; vol. iv. c. 734.

(27) Act 3d March, 1817.

after the 1st day of September, 1817,[28] were directed to be offered for sale, in quarter or half quarter sections, at the option of the purchaser; in every case of the division of a quarter section, the portion must be made by a line running due north and south; in every other respect the future sales of the public lands were to be made as heretofore directed.

In addition to the land offices, above mentioned, three were authorised for the state of Louisiana; one of them to be at New-Orleans, another at Opelousas, and the third at such place, north of Red River, as the President might direct.

The President was authorised to remove the land office heretofore established at Nashville, for the sale of the public lands situated in the Mississippi territory. In the territory last mentioned, three land offices have been opened, viz: one at Washington, west of Pearl River, another at fort St. Stephens, east of Pearl River, and the third at Huntsville, in Madison county. In 1812,[29] a land office was authorised to be opened in the Missouri territory, as soon as the private claims should all be ascertained and the lands surveyed. In 1815,[30] another land office was authorised, in such place as the President might direct, for the sale of the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, by the treaty concluded with the Creek Indians, on the 9th of August, 1814.

It was formerly the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to execute such services in relation to the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, as might by law be required of him. In 1812,[31] an office, to be denominated the "General Land Office," in the department of the Treasury, was authorised; the chief officer thereof is stiled, "the Commissioner of the General Land Office;" who, under the head of the department, now superintends, executes and performs all such acts and things, touching or respecting the public lands of the United States, as were before directed by law to be done or performed in the offices of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary and Register of the Treasury, and of the Secretary of the Department of War, or which may, by law, be assigned to the office aforesaid. No person, who is engaged in the general land office, is allowed to be directly or indirectly concerned in the purchase of the public lands.

The public lands sold prior to the opening of the land offices, amounted to 1,536,552 acres; the aggregate of the sales, since the opening of the land offices north west of the river Ohio, to the 30th of September, 1817, amounted to 8,469,641.56 acres; and the purchase money to 18,051,652.97 dollars. The aggregate of the sales, in the Mississippi territory, from the opening of the land

(28) Act 22d February, 1817.
(29) Act 4th June, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 418.
(30) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 769.
(31) Act 25th April, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 391.

offices, to the 30th of September, 1817, amounted to 1,690,932.96 acres, and the purchase money to 3,981,269 dollars and 26 cents.

The sales of the public lands were at the maximum, in 1817; during that year, 1,414,952$\frac{49}{100}$ths acres were sold at the land offices without the Mississippi territory, for 3,090,868$\frac{29}{100}$ths dollars; during the same year, the sales at the offices in the Mississippi territory, amounted to 617,090$\frac{40}{100}$ths acres for 1,677,903$\frac{44}{100}$ths dollars. In 1817, the average price per acre, for the sales first mentioned, was 2.18 dollars, and for those in the Mississippi territory, 2.71 dollars per acre. Calculated on the average of the seventeen years, from 1801 to 1817, both inclusive, the annual amount of the sales of the public lands, north west of the river Ohio, was 498,214 acres; and the average price 2.13 dollars per acre. On the average of eleven years, from 1807 to 1817, both inclusive, the sales in the Mississippi territory, amounted annually to 153,721 acres, at the average rate of 2.36 dollars per acre.(32)

From the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1815, 1,064,556 dollars and 81 cents were expended for the surveying, marking, designating lines and boundaries; for monies paid on account of the sale of the public lands, and the collection of the monies arising therefrom; and for the amount paid to the several boards of land commissioners, their clerks and other officers, for ascertaining and adjudicating the titles and claims to land, and for sundry incidental expenses therewith connected.

This national domain has been estimated to be at least 400,000,000 of acres of land, after a deduction shall have been made of all that has been sold, or that may be necessary to satisfy every legal claim against this property of the United States. The 400,000,000 of acres are situated as follows,(33) viz:

1. In the state of Ohio;

	Acres.
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	6,725,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	5,575,000
Total number of acres of land in Ohio	Acres. 12,300,000

(32) At the sales in Milledgeville, in the month of August, 1817, the prices varied from 2 to 72 dollars per acre one purchase of 140,310 acres, was then made for 686,451 dollars, or 4$\frac{89}{100}$ dollars per acre. The prices depend upon the quality of the land, and the local advantages attending them.

(33) Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated 13th December, 1813.

	Acres.
Brought forward,	12,300,000
2. In the Michigan territory;	
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, 5,100,000	
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, 11,400,000	
Total acres in the Michigan territory	16,500,000
3. In the Indiana and Illinois territories, south of a parallel of latitude passing by the southern extremity of lake Michigan;	
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, 33,000,000	
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, 23,200,000	
Total acres in the Indiana and Illinois territories . .	56,200,000
4. In the territory west of lake Michigan and north of said parallel of latitude;	
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, 5,500,000	
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, 54,500,000	
Total acres west of Michigan	60,000,000
5. In the Mississippi territory;	
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, 5,900,000	
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, 49,100,000	
Total acres in the Mississippi territory	55,000,000
6. In the cession made by the French government, the 30th April, 1803, and including the territory of Missouri, the state of Louisiana, and the lands east of the river Mississippi and Island of New-Orleans as far as the river Perdido, at least	200,000,000
Making a grand total of	400,000,000

It has not yet been ascertained to what extent the Indian title has been extinguished, in relation to the lands included in the cession made by the French government in 1803; much of the country had been ceded by the Indians before those lands became the property of the United States; since we have acquired them, further cessions have been made by the Sacs, Foxes and Ossage tribes; these, together with the lands which are occupied by the inhabitants, are estimated at about 30,000,000 acres.

A STATEMENT

Showing the amount of Sales of Lands, belonging to the United States, prior to the opening of the Land Offices.

					Acres.
(34)	In Pennsylvania, the triangle on Lake Erie				202,187 *a.*
(35)	In Ohio, in 1787, sales made in the city of New-York . . .				72,974 *a.*
(36)	Do.	1796,	do.	at Pittsburgh	43,446
(36)	Do.	1796,	do.	in Philadelphia	5,120
(37)	Do.	1792,	do.	to the Ohio Company	964,285 *a*
(38)	Do.	1792,	do.	to J. C. Symmes	248,540 *a.*
				Acres,	1,536,552

a. These tracts were sold prior to the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States.

All the above tracts were payable for in evidences of the public debt, and military land warrants.

(34) Act 3d January, 1792; vol. ii. chap. 105.
(35) Supplementary Ordinance, dated July 9th, 1788. 2d edition of the Land Laws, p. 108.
(36) Act 18th May, 1796; vol. ii. chap. 323.
(37) Act 21st April, 1792; vol. ii. chap. 126.
(38) Act 5th May, 1792; vol. ii. chap. 131.

A Statement of the Public Lands sold in the States and Territories of the United States, (those in the

YEARS.	Lands sold.	Amount of purchase money.	Lands reverted.	Amount in the hands of receivers on the 1st of Oct. in each year.	Amount due by Individuals on the 1st of Oct. in each year.
	Acres. 100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Acres. 100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
From 1st July 1800 to 31st Oct. 1801	398,646 45	834,887 11	—	—	—
1st Nov. 1801 to 31st Oct. 1802	340,009 77	680,019 54	—	—	—
1st Oct. 1802 to 30th Sept. 1803	199,080 64	398,161 28	—	198,355 35½	940,228 47½
1803 1804	314,253 41¼	635,563 83½	—	260,432 47	1,092,390 17½
1804 1805	619,266 13¼	1,235,953 22½	—	332,339 01	1,434,212 50¼
1805 1806	473,211 63½	1,001,358 02	—	229,444 11	2,094,305 82¼
1806 1807	284,180 29	588,610 28½	—	289,630 62	2,245,557 58¾
1807 1808	195,579 21¾	434,444 54	—	273,794 24¼	2,153,306 42¾
1808 1809	143,409 24½	355,783 04	—	235,239 72¾	2,041,673 01¾
1809 1810	158,843 57¼	344,256 16	—	230,156 48¾	1,912,703 86½
1810 1811	207,017 14½	449,502 69½	—	255,412 16	1,646,642 04¼
1811 1812	(39)391,664 65	849,632 09½	94,075 63	203,408 77½	1,496,371 67¾
1812 1813	(39)256,345 58	560,540 58	123,571 44	184,094 18¾	1,599,106 33½
1813 1814	(39)823,264 47	1,702,016 01	33,648 67	101,348 74	1,483,861 10¼
1814 1815	(39)1,092,979 62	2,285,680 86	42,435 19	210,541 56½	2,134,989 56
1815 1816	(39)1,131,956 35	2,464,792 93	54,008 10	253,922 67½	3,163,936 55
1816 1817	(39)1,414,952 49	3,090,868 29	79,287 25	176,554 76¼	4,334,648 09¼

(39) Amount of acres sold after deducting " lands reverted."

A Statement of the Lands sold in the Mississippi Territory,

YEARS.	Lands sold.	Amount of purchase money.	Lands reverted.	Amount in the hands of Receivers on the 1st of October in each year. (41)	Amount due by Individuals on the 1st of October in each year.
	Acres. 100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Acres. 100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
By Treasury Report, dated 5th Nov. 1807	74,831 50½	149,663 01	—	—	—
do. do. 1808	17,892 90	35,785 80	—	27,522 02	111,913 50
do. 2d Dec. 1809	87,635 74	194,871 99	—	5,020 62½	138,758 85
do. do. 1810	77,035 83	158,125 97	—	53,281 48	273,482 85
do. Nov. 1811	81,913 16	164,821 89	—	29,621 97½	390,195 33½
do. 3d Dec. 1812	(40)144,872 75½	299,904 36¾	5,529 86	33,717 49½	474,541 23½
do. do. 1813	(40) 30,260 88	60,658 86	1,607 78	63,809 32¾	653,068 18¾
From the 1st of Oct. 1813 to the 30th of Sept. 1814	(40) 41,272 06	82,544 94	2,475 53	83,348 95¾	630,274 63¾
1814 1815	(40) 27,254 02	54,508 05	2,615 72	126,784 02	589,008 74
1815 1816	(40)490,873 71	1,102,480 95	95,143 01½	111,715 95½	531,732 79
1816 1817	(40)617,090 40	1,677,903 44	23,613 28	167,843 01½	1,270,097 73¼

(40) Acres sold after deducting the " lands reverted."

(41) Of the amount received, up to 1st of October, 1817, 431,120 dollars and 92 cents was in Mississippi Stock.

Mississippi Territory excepted) during each year, since the opening of the Land Offices.

Receipts by Receivers.		*Payments by Receivers.*		*Balances due the 1st of October of each year.*		Total balance due the 1st of October of each year.
On account of purchases.	On account of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	From Individuals.	By Receivers.	
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(42)	207 24	—	3,735 45	—	—	459,152 19½
245,999 58	222 00	175,774 77½	5,583 35½	1,092,390 17½	260,432 47	1,352,822 65½
395,256 82¼	1,025 75	360,954 65	11,279 97½	1,332,697 18¾	297,782 27¾	1,630,479 46½
575,859 88	1,102 48½	675,854 33	24,734 87	2,094,305 85	229,444 11	2,323,749 96
850,106 28½	1,588 78½	789,535 44¾	29,235 16¼	2,245,557 58½	289,630 62	2,535,188 20½
680,861 44½	7,343 27	697,781 00¾	27,183 53¾	2,153,306 42¾	273,794 25	2,427,100 67¾
545,077 95	3,129 07½	584,374 29¼	27,256 00	2,041,673 01¾	235,239 72¼	2,276,912 74
484,752 19¼	6,168 38	494,573 74¾	21,670 39¾	1,912,703 86½	230,156 48¾	2,142,860 35¼
610,317 98¼	25,372 74	608,599 02	26,663 87½	1,646,642 04¼	255,412 16	1,902,054 20¼
599,773 06	49,541 74	682,403 04	31,756 10	1,496,371 67¾	214,681 89	1,711,053 56¾
746,897 43	47,431 26¼	782,543 31	31,100 03	1,599,106 33¾	184,094 13¾	1,783,200 47½
643,055 75¼	63,262 08	761,568 35	27,494 87½	1,483,861 10¼	101,348 74½	1,585,209 84¾
1,050,887 55	13,949 69¼	914,363 92	41,280 50	2,134,989 56	210,541 56½	2,345,531 12½
1,256,733 87	7,484 49	1,165,817 72½	55,019 52½	3,163,936 55	253,922 67½	3,417,859 22½
1,294,081 38¼	12,930 37	1,338,176 44½	46,203 22	4,334,648 09¾	176,554 76¼	4,511,202 85½
1,797,719 36¼	27,733 16	1,754,487 38	68,939 25½	5,627,797 02	178,580 65	5,806,377 67

(42) From the 1st of November, 1801, to the 31st of October, 1802, the " amount paid on purchase" was 220,867 dollars 34½ cents.

From the opening of the Land Offices in said Territory.

Receipts by Receivers.		*Payments by Receivers.*		*Balances due on the 1st of October of each year.*		Total balances due the 1st of October of each year.
On account of purchases.	On account of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	For expenses and repayments.	From Individuals.	By Receivers.	
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
37,749 51	—	10,227 48¾	1,796 34	111,913 50	27,522 02¾	139,435 52¾
8,946 45	—	31,447 84½	2,428 98½	138,752 85	5,020 62½	143,773 47½
60,141 98½	112 99	11,815 32	5,427 27	273,482 85	53,281 48	326,764 33
41,413 48½	371 67	65,444 66¼	3,975 58¼	390,195 33½	29,621 97¾	419,817 30
80,475 99½	305 35	76,606 64	4,598 23	474,541 23¼	33,717 49½	508,258 73
121,377 41¼	541 36	85,675 77	6,151 17	653,068 18¾	63,809 32¾	716,877 51½
83,452 41	144 36	59,649 73	4,407 41	630,274 63¾	83,348 95¾	713,623 59½
123,810 83¾	758 08	74,793 59	6,340 26	589,008 74	126,784 02½	715,792 76½
111,784 00	536 93	123,073 39	4,315 61	531,732 79	111,715 95½	643,448 74½
364,116 00¼	44,007 37	333,313 33	18,682 99	1,270,097 73¾	167,843 01¾	1,437,940 74
546,494 12½	6,747 79	347,623 21	17,800 31¾	2,401,507 04¾	355,661 40	2,757,168 44¾

A STATEMENT

Of the quantity of Land in each Land District; the number of acres sold since the opening of the Land Offices, and the quantity remaining unsold on the 1st of October, 1817.

LAND DISTRICTS.	Number of acres in each district.	Number of acres sold.	Number of acres unsold.
In the Western Territory.			
Marietta[43]	576,000	131,871	444,129
Zanesville[44]	1,504,880	751,852	753,028
Steubenville[43]	1,935,360	1,396,432	538,928
Canton	1,244,160	858,577	385,583
Chilicothe[43]	2,128,480	935,067	1,193,413
Cincinnati[43]	3,709,440	2,388,015	1,321,425
Jeffersonville[46]	2,416,200	863,457	1,552,743
Vincennes[45]	5,532,500	779,414	4,753,086
Shawnee Town[47]	3,018,240	161,628	2,857,612
Kaskaskia[45]	2,188,800	122,336	2,066,464
Edwardsville[48]	1,059,840	104,073	955,767
In the Mississippi Territory.			
Madison County	2,672,640	242,956	2,429,684
West of Pearl River[49]	3,787,840	750,492	3,037,348
East of Pearl River[49]	4,769,280	523,472	4,245,808
Milledgeville	691,200	174,009	517,191

(43) Land offices, authorised by Act of 10th May, 1800, vol. iii. ch. 209.
(44) Do. do. 3d March, 1803, vol. iii. ch. 343.
(45) Do. do. 26th March, 1804, vol. iii. ch. 388.
(46) Do. do. 3d March, 1807, vol. iv. ch. 104.
(47) Do. do. 21st February, 1812, vol. iv. ch. 352.
(48) Do. do. 29th April, 1816.
(49) Do. do. 3d March, 1803, vol. iii. ch. 340.

A SUMMARY STATEMENT

Showing the amount of Sales of Land since the opening of the Land Offices; the Monies actually received, and the sums due from each Office, up to the 30th of September, 1812.

OFFICES.	Lands sold.	Monies received.	Balance due 30th of Sept. 1812.
	Acres. 100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta	36,666 61¼	65,229 65	22,576 98
Steubenville	977,530 44	1,794,488 58½	208,716 81¼
Zanesville	286,988 39¾	428,415 50¼	148,874 64
Canton	137,417 55	153,241 95	125,235 32
Chilicothe	648,244 09¾	1,298,049 88½	76,879 04
Cincinnati	1,400,686 07	2,146,074 47¾	790,882 47¾
Vincennes	124,889 65	153,447 25	98,014 30½
Jeffersonville	154,085 33	183,180 04¾	127,926 76¼
West of Pearl River	259,824 60½	178,405 92	341,918 39
East of Pearl River	76,112 51½	43,701 59	115,174 27
Madison county	148,244 77	127,997 32¼	195,975 52¾
	4,250,690 01¾	6,592,232 18½	2,252,174 52½

A SUMMARY STATEMENT

Showing the amount of Sales of Land in the several Land Offices, from the 1st of October, 1812, *to the 30th of September,* 1817; *together with the amount of the purchase money, and the balance due on the 30th of September,* 1817.

OFFICES.	Lands sold.	Amount of purchase money.	Balance due.
	Acres. 100ths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta	95,207 69	208,242 01	134,825 75¾
Zanesville	464,863 66	941,522 79	499,284 01
Steubenville	418,904 87	929,571 72	424,207 55½
Canton	721,162 96	1,675,070 34	891,216 07
Chilicothe	286,825 38	625,951 91	308,056 54
Cincinnati	987,338 89	2,077,223 34	1,156,305 84
Jeffersonville	709,344 82	1,334,476 55	870,717 45½
Vincennes	667,793 02	1,410,237 58	927,908 59¼
Shawnee Town	161,630 55	349,409 48	251,039 35
Kaskaskia	122,278 00	244,556 01	183,905 50
Edwardsville	104,073 69	208,416 94	158,911 00
Madison county	94,712 17	199,601 05	93,844 97¼
West of Pearl River	490,668 55	1,045,332 66	1,034,529 96
East of Pearl River	447,360 93½	989,313 46	1,045,082 92
Milledgeville	174,909 51½	753,849 07	583,710 59½
	5,947,074 70	12,992,774 91	8,563,546 11¾

General Statement showing the amount of all the monies expended from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1812, for surveying, marking and designating the lines and boundaries of the Public Lands in each state or territory; also the amount of monies paid upon account of the sale of the Public Lands and collection of the money arising therefrom, and to the several boards of Land Commissioners, their clerks and other officers, for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the several states and territories.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Amount paid for surveying, marking, and designating lines and bounderies.	Amount of monies paid upon account of the sale of the public lands and collection of the money arising therefrom.	Amount of monies paid to the several boards of Land Commissioners, their clerks, and other officers, for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land.	Total.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
State of Ohio	146,751 98	200,895 68	—	347,647 66
Territory of Michigan . . .	5,565 93	—	11,399 80	16,965 73
Indiana . . .	62,477 73	21,095 20	7,281 97	90,854 90
Illinois	28,228 17	—	19,321 25	47,549 42
Mississippi . .	115,570 58	25,746 80	32,919 07	174,236 45
Orleans . . .	45,574 39	—	101,220 63	144,795 02
Missouri . . .	500 00	—	37,791 18	38,291 18
	402,668 78	247,737 68	209,933 90	860,340 36

To which add,

Payments for executing the surveys directed by resolutions of Congress, 6th June, 1788, and 26th August, 1789, for ascertaining the boundary line between the United States and states of New-York and Massachusetts, and also for surveying the lands of the United States, between lake Erie and the state of Pennsylvania, ... *Dolls.* 4,049 85

Salaries of the Surveyor General and his clerks for the time being . 41,871 78

do. of the Surveyor of lands south of Tennessee and his clerks for the time being, ... 31,236 00

Cost of surveying instruments, stationary, compiling land laws, &c. . . 7,827 77 — 84,985 35

945,325 71

The total amount of monies paid at the Treasury from 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1812, is . . . . . *Dolls.* 729,674 14

Amount of monies paid at the several land offices, as far as the accounts have been received at the Treasury, ... 232,156 08

961,830 22

Deduct the amount of the several balances in the hands of surveyors from monies which had been advanced to them at the Treasury and whose accounts were not settled on the 31st of December, 1812, ... *Dolls.* 16,504 51

Leaves the amount of the expenditures as above, ... 945,325 71

To which add the following sums, viz:

In 1813, expenses on account of the salaries of surveyors and their clerks, 7,336 02

do. for surveys and incidental expenses, ... 25,035 79

do. for ascertaining land titles, ... 5,998 80 — 38,370 61

In 1814, do. on account of the salaries of surveyors and their clerks, 4,817 94

do. for surveys and incidental expenses, ... 26,201 33

do. for ascertaining land titles, ... 2,757 67 — 33,776 94

In 1815, do. on account of the salaries of surveyors and their clerks, 3,237 07

do. for surveys and incidental expenses, ... 35,839 49

do. for ascertaining land titles, ... 8,006 99 — 47,083 55

Total to the 31st of December, 1815, Dolls. 1,064,556 81

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON the 26th of July, 1775, Congress established a line of posts, under the direction of a Post-Master General, from Falmouth in New-England, to Savannah in Georgia; and they authorised as many cross posts as that officer should think proper. In 1782, October 18th, all the surplus income of the post-office was directed to be applied to the establishment of new post-offices and the support of packets, to render the post-office department as extensively useful as may be. In 1785, September 7th, the post-master general was authorised to enter into contracts for the conveyance of the different mails by the stage carriages.

Congress has power "to establish post-offices and post-roads."(1)

In 1789,(2) a post-master general and sundry subordinate officers, were authorised; and the regulations previously adopted under the resolutions, &c. of Congress, were declared to be in force, until the end of the next session of Congress.

Many other acts were passed concerning the post-office establishment, but they have all been repealed, or superseded by that of 1810.

In 1810,(3) all the post roads in the several states and territories were designated and established by law. During each session of Congress, special acts are passed, to add new post roads, or to discontinue such of the routes as proved unproductive. An act to regulate the post-office establishment was also passed in the same year,(4) and it is that which is now in operation.

A General Post-Office is established at the seat of the government of the

(1) Constitution of the United States, Art. I. sect. viii. cl. vii.
(2) Act 22d September, 1789; vol. ii. ch. 16.
(3) Act 28th April, 1810; vol. iv. ch. 255.
(4) Act 30th April, 1810; vol. iv. ch. 262.

United States, under the direction of a post-master general, who is authorised to appoint two assistants, and the requisite number of clerks; he is further directed to superintend the business of the department in all the duties that are or may be assigned to it; and he is required, once in three months, to render to the Secretary of the Treasury, a quarterly account of all the receipts and expenditures in the department, to be adjusted and settled as other accounts. The post-master general may establish post-offices, and appoint post-masters, on the post roads which are or may be authorised by law, at all such places as to him may appear expedient. He regulates the number of times that the mail shall go from place to place, and he is authorised to contract for carrying the mail, and to establish post roads.

No other than free white persons can be employed as post-riders, or drivers, or in any other way to carry the mail. Any person, for obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, is fined one hundred dollars; any ferryman, who may wilfully delay the mail in crossing any ferry, forfeits, for every ten minutes of such delay, not exceeding ten dollars.

One or more persons must attend at every post-office every day on which a mail arrives, and on such other days and hours as the post-master general may direct. All letters, brought to the post-office half an hour before the time of making up the mail, must be forwarded therein, unless in cases where more time may be necessary, which, in no case, is allowed to exceed one hour.

No person, who is employed in the general post-office, is authorised to receive fees or perquisites on account of the duties to be performed by virtue of his appointment.

The post-masters, and all the other persons employed by the post-master general, who receive illegal postage, are, for every such offence, to pay one hundred dollars; and they are incapable of holding any office or appointment under the government of the United States.

No vessel, arriving in the United States, at a place where a post-office is kept, is allowed to report, make entry, or break bulk, before the commander shall have delivered to the post-master all letters directed to any persons in the United States, which, under his care, have been brought by such vessel, except such letters as are directed to the owner or consignee, and such as are directed to be delivered at the port of delivery, to which the vessel is bound. For each of the letters, delivered as aforesaid, the commander of the vessel is entitled to receive two cents from the post-master.

No person is allowed to establish any mode of carrying letters on any of the

post roads, unless authorised so to do by the post-master general; but any person may transmit letters or packets by a special messenger.

The post-riders and the carriers of the mail, must receive way-letters, provided they are presented more than two miles from a post-office; the letters so received must be delivered at the first post-office at which they shall afterwards arrive, where they are to be entered and charged with postage. Mail carriers, who cause any letter to be carried contrary to law, are fined not exceeding fifty dollars.

All the persons, who are employed in any of the departments of the general post-office, for unlawful detentions, opening of letters, secreting, embezzling or destroying the same, are subject to heavy pecuniary penalties, and imprisonment at hard labour. For robbing the mail the first time, the offender may be imprisoned not exceeding ten years; on a second conviction he is punished with death. If during the robbery of the mail the first time the person who is entrusted with it be wounded, the offender is punished with death. All persons, not authorised, who open letters or packets, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, to pry into another's business or secrets, and who may destroy, secrete or embezzle the same, are liable to pay five hundred dollars.

The post-masters must advertise at stated periods, all the letters which remain in their respective offices. Dead letters are opened at the general post-office; a description of them is directed to be advertised in the news-papers; valuable papers, or matters of consequence, and the letters, are returned to the owner or person who is authorised to receive them. "If such letter, with its contents, be not demanded by the person to whom it is addressed, or the owner thereof or his lawful agent, within two years after the advertisement thereof as aforesaid, the said contents shall be applied to the use of the United States, until the same shall be reclaimed by the proprietor thereof."

The following persons are allowed to frank their own letters, or those on the business of their offices, and of receiving those addressed to them, free of postage, viz: the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the delegates to the House of Representatives, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives; provided the letters do not exceed two ounces in weight.(5) The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy

(5) In case of over weight, the over weight to be paid for at the established rates of postage. The privilege to frank, is allowed to the members of Congress, and the delegates, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House, during thirty days before, and as many after the termination of every session of Congress, as well as during the session. Act 9th April, 1816. The newspapers are also conveyed free to the persons above mentioned, for the time aforesaid.

Departments, the Treasurer of the United States, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of the Revenue, the Post-Master General, the Assistant Post-Master General, the Comptrollers of the Treasury, the Register of the Treasury, the Auditors and Accountants in the Treasury Department. The Post-Masters, provided their letters do not exceed an half ounce in weight; the Commissary General, the Superintendent of Indian trade, the Superintendent of Military Supplies, Inspector of the Army, Paymaster of the Army, Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army; the Adjutant Generals of the Militia in the several states, may receive from any Major, or Brigadier General, or he may send to them, free of postage, letters merely relating to the militia. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, late Presidents of the United States.

To frank a letter or packet, it is necessary that the person, who is authorised to frank, write his name and office on the outside thereof; he must have previously furnished a specimen of his signature, to the post-master of the office, where the letter or packet may be entered. Any person franking letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office, is liable to pay ten dollars. Fifty dollars to be paid for counterfeiting a frank. Letters enclosed, to persons who may receive free letters, when addressed to other persons, are to be returned to the office whence they came, for the purpose of being charged with postage. Every printer of newspapers may send one paper to each printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the post-master general may provide.

All newspapers, conveyed by the mail, must be under cover, open at one end. Any person employed in the post-office department, for opening, embezzling, or destroying a newspaper directed to another person, forfeits fifty dollars; for the like offences, any other person forfeits twenty dollars. For stealing a packet containing newspapers, out of any post-office, or from any person having custody thereof, the offender is imprisoned at hard labour, not exceeding three months. For concealing a letter, or other writing, in a newspaper to be carried by the mail, the offender must pay five dollars.

Magazines and pamphlets may be conveyed by the mail, whenever the mail shall not be too large.

The post-master general may authorise letter carriers to be employed, at the post-offices, for the delivery of letters, in the places where such post-offices are established; for the delivery of each letter, the carrier is entitled to two cents; it is optional with persons, whether they will have their letters delivered by the carrier, or that they shall remain in the office until called for; in the latter case, the post-master is entitled to one cent for each letter so delivered.

The post-master general is directed to report annually to Congress, every post road, that does not, after the second year from its establishment, produce one-third of the expense of carrying the mail on the same.

Rates of Postage established in 1816,[6] *viz:*

For every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding	30	miles	. . . . .	6	cents
Do.	over 30	and not exceeding	80	miles . .	10	do.
Do.	80	do.	150	do. . .	12½	do.
Do.	150	do.	400	do. . .	18½	do.
Do.	over 400	miles	. . . . .	25	do.

For every double letter, or letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; and for every triple letter, or one composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; and for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates, and in that proportion for all greater weights; provided, that no packet of letters conveyed by the water mails, shall be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters.

No post-master is obliged to receive to be conveyed by the mail, any packet that weighs more than three pounds; the postage marked on any letter or packet and charged in the post bill accompanying the same, is conclusive evidence in favour of the post-master, who delivers it, of the lawful postage thereon, unless such letter or packet shall be opened in the presence of the post-master or his clerk.[7]

Rates of Postage for Newspapers.[8]

Each paper carried not over	100	miles	. . . . .	1 cent
Do. do.	over 100	miles	. . . . .	1½ do.

A newspaper when carried to any post-office within the state in which it was printed, pays 1 cent postage, whatever be the distance of the conveyance.

(6) Act 9th April, 1816.

(7) The rates for postage established in 1816, do not materially differ in the amount, from those charged in 1794; the present rates are somewhat lower than what they were formerly.

(8) Act 30th April, 1810; vol. iv. ch. 262.

Magazines and Pamphlets are rated by the sheet.

When carried not over 50 miles, to pay	1	cent	per sheet
Do. over 50 miles and not exceeding 100 miles	1½	do.	do.
Do. any greater distance	2	do.	do.

Every four folio, eight quarto or sixteen octavo pages of a magazine or pamphlet are considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine are also considered a sheet. Any memorandum written on a newspaper or other printed paper, transmitted by the mail, is charged letter postage, and any person who deposits such memorandum in any office for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, forfeits five dollars for every such offence.

Every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port to another, in any private vessel, is charged with six cents, if delivered at the post-office where the vessel arrives, and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, two cents are added to the ordinary rates of postage.

In 1812,[9] the post-master general was directed to cause a survey to be made of the main post road from Robbinstown, in the District of Maine, to St. Mary's in Georgia, in which the courses, distances and all remarkable objects were to be noted, the latitude to be taken every noon and evening, and the variation of the compass every evening, when the weather is fair. The necessary instruments were to be furnished by the United States.

In 1813,[10] the President of the United States was authorised, during the existence of the late war, to direct the post-master general to send a mail between the head-quarters of any army and such post-office as he might judge proper; the route was to be considered an established post road.

In 1814,[11] fifty per centum was added to the rates of postage established by the act of the 30th of April, 1810.

In 1815,[12] the post-master general was authorised to employ any steam-boat to carry the mail; provided that he did not pay more than three cents for each letter or packet, or more than one cent for each newspaper so conveyed.

In 1816,[13] the provisions of the act of the 23d of December, 1814, were repealed, and the postage was restored to the former rates.

The great increase of the number and the extent of the post roads in the United States, demonstrate the rapid improvement of our country. Besides the

(9) Act 11th May, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 403.
(10) Act 14th January, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 474.
(11) Act 23d December, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 698.
(12) Act 27th February, 1815, vol. iv. ch. 747.
(13) Act 1st February, 1816.

convenience which this establishment offers to individuals, much of the commercial prosperity of nations is owing to the despatch and safety of a well regulated Post-Office Establishment. In this respect, our progress has been equal to that of any of the nations in Europe; convenient roads now intersect every portion of the United States. Though we do not possess many routes that are equal to the most improved in England and France; our roads are more safe, more expeditious, and better regulated than those of any other nation in Europe. Even so late as 1750, the roads in Great Britain and France were in a wretched condition; they have done much within a few years to promote the intercourse in those states. In 1763, seventeen days were occupied in going from London to Edinburgh, in the stage-coach; the distance about four hundred miles. In 1816, you might go from the city of New-York to Buffaloe on Lake Erie, four hundred and seventy-five miles, in one hundred hours from the time of departure, and be comfortably lodged every night; the time actually occupied in travelling was eighty hours. Our mail is now transported with uncommon rapidity, through countries which continue to be inhabited by savages; our vehicles pass with more speed to towns, the sites of which, twenty-five years ago, were the theatres of savage barbarity, than do the public carriages in some of the most civilized and oldest countries in Europe. You may go from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh,(14) in the stage, three hundred and ten miles, in five and a half days, and be lodged every night on the route.

The intercourse with the several states has been very much facilitated since the introduction of steam-boats; they are particularly adapted to the rivers in our country. From Philadelphia to Quebec, in Lower Canada, the distance is seven hundred miles, and may be performed in seven days, in safety, without fatigue, and accompanied by every convenience that can be devised; and it is supposed, the time now required to make that journey will be lessened. Other journies are made with equal certainty, safety, despatch and convenience in other parts of the United States; in no situation, has the communication between the distant members of the union been more improved and expedited, than between New-Orleans, in Louisiana, and Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania.

In 1812, in France by the stage-coach, six days were required to go from Paris to Geneva, three hundred and ninety miles; six days from Paris to Basle, three hundred and sixty-nine miles; five days from Paris to Strasburgh, three hundred and sixty-six miles. In 1783, Mr. Palmer, in his letter to Mr. Pitt, on the reform of the General Post-Office of Great Britain, declared the

(14) It is necessary to consider that in making this journey, we pass all the mountain chains which traverse the state of Pennsylvania.

post "instead of being the swiftest, is almost the slowest conveyance in this country," (Great Britain).[15] He proposed to have the mail transported in stage-coaches; and his plan was adopted, to the great benefit of the nation.

In 1813, the extent of the post roads, in the United States, was 40,000 miles. There is a main post road, which commences at Robbinstown, on the north eastern extremity of the sea coast, and passes to St. Mary's, on the south eastern extremity of the United States, which measures 1,668 miles; another main route leads from the seat of the government to New-Orleans, and is 1,233 miles. Cross roads frequently intersect the main routes; they communicate with the capitals of each of the states, and with every city, town or village of the least consequence.

The mail is transported by contracts, made with the post-master general; the whole extent of the routes is divided into about four hundred contracts. The mail runs daily between all the great towns, and the commercial cities of the United States; twice a week to the capitals of each state, which are not commercial, and once a week to other places. The usual rate of travelling is forty miles per day on the cross roads, and from sixty to one hundred and twenty miles in twenty-four hours between the great commercial towns; from Philadelphia to New-York, Baltimore and Washington city, the speed is greater, being at the rate of about seven miles per hour.

The mail and passengers are conveyed in stages, from Belfast, in the District of Maine, to St. Mary's, in Georgia; the same conveyance is employed on many of the cross roads.

In 1813, the yearly transportation of the mail,

	Miles.
In stages amounted to	2,411,760
In sulkies and on horseback	3,180,892
Making a total of	5,592,652

Averaging one post-office to every fifteen and a half miles of post road.

When the Post-Office Establishment was first authorised, Congress was principally concerned for the accommodation of the government and the people. The revenue from this source was not considered as an item in the *ways and means* of the nation; and the surplus was employed to extend the post routes. Many post routes are continued, though the receipts for the letters, &c. conveyed by the mail, are not adequate to defray the expense.

In 1790, there were only 75 post-offices in the United States; in 1800, they

(15) Anderson's History of Commerce, &c. vol. vi. p. 946.

amounted to 903, and in 1810, to 2,300; increase in ten years, 828, in twenty years 2,225.

In 1790, the amount of the postages was 37,934 dollars; in 1800, 280,804 dollars, and in 1810, 551,683 dollars; increase in ten years, 242,870 dollars; in twenty years, 513,749 dollars.

In 1790, the compensation to the post-masters was 8,197 dollars; in 1800, 69,242 dollars, and in 1810, 149,438 dollars; increase in ten years, 61,045 dollars; in twenty years, 141,241 dollars.

In 1790, the incidental expenses of the establishment amounted to 1,861 dollars; in 1800, to 16,106 dollars, and in 1810, to 18,564 dollars; increase in ten years, 14,254 dollars, and in twenty years, 16,703 dollars.

In 1790, the transportation of the mail cost 22,081 dollars; in 1800, 128,644 dollars, and in 1810, 327,966 dollars; increase in ten years, 106,563 dollars; in twenty years, 305,885 dollars.

In 1790, the net revenue amounted to 5,794 dollars; in 1800, 66,810 dollars, and in 1810, 55,715 dollars; increase in ten years, 61,016 dollars; in twenty years, 49,921 dollars: the diminution, after 1800, was owing to the multiplication of the post routes.

In 1790, the extent of the post-roads was 1,875 miles; in 1800, 20,817 miles, and in 1810, 37,035 miles; increase in ten years, 18,942 miles; in twenty years, 35,160 miles.

The aggregate amount of the postages during twenty years, from 1790 to 1809, both inclusive, amounted to 5,435,859 dollars; or annually to 271,793 dollars; the aggregate amount of the net revenue, during the period aforesaid, was 810,829 dollars, or annually, 40,541 dollars.

In 1813, the post-offices amounted to 2,960; the amount of the postages 703,154 dollars;[16] the compensation to the post-masters 199,170 dollars; the incidental expenses 41,246 dollars; the transportation of the mail 438,558 dollars, and the net revenue 24,178 dollars.

(16) Of this amount 646,354 dollars were for the postage of letters, and 56,800 dollars for the postage of newspapers.

A Statement of the Post-Office Establishment of the United States.

YEARS.	Number of Post-Offices.	Amount of Postages.	Compensation to Post-Masters.	Incidental Expenses.	Transportation of the Mail.	Net Revenue.	Extent in miles of the Post-roads.
		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	
1789	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
1790	75	37,934 92	8,197 80	1,861 19	22,081 08	5,974 95	1,875
1791	89	46,294 43	10,312 28	3,091 79	23,293 10	9,637 29	1,905
1792	195	67,443 86	16,517 98	5,281 50	32,731 32	12,913 06	5,642
1793	209	104,746 67	21,645 96	5,659 73	44,733 88	32,707 10	5,642
1794	450	128,947 19	27,155 65	9,812 48	53,004 88	33,974 28	11,984
1795	453	160,629 97	30,272 01	12,261 96	75,359 22	42,726 78	13,207
1796	468	195,066 88	35,729 59	14,353 21	81,488 66	63,495 42	13,207
1797	554	213,998 50	47,109 39	13,622 68	89,382 27	63,884 16	16,180
1798	639	232,977 45	56,035 06	16,035 00	107,014 45	63,892 94	16,180
1799	677	264,846 17	63,957 75	14,605 22	109,474 76	76,808 44	16,180
1800	903	280,804 31	69,242 52	16,106 76	128,644 32	66,810 81	20,817
1801	1,025	320,442 40	79,337 74	23,362 81	152,450 01	65,291 84	22,309
1802	1,114	327,044 58	85,586 94	21,657 78	174,670 61	45,129 25	25,315
1803	1,258	351,822 66	93,169 51	24,084 08	205,110 33	29,458 74	25,315
1804	1,405	389,449 64	107,715 71	24,231 29	205,555 24	51,947 40	29,556
1805	1,558	421,373 23	111,551 97	26,179 88	239,635 52	44,005 92	31,076
1806	1,710	446,105 79	119,784 39	23,416 11	269,033 12	33,872 17	33,431
1807	1,848	478,762 71	129,041 16	32,092 64	292,751 29	24,877 62	33,755
1808	1,944	460,564 18	128,653 12	28,676 18	305,499 49	—	34,035
1809	2,012	506,633 85	141,579 09	23,516 22	332,916 77	8,621 78	34,035
1810	2,300	551,683 97	149,438 16	18,564 57	327,966 23	55,715 02	36,406
1811	2,403	587,246 73	159,243 72	20,688 93	319,165 57	88,148 51	36,406
1812	2,610	649,207 71	177,422 12	22,116 71	340,626 22	109,042 66	39,378
1813	—	703,155 00	221,848 00	20,605 00	438,559 00	22,143 00	39,540
1814	—	730,370 00	234,354 00	17,170 00	475,602 00	3,244 00	41,736
1815	3,000	1,043,065 00	241,901 00	18,441 00	487,779 00	294,944 00	43,966
1816	3,260	961,011 00	257,718 00	24,744 00	521,970 00	156,579 00	48,976
1817	3,459	—	—	—	—	—	51,600

A Statement showing the number of Post-Offices in each State, the produce of Postages, &c. &c. for six months.

NOTE. This Statement commences with the 1st of January, and terminates with the 30th of June, 1814.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of Post-Offices.	Miles of Post-road.	Net amount of Postages, after paying the expenses of collection.	Expense of transportation of the mail for six months.	Balance in favour of the United States.	Balance against the United States.
			Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Columbia District	3	44	3,673 55	902 00	2,771 55	—
Connecticut	116	1,091	9,526 73	3,170 50	6,356 23	—
Delaware	23	254	2,171 06	1,984 00	187 06	—
Georgia	66	1,784	7,875 28	6,523 50	1,351 78	—
Indiana Territory	16	609	542 63	987 50	—	444 87
Illinois Territory	9	388	142 91	1,002 50	—	859 59
Kentucky	85	2,158	7,626 75	8,642 00	—	1,015 25
Louisiana	20	1,206	4,480 12	6,268 00	—	1,787 88
Maine	127	1,080	4,768 72	4,900 00	—	131 28
Maryland	103	1,422	21,024 43	10,922 00	10,102 43	—
Massachusetts	189	1,934	23,752 57	9,291 00	14,461 57	—
Michigan Territory	1	66	436 92	525 00	—	88 08
Mississippi Territory	26	1,571	2,012 39	9,241 00	—	7,228 61
Missouri Territory	8	219	515 28	282 50	232 78	—
New-Hampshire	100	1,187	3,397 55	2,684 50	713 05	—
New-Jersey	101	919	5,689 15	5,412 00	277 15	—
New-York	405	3,873	53,182 84	18,674 00	34,508 84	—
North Carolina	165	3,883	6,387 25	16,582 00	—	10,194 75
Ohio	134	2,778	7,950 63	12,476 00	—	4,525 37
Pennsylvania	265	4,012	38,736 74	24,185 50	14,551 24	—
Rhode-Island	21	269	4,722 57	1,476 50	3,246 07	—
South-Carolina	124	2,521	11,497 18	16,558 00	—	5,060 82
Tennessee	66	2,255	3,212 82	8,736 50	—	5,523 68
Vermont	118	1,200	3,702 06	3,436 00	266 00	—
Virginia	379	6,002	28,754 40	38,372 50	—	9,618 10

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting a View of the Progress of the Post-Office Establishment.

THE SEVERAL PERIODS REFERRED TO.	Number of Post-Offices.	Length of the Post roads.	Weekly transportation of the Mail in Stages.	Weekly transportation of the Mail in Sulkies & on Horse-back.	Weekly transportation of the Mails.	Yearly transportation of the Mails.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
March 3d, 1793	195	5,642	8,567	7,662	16,229	845,468
March 3d, 1797	539	14,226	14,902	19,708	34,610	1,799,964
March 3d, 1801	957	21,840	24,490	34,380	58,870	3,057,964
January 24th, 1803	1,283	24,458	30,172	37,228	67,400	3,504,800
January, 1807	1,848	31,616	41,528	45,000	86,528	4,499,456
February 10th, 1811	2,403	37,035	46,380	61,171	107,551	5,592,652
Increase of the last ten years	1,446	15,195	21,890	26,791	48,681	2,534,688

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE REVENUES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION I.

OF THE REVENUES IN GENERAL.

CONGRESS has power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."(1)

"No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken."(2) Direct taxes in the United States, are apportioned by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all the slaves.(3)

"No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state."(4)

"All Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other Bills."(5)

On the 17th of February, 1776, Congress appointed a committee of five members, to superintend the Treasury. On the 11th of February, 1779, a Secretary of the Treasury was authorised; and on the 30th of July following, an ordinance

(1) Constitution of the United States, Art. I. sect. viii. cl. 1.
(2) Ibid. sect. ix. cl. 4.
(3) Ibid. sect. ii. cl. 3.
(4) Ibid. sect. ix. cl. 5.
(5) Ibid. sect. vii. cl. 1.

to establish a Board of Treasury, and for the appointment of the officers for managing the finances of the United States, was passed. The principal officers of the board aforesaid, consisted of three commissioners, who were not members, and two who were members of Congress; they had the general management of the finances confided to them; it was also their duty to prepare the estimates of the public expenditures and for the necessary supplies, &c. On the 7th of February, 1781, a Superintendent of Finance was authorised to examine into the state of the public debts, the public expenditures and the public revenue. In virtue of an ordinance passed on the 11th of September, 1781, the duties assigned to the Commissioners of the Treasury, ceased after the 20th of that month, and the Treasury was thereafter managed by the Superintendent of Finance, and the officers who were appointed to aid him in the same. On the 28th of May, 1784, a Board of Treasury was established; it consisted of three commissioners, to superintend the Treasury and manage the finances of the United States; they were also authorised to exercise all the powers vested in the Superintendent of Finance.

In 1789,[6] a department of Treasury was established; the principal officer was styled the "Secretary of the Treasury;" it is his duty, "to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue, and the public expenditures; to superintend the collection of the revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitations established, all warrants for monies to be issued from the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; to execute such services relative to the sale of the lands[7] belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; to make report, and give information to either branch of the Legislature, in person or in writing, (as he may be required), respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally, to perform all such services, relative to the finances, as he shall be directed to perform."

The Secretary,[8] Comptrollers, Auditors, Treasurer and Register of the Treasury Department, are not allowed to be concerned in trade or commerce, or to be the owners in whole or in part of any sea-vessel, or to purchase public lands,

(6) Act 2d September, 1789; vol. ii. ch. 12.

(7) The duties in relation to the lands, have been transferred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office; see Act 25th April, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 391.

(8) When the Treasury Department was first established, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was authorised; this office was abolished, by Act 8th May, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 138.

or other public property, or to be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any state or of the United States. The clerks in the department, are not permitted to trade in the funds or debts of the United States, or of any state, or in any kind of public property.

In 1800,[9] the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving or increasing the revenues, for the purpose of giving information to Congress, in adopting modes of raising the money required to meet the public expenditures.

In 1806,[10] the Secretary of the Treasury was directed, to cause assays of such foreign gold and silver coins as were made current, to be made in the mint, at least once in every year, and to lay them before Congress.

The above are the permanent duties, assigned by Congress to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The revenues of the United States, have been produced from the following sources, viz:

I. *The Customs, consisting of several branches, viz:*

1. The duties imposed on merchandise imported into the United States.

2. The duties imposed on the tonnage of vessels.

3. Light money. This duty was imposed, in 1804,[11] upon all vessels, not of the United States, when they enter our ports, and amounts to fifty cents per ton. In 1815, we had forty-eight light-houses established within the United States; additions are made under the authority of Congress, whenever circumstances require them.

4. Fees for passports and clearances, authorised by the act of 1st of June, 1796.

5. Fines, penalties and forfeitures, incurred under various acts of Congress.

6. Unclaimed merchandise. All merchandise, which remains on board, at the expiration of fifteen working days, after a vessel has been reported, is taken into the custody of the inspector, to be delivered to the collector of the district, who must receipt for the same. The merchandise, after having been so kept nine months, is appraised and sold at public auction; the amount of the duties thereon is retained, and the surplus is paid into the Treasury, for the use of the owner, who, upon due proof of the property, is entitled to receive it.[12]

(9) Act 10th May, 1800; vol. iii. ch. 212.
(10) Act 10th April, 1806; vol. iv. ch. 22.
(11) Act 27th March, 1804; vol. iii. ch. 410.
(12) Act 2d March, 1799; sect. 56. vol. ii. ch. 62.

7. Marine Hospital money. The seamen who are employed on board any vessel of the United States, whether engaged in the foreign or coasting trade, must contribute twenty cents per month, to the Marine Hospital Fund, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen of the United States. The amount aforesaid, must be paid by the master to the collector, before the vessel is admitted to an entry, and may be retained out of the wages of the seamen.(13)

8. Surplus official emoluments.

II. *The Internal Revenues, including*

1. The duties imposed on spirits distilled, and on stills employed within the United States.

2. Duties on licenses granted to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise.

3. Duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

4. Duties on snuff manufactured, and on snuff mills, and other implements employed in the manufacture of snuff within the United States.

5. Duties on sugar refined within the United States.

6. Duties on sales at auction.

7. Duties on stamped paper, vellum or parchment.

8. Direct tax.

9. Duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, manufactured within the United States.

10. Duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches.

11. Duties on gold, silver, and plated wares and jewellery, and paste work manufactured within the United States.

12. Postage of letters.

13. Monies arising from the sales of the public lands.

14. Fees on letters patent granted by the United States.

III. *Loans authorised by the Acts of Congress.*

IV. *Treasury Notes authorised to be issued.*

V. *Miscellaneous Receipts, viz:*

For debts due to the United States, under the late government; the proceeds from the stock held in the late and present banks of the United States; the dividends arising from bank stock, the property of the United States; interest

(13) Act 16th July, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 94.

arising from remittances to Europe on account of the six per cent. stock; profits arising on the cents and half cents struck at the mint; interest due on notes, and surplus gained on remittances in gold; repayments into the Treasury; proceeds from the sales of public stores, prizes, revenue cutters, and public armed vessels, together with sundry other incidental sources.

SECTION II.

OF THE DUTIES LAID ON MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES.

This subject very soon received the attention of Congress. Immediately after the members, who were returned at the first session of the first Congress, had qualified, the House of Representatives resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and considered the following resolution, viz: "That certain duties ought to be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of vessels."

In 1789, an act, for laying a duty on merchandise imported, was passed.[14] By subsequent acts the several rates of the duties, on merchandise imported, were modified; for all which the reader is referred to the acts following, viz: of the 10th of August, 1790, vol. ii. ch. 66; 2d May, 1792, vol. ii. ch. 128; 27th February, 1793, vol. ii. ch. 160; 5th June, 1794, vol. ii. ch. 227; 7th June, 1794, vol. ii. ch. 230; 29th January, 1795, vol. ii. ch. 258; 3d March, 1797, vol. ii. ch. 358; 13th May, 1800, vol. iii. ch. 220; 3d March, 1804, vol. iii. ch. 410; 26th March, 1804, vol. iii. ch. 399; 3d March, 1807, vol. iv. ch. 85; 4th March, 1808, vol. iv. ch. 132; 1st July, 1812, vol. iv. ch. 435; 25th February, 1813, vol. iv. ch. 495; 2d August, 1813, vol. iv. ch. 577.

In 1816,[15] all the duties before laid on merchandise imported into the United States, ceased after the 30th of June; and the following were thenceforth directed to be levied, collected and paid, viz:

1. *Seven and a half per centum ad valorem*, on all dyeing drugs, and materials

(14) Act 4th July, 1789; vol. ii. ch. 2.

(15) Act 27th April, 1816.

for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty; gum arabic, gum senegal, salt-petre; jewellery, gold, silver, and other watches, and parts of watches; gold and silver lace, embroidery and epaulettes; precious stones and pearls of all kinds, set or not set; Bristol stones or paste work, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl and precious stones; and laces, lace veils, lace shawls, or shades of thread or silk.

2. *Fifteen per centum ad valorem*, on gold leaf, and on all articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty.

3. *Twenty per centum ad valorem*, on hempen cloth or sail cloth (except Russian and German linens, Russia and Holland duck) stockings of wool or cotton, printing types, all articles manufactured from brass, copper,(16) iron,(16) steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which these metals, or either of them, is the material of chief value; brass wire, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons, button moulds, and buckles of all kinds; gilt, plated(16) and japanned wares of all kinds; cannon, muskets, fire arms, and side arms; Prussian blue, china ware, earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufactures(16) other than window glass and black glass quart bottles.

4. *Twenty-five per centum ad valorem*, on woollen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wool is the material of chief value, excepting blankets, woollen rugs, and worsted or stuff goods, shall be levied, collected and paid, from and after the 30th day of June next, until the 30th day of June, 1819, and after that day twenty per centum on the said articles, and on cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is the material of chief value, and on cotton twist, yarn, or thread, as follows, viz: for three years next ensuing the 30th day of June next, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and after the expiration of the three years aforesaid, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is the material of chief value, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope or from places beyond it, and of ten per cent. if imported from any other place, shall be less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost twenty-five cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: *Provided also*, that all unbleached and uncoloured cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly; and all bleached or coloured yarn, the original cost of which shall have been less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be taken

(16) See postea, p. 391.

and deemed to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: *And provided further*, That cotton piece goods, imported in ships or vessels of the United States, which shall have sailed from the United States before the passage of this act, and shall arrive therein between the 30th day of June, 1816, and the 1st day of June, 1817, the original cost of which cotton piece goods, at the place whence imported, shall have been less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall be admitted to entry, subject only to a duty of thirty-three and a third pér centum on the cost of the said cotton piece goods in India, and on the usual addition of twenty per centum on that cost.

In 1818,[17] the provisions contained in the preceding paragraph, (4.) were continued until the 30th of June, 1826.

5. *Thirty per centum ad valorem*, on umbrellas, parasols of whatever materials made, and sticks or frames for umbrellas or parasols; bonnets and caps for women, fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers, millinery of all sorts; hats or caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw, or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes; painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags; sallad oil, pickles, capers, olives, mustard; comfits, or sweetmeats, preserved in sugar or brandy; wafers, cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood; carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof; leather, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value; saddles, bridles, harness; paper of every description, paste board, paper hangings, blank books, parchment, vellum; brushes, canes, walking sticks, whips; and clothing ready made. And in all cases where an ad valorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the net cost of the article, at the place whence imported (exclusive of packages, commissions, and all charges) with the usual addition established by law, of twenty per centum on all merchandise, imported from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and of ten per centum on articles imported from all other places.

6. The following duties, *severally and specifically:* on ale, beer and porter, in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on ale, beer and porter, imported otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per gallon; on alum,[18] one dollar per hundred weight; on almonds, three cents per pound; on black glass quart bottles, one hundred and forty-four cents per groce; on boots, one dollar and fifty cents per pair; on bristles, three cents per pound; on playing cards, thirty cents per pack; on tarred cables and cordage, three cents per pound; on untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack-thread, and seines, four cents per pound; on tallow candles, three cents per pound; on wax and spermaceti candles, six cents per pound; on Chinese

(17) Act 20th April, 1818.

(18) See postea, p. 391.

cassia, six cents per pound; on cinnamon, twenty-five cents per pound; on cloves, twenty-five cents per pound; on cheese, nine cents per pound; on chocolate, three cents per pound; on cocoa, two cents per pound; on coal, five cents per heaped bushel; on copperas, one dollar per hundred weight; on copper rods, bolts, spikes or nails, and composition rods, bolts, spikes or nails, four cents per pound; on coffee five cents per pound; on cotton, three cents per pound; on currants, three cents per pound; on figs, three cents per pound; on foreign caught fish, one dollar per quintal; on mackarel, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; on salmon, two dollars per barrel, and all other pickled fish, one dollar per barrel; on window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; on the same, not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, two dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred square feet; on the same, if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred square feet; on glue, five cents per pound; on gun-powder, eight cents per pound; on hemp, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound, and over number eighteen, nine cents per pound; on iron, in bars and bolts,(19) excepting iron manufactured by rolling, forty-five cents per hundred weight;(19) on iron in sheets, rods and hoops, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight, and in bars or bolts, when manufactured by rolling, and on anchors,(19) one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on indigo, fifteen cents per pound; on lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, one cent per pound; on shot manufactured of lead, two cents per pound; on red and white lead, dry or ground in oil, three cents per pound; on mace, one dollar per pound; on molasses, five cents per gallon; on nails,(19) three cents per pound; on nutmegs, sixty cents per pound; on pepper, eight cents per pound; on pimento, six cents per pound; on plumbs and prunes, three cents per pound; on muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, three cents per pound; on all other raisins, two cents per pound; on salt, twenty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; on ochre, dry, one cent per pound, in oil, one and a half cents per pound; on steel, one dollar per hundred weight; on cigars, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand; on spirits, from grain, of first proof, forty-two cents per gallon; of second proof, forty-five cents per gallon; of third proof, forty-eight cents per gallon; of fourth proof, fifty-two cents per gallon; of fifth proof, sixty cents per gallon; above fifth proof, seventy-five cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials than grain, of first and second proof, thirty-eight cents per gallon; of third proof, forty-two cents per gallon; of fourth proof,

(19) See postea, p. 391.

forty-eight cents per gallon; of fifth proof, fifty-seven cents per gallon; above fifth proof, seventy cents per gallon; on shoes and slippers of silk, thirty cents per pair; on shoes and slippers of leather, twenty-five cents per pair; on shoes and slippers for children, fifteen cents per pair; on spikes,(20) two cents per pound; on soap, three cents per pound; on brown sugar, three cents per pound; on white clayed or powdered sugar, four cents per pound; on lump sugar, ten cents per pound; on loaf sugar and on sugar candy, twelve cents per pound; on snuff, twelve cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pound; on tea from China, in ships or vessels of the United Stases, as follows, viz: bohea, twelve cents per pound; souchong and other black, twenty-five cents per pound; imperial, gun-powder, and gomee, fifty cents per pound; hyson and young hyson, forty cents per pound; hyson skin and other green, twenty-eight cents per pound; on teas, from any other place, or in any other than ships or vessels of the United States, as follows, viz: bohea, fourteen cents per pound; souchong and other black, thirty-four cents per pound; imperial, gunpowder, and gomee, sixty-eight cents per pound; hyson and young hyson, fifty-six cents per pound; hyson skin and other green, thirty-eight cents per pound; on manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and cigars, ten cents per pound; on whiting and Paris white, one cent per pound; on wine, as follows, viz: on Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish and Tokay, one dollar per gallon; on Sherry and St. Lucar, sixty cents per gallon; on other wine, not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases, seventy cents per gallon; on Lisbon, Oporto, and on other wines of Portugal, and those of Sicily, fifty cents per gallon; on Teneriffe, Fayal, and other wines of the western islands, forty cents per gallon; on all other wines when imported otherwise than in cases and bottles, twenty-five cents per gallon; on Russia duck,(20) (not exceeding fifty-two archeens each piece) two dollars; on ravens duck, (not exceeding fifty-two archeens each piece) one dollar twenty-five cents; on Holland duck,(20) (not exceeding fifty-two archeens each piece) two dollars and fifty cents; on spermaceti oil of foreign fishing, twenty-five cents per gallon; on whale and other fish oil, of foreign fishing, fifteen cents per gallon; and on olive oil in casks, at twenty-five cents per gallon.

The following articles *may be imported free of duties*, viz:

All articles imported for the use of the United States; philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, busts, casts, paintings, drawings, en-

(20) See postea, p. 391.

gravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of antiquities, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, etching or engraving, specially imported, by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany, and anatomical preparations, models of machinery and other inventions, plants and trees; wearing apparel, and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tools of trade, of persons arriving in the United States; regulus of antimony; bark of the cork tree, unmanufactured; animals imported for breed; burr stones, unwrought; gold coin, silver coin, and bullion; clay, unwrought; copper, imported in any shape for the use of the mint, copper and brass in pigs, bars, or plates, suited to the sheathing of ships, old copper and brass, and old pewter, fit only to be remanufactured; tin, in pigs or bars; furs, undressed, of all kinds; raw hides and skins; lapis calaminaris; plaster of paris, rags of any kind of cloth, sulphur or brimstone, barilla, Brazil wood, braziletto, redwood, camwood, fustic, logwood, nicaragua, and other dye woods, wood unmanufactured of any kind, zinc, teutenague or spelter.

An addition of ten per centum is made to the several rates of duties, above specified and imposed, in respect to all merchandise, on the importation of which, in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination has not been already made, which, after the said 30th of June, 1816, shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; provided, that this additional duty shall not apply to merchandise imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered into the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

A drawback of the duties on merchandise imported into the United States, is allowed upon the exportation thereof; provided, the duties have been paid, or secured on all merchandise exported with benefit of drawback, and that the exportation thereof, to a foreign country, shall take place within twelve calendar months from the date of importation; no drawback is allowed, unless the duties have amounted to fifty dollars, or in the case of merchandise imported in foreign vessels, from any of the dominions, colonies or possessions of any foreign power, to, and with which, the vessels of the United States are not permitted to go and trade; nor is it allowed for the amount of the additional duties imposed on merchandise imported in vessels not of the United States, or in case of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other salted provisions, fish oil and playing cards; nor on any wines or spirits, unless they have been warehoused.[21] Two and a half per

(21) Act 20th April, 1818.

centum are deducted and retained from the amount of the duties on merchandise exported, with the benefit of drawback, (other than spirits); in the case of spirits exported with the benefit of drawback, two cents per gallon are retained upon the quantity of spirits, and also three per centum on the amount of duties payable on the importation thereof. The rights and privileges, which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation, under the laws and treaties of the United States, upon the subject of exporting merchandise from the United States, with a benefit of the drawback of the duties payable upon the importation thereof, are not in any wise impaired. In all cases of entry of merchandise, for the benefit of drawback, twenty days are allowed, from the date of the entry, for giving the exportation bond for the same; in every other particular, the exporter must comply with the regulations and formalities, heretofore established, for entries of exportation, for the benefit of drawback.

In 1818,(22) after the 30th of June, all the duties formerly laid on the articles hereinafter enumerated, ceased, and in lieu thereof, the following were directed to be levied and collected thereon, viz: on articles manufactured from copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value, and on silver plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on cut glass, thirty per centum ad valorem; on tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents on every thousand thereof; on those exceeding sixteen ounces the thousand, the same duty as on nails; on brown Russia sheeting, not exceeding fifty-two archeens in each piece, one dollar and sixty cents per piece; on white Russia sheeting, not exceeding fifty-two archeens in each piece, two dollars and fifty cents per piece.

In the same year,(22) the duties laid on the articles hereinafter enumerated, ceased on the 30th of June, and the following rates were thereafter directed to be levied and collected on the same, viz: on iron in pigs, fifty cents per hundred weight; on iron castings, seventy-five cents per hundred weight; on nails, four cents per pound; on spikes, three cents per pound; on iron in bars and bolts, manufactured without rolling, seventy-five cents per hundred weight; on anchors, two cents per pound; and on alum, two dollars per hundred weight.

An addition of ten per centum was made to the new duties imposed in 1818, when the merchandise is imported in foreign vessels.

For the acts to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, see acts of 2d March, 1799, vol. ii. ch. 62; 3d March, 1801, vol. iii. ch. 253; 22d February, 1805, vol. iii. ch. 432; and 20th of April, 1818.

(22) Act 20th April, 1818.

The following comparative Statement exhibits a view of the Revenues of the United States, derived from Foreign Commerce, for two periods, during the first of which, viz: from 1804 to 1807, both inclusive, that commerce was unrestricted in as far as regards Legislative Acts; and from 1808 to 1811, both inclusive, during which the restrictive measures, enacted by Congress, were in operation.(23)

	During the 4 years from 1804 to 1807 inclusive.	During the 4 years from 1808 to 1811 inclusive.
	Dolls.	Dolls.
The average annual gross product of duties on merchandise imported	24,226,091	12,423,774
The average annual amount of debentures issued for drawback on merchandise imported	8,714,073	2,755,602
The average annual amount of bounties and allowances	192,700	53,036
The average annual product of duties on merchandise imported, after deducting drawbacks, bounties, &c.	15,319,317	9,615,135
The average of the annual product of the ad valorem duties, including the Mediterranean fund, after deducting drawbacks, bounties, &c.	6,536,975	4,316,329
The average annual product of the Mediterranean fund, after deducting drawbacks, bounties, &c.	968,066	692,299
The average annual product of the specific duties, after deducting drawbacks, bounties, &c.	8,265,737	5,073,278
The average annual product of the 3½ per cent. retained on drawback	318,917	100,203
The average annual product of the additional duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	197,687	125,323
The average annual product of duties on merchandise imported in American vessels, after deducting drawback, bounties, &c.	13,144,754	8,236,575
The average annual product of duties on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	2,174,563	1,378,559
The average annual product of duties on tonnage	160,660	169,135
The average annual product of light money	51,869	32,165
The average annual expenses on collection	564,813	479,633

During the ten years, from 1791 to 1800, both inclusive, the total net amount received into the Treasury from the customs was 72,070,793 dollars, or annually on the average of ten years, 7,207,079 dollars; during the ten years, from 1801 to 1810, both inclusive, the total net amount received was 122,943,981 dollars, or annually, on the average of the ten years, 12,294,398 dollars; and during the twenty years, from 1791 to 1810, both inclusive, the net amount received, was 195,014,774 dollars, or annually, on the average of the twenty years, 9,750,738 dollars. Since the adoption of the present government, the year 1814, in relation to the receipts from the customs, was the least productive, and amounted only to 4,415,362 dollars; that of 1815 was the most productive, and amounted to 37,695,625 dollars and 40 cents.

The revenue derived from the customs, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1814, amounted in the aggregate, to 221,357,438 dollars and

(23) Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, 12th February, 1816.

99 cents; and constituted 65 per centum of the aggregate amount received into the treasury of the United States, from every branch of revenue. The revenues derived from the customs in Great Britain, after deducting the sums obtained as loans, did not exceed 25 per centum of the public income. During the period aforesaid, the sums which were obtained as loans in the United States, including the amount issued in treasury notes, were 91,694,546 dollars and 90 cents, and constituted 26.92 per centum of the receipts into the treasury above mentioned; the receipts during the same period, from every other branch of revenue, including the internal revenue, direct taxes, postage, the proceeds from the sales of public lands, &c. constituted only 8.08 per centum of our national income.

The expenses of collection of the revenue derived from the customs, on the average of 10 years, from 1791 to 1800, both inclusive, amounted annually to 3.79 per centum; on the average of the 10 years, from 1801, to 1810, both inclusive, to 4.19 per centum, and on the average of the 20 years, from 1791 to 1810, both inclusive, to 4.04 per centum.[24]

[24] *In* 1783 *in Great Britain*			*In* 1808, *in Great Britain*		
		Persons.			Persons.
The Excise produced	£5,222,000 & employed	4,985	£22,784,000	employing	5,043
Direct taxes do.	516,000 and do.	263	16,747,000	do.	438
Customs do.	3,375,000 and do.	3,450	8,797,000	do.	4,317
Stamps do.	726,000 and do.	215	4,512,000	do.	358
Post-Office do.	148,000 and do.	155	1,076,000	do.	339
	£10,087,000	9,068	£53,916,000		10,495

Increase of the Revenue £43,829,000, and of the Persons employed 1,427.

In 1797, the expenses of collection, was stated by the Committee of Finance, to be on the gross receipt, as follows, viz:

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
The Customs	6	2	6	per cent.	In 1799, the Customs	5	12	4	per cent.
Stamps	4	17	7	ditto.	Stamps	3	15	0	ditto.
Excise	4	12	1	ditto.	Excise	3	14	6	ditto.
Taxes	3	12	5	ditto.					

[*Rose, on the Revenue, Commerce, &c. of Great Britain, p.* 50, *et seq.*]

A STATEMENT

Showing the aggregate amount, derived from the Customs, paid into the Treasury of the United States, during ten years, from 1801 *to* 1810 *both inclusive, by the States respectively; together with the annual average amount thereof; and the proportion, which the payments made by each State respectively, bore to the aggregate amount so paid by the States collectively.*

STATES.	Aggregate amount paid into the treasury, during 10 years, from 1801 to 1810 both inclusive.	Amount paid annually, on the average of the 10 years, from 1801 to 1810.	The proportion which was paid by each State respectively, compared with the total amount paid, during the 10 years by the States collectively.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	
New-Hampshire	923,416 49	92,341 64	0.75 to 100
Massachusetts	26,330,069 98	2,633,006 99	21.41 to 100
Vermont	20,159 49	2,015 94	0.16 to 100
Rhode Island	2,830,386 36	283,038 63	2.30 to 100
Connecticut	2,728,544 66	272,854 46	2.21 to 100
New-York	38,548,926 54	3,854,892 65	31.35 to 100
New-Jersey	85,159 21	8,515 92	0.06 to 100
Pennsylvania	21,771,116 11	2,177,111 61	17.70 to 100
Delaware	434,181 72	43,418 17	0.35 to 100
Maryland	9,993,954 42	999,395 44	8.12 to 100
Virginia	5,813,590 47	581,359 04	4.72 to 100
North Carolina	1,428,239 29	142,823 92	1.16 to 100
South Carolina	6,267,131 24	626,713 12	5.09 to 100
Georgia	2,183,791 55	218,379 15	1.77 to 100
Kentucky	2,244 98	224 49	—
Ohio	4,268 65	426 86	—
Tennessee	574 64	57 46	—
Louisiana[25]	—	—	—

(25) Prior to 1804, no payments were made from Louisiana; the receipts for the seven years, from 1804 to 1810 inclusive, amounted to the aggregate sum of 1,604,356 dollars and 72 cents, and were returned on account of "the Territory of Orleans."

A STATEMENT

Showing the amount of the several branches of the Customs, and the charges thereon, from the commencement of the present government, to the 31st of December, 1815.

From the 1st of December in each year.	Gross Amount of: Duties on merchandise exclusive of the Mediterranean fund.	Duties from the Mediterranean fund. (26)	Duties on tonnage.	Light money.	Duties on passports and clearances.	Fines, penalties and forfeitures.	Unclaimed merchandise.	Interest on treasury notes received.	Amount received from captors, being two per cent. on the net proceeds of prize vessels and goods	Amount of marine hospital money.	Amount of surplus official emoluments.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
1791	6,494,225 42	—	375,323 28	—	—	4,234 75	—	—	—	—	—
1792	4,938,074 65	—	157,365 25	—	—	479 61	—	—	—	—	—
1793	6,598,445 31	—	120,608 82	—	—	1,931 49	—	—	—	—	—
1794	8,588,382 98	—	80,113 38	—	—	2,699 27	—	—	—	—	—
1795	11,163,370 23	—	86,889 58	—	—	3,473 22	—	—	—	—	—
1796	12,581,167 12	—	92,854 09	—	4,508 00	3,337 19	—	—	—	—	—
1797	12,866,984 69	—	103,665 20	—	13,886 00	15,613 12	956 74	—	—	—	—
1798	11,402,185 17	—	107,253 88	—	9,978 00	8,199 23	474 72	—	—	—	—
1799	15,251,952 68	—	128,698 39	—	12,518 00	10,726 38	35,673 56	—	—	—	—
1800	16,003,779 77	—	143,523 71	—	14,804 00	14,889 09	4,428 76	—	—	—	—
1801	20,594,331 48	—	188,147 79	—	18,238 00	20,993 37	6,530 00	—	—	—	—
1802	14,843,132 91	—	163,266 64	—	13,982 00	16,893 15	966 59	—	—	109,954 56	2,232 69
1803	14,265,346 48	—	166,639 13	—	15,966 00	15,343 23	2,234 51	—	—	54,933 21	3,190 43
1804	19,886,210 04	610,187 61	160,029 31	49,300 16	17,366 00	10,724 00	1,233 32	—	—	58,210 98	1,535 20
1805	22,299,859 17	1,234,194 57	156,949 63	59,300 85	18,954 00	30,167 76	804 40	—	—	58,005 98	21,428 43
1806	24,825,592 10	1,373,655 38	166,798 31	52,531 06	20,318 00	4,327 83	1,676 80	—	—	66,820 01	27,170 92
1807	25,530,832 54	1,446,685 01	162,128 95	46,554 90	19,896 00	4,231 35	3,225 47	—	—	61,474 47	42,592 95
1808	10,662,507 59	507,847 10	93,961 38	26,589 10	684 00	11,552 09	4,507 51	—	—	36,515 44	4,529 91
1809	10,845,756 40	727,687 14	120,009 02	51,071 56	22,660 00	38,305 74	313 82	—	—	74,192 42	2,094 74
1810	15,268,356 40	1,304,961 16	128,829 21	41,463 84	23,544 00	73,746 80	100 86	—	—	54,309 31	3,165 77
1811	9,880,868 09	546,544 12	105,890 43	18,472 87	19,737 70	33,434 58	183 44	—	—	54,586 34	948 74
1312	14,373,782 46	618,234 36	131,414 98	24,027 99	14,928 00	86,209 58	267 60	16 05	8,675 99	42,421 46	931 83
1813	7,200,583 28	178,717 37	259,502 49	56,998 17	3,640 00	175,030 49	1,609 94	2,661 30	62,172 85	21,789 58	6,409 52
1814	4,241,482 06	120,579 05	113,298 61	24,525 81	736 00	263,739 81	255 01	1,757 88	50,670 26	10,280 73	3,781 34
1815	38,050,760 87	34,191 35	507,155 85	109,962 83	16,006 00	190,386 70	—	15,860 16	55,959 71	28,374 74	3,966 65

(26) " The Mediterranean Fund" was established on the 26th of March, 1804, and consisted of a duty of two and a half per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties before imposed upon merchandise, paying a duty ad valorem, imported after the 30th of June, 1804; an addition of ten per centum was made, to the additional duty aforesaid, in respect to all merchandise imported in vessels not of the United States. Act 26th of March, 1804; vol. iii. ch. 399.

Statement of the

To the 31st of December in each year.	PAYMENTS						
	Debentures issued for drawback on merchandise exported.	Debentures issued for drawback on the Mediterranean fund.	Drawback on exported domestic distilled spirits, in consideration of the import on molasses.	Drawback on domestic manufactured snuff exported.	Drawback on domestic refined sugar exported; in consideration of the import on brown sugar.	Bounty on exported pickled fish and provisions; in consideration of the import on salt.	Allowance to vessels employed in the Fisheries; in consideration of the import on the salt used for curing dried fish.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
1791	69,805 85	—	—	—	—	29,682 51	—
1792	137,861 57	—	136,428 21	—	—	44,772 17	—
1793	279,809 83	—	89,051 70	—	—	16,731 16	72,965 32
1794	1,615,574 44	—	42,641 97	—	—	13,767 85	93,768 91
1795	3,898,765 79	—	49,247 55	—	4,329 12	14,854 81	66,280 47
1796	4,784,050 12	—	117,014 98	5,214 87	21,098 36	16,998 99	76,889 63
1797	4,207,728 43	—	69,135 54	14,702 33	12,796 13	12,398 53	80,475 76
1798	4,799,498 27	—	42,267 80	630 06	3,279 80	19,220 12	94,684 30
1799	5,780,662 72	—	56,400 34	—	4,984 42	20,769 15	128,605 87
1800	6,193,725 52	—	80,076 01	—	5,783 86	18,325 21	87,853 45
1801	6,832,399 27	—	37,699 33	—	9,432 58	28,586 38	74,520 92
1802	6,087,465 42	—	91,919 63	—	16,729 28	29,700 63	104,447 92
1803	2,610,661 06	—	24,957 56	—	6,828 48	34,790 04	117,173 57
1804	5,112,714 18	810 54	710 05	—	441 50	46,922 90	145,986 93
1805	8,012,837 12	137,584 17	—	—	—	37,746 32	152,927 72
1806	9,465,904 11	243,645 78	63 68	—	181 69	37,133 72	162,191 99
1807	9,727,351 80	268,207 35	—	—	—	27,414 03	161,254 17
1808	3,347,400 44	95,863 28	—	—	—	17,240 66	142,911 89
1809	4,076,605 01	74,800 20	—	—	—	2,423 67	47,166 11
1810	3,613,015 35	76,847 82	—	—	—	508 35	3,406 44
1811	2,253,976 90	101,231 94	—	—	—	784 13	—
1812	1,744,324 52	38,266 44	—	—	—	—	—
1813	1,013,091 46	2,695 29	—	—	—	—	—
1814	86,614 95	394 78	—	—	—	—	—
1815	822,076 86	915 39	—	—	—	—	1,811 74

Customs, continued.

FOR

Mediterranean fund refunded.	Light money refunded.	Duties on merchandise refunded.	Interest paid on Treasury notes.	Expenses attending Prosecutions.	Expenses on collection of the customs.	Net amount of the Customs.
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
—	—	—	—	490 62	239,541 03	6,534,263 84
—	—	—	—	178 15	161,754 79	4,614,924 63
—	—	—	—	552 89	188,362 13	6,073,512 59
—	—	—	—	1,038 37	221,090 23	6,683,313 86
—	—	—	—	486 31	260,359 28	7,959,409 70
—	—	—	—	1,271 59	291,206 91	7,368,120 94
—	—	—	—	2,323 34	343,434 26	8,258,111 43
—	—	—	—	184 10	375,879 33	6,192,447 22
—	—	—	—	615 05	412,183 45	9,035,348 01
—	—	—	—	3,940 70	440,373 62	9,351,346 96
—	—	—	—	127 06	482,772 70	13,362,702 40
—	—	—	—	700 08	492,205 55	8,327,260 03
—	—	—	—	1,278 52	405,536 37	11,322,427 39
—	—	—	—	1,912 45	488,333 24	14,996,965 03
—	—	—	—	1,147 03	557,541 94	14,979,880 49
—	—	—	—	665 90	613,785 88	16,015,317 66
—	—	—	—	24,883 51	615,621 71	16,492,889 07
—	—	—	—	3,057 57	565,235 14	7,405,481 64
—	—	—	—	5,774 56	498,130 77	7,258,201 44
—	—	—	—	10,659 44	437,208 72	12,782,859 44
—	—	—	—	2,807 37	441,129 02	7,888,827 34
40 18	51 00	539 21	—	4,019 31	477,726 57	13,059,855 31
—	—	1,389 27	1,687 03	3,767 92	414,171 88	6,588,852 90
—	—	18,482 14	6,017 73	7,193 75	352,561 14	4,415,362 68
—	—	21,393 44	22,874 89	11,138 25	476,007 01	37,695,625 40

Statement (A.), showing the value and quantities respectively of Merchandise on which those entitled to

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1801. Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.
			Dolls. Cts.
Value in dollars of goods paying duties ad valorem.[27]	34,207,844	12½ per cent	4,275,980 50
do. do. do.	8,815,170	15 do.	1,322,275 50
do. do. do.	504,570	20 do.	100,914 00
do. do. do.	—	—	—
do. do. do.	—	—	—
do. do. do.	—	—	—
Additional duty on the above[28]	—	—	—
Spirits . . . . . gallons	7,608,563	27.2 cents.	2,221,064 36
Sugar . . . . . lbs.	47,882,376	2½ do.	1,199,384 29
Salt . . . . . bushels	2,881,803	20 do.	576,360 60
Wines . . . . . gallons	1,223,721	35 do.	428,411 01
Teas . . . . . lbs.	2,669,831	18.2 do.	484,636 12
Coffee . . . . . do.	8,471,395	5 do.	423,569 80
Molasses . . . . . gallons	5,447,645	5 do.	272,377 25
All other articles[29]	—	—	432,124 03
Amount retained on drawbacks	—	[30]3¾ per cent	305,825 86
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	—	—	256,238 46
Extra duty of 15½ per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	—	—	—
Extra duty on Teas imported from other places than India	—	—	6,298 34

(27) From the amounts of the duties, which above are stated to have accrued, for the years respectively, sundry sums should be deducted on account of "duties refunded," &c. viz: for 1801, on account of duties refunded, 37,773 dollars 3 cents; for 1802, the returns were wanting for several ports; for 1803, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 16,532 dollars 92 cents; for 1804, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 15,448 dollars 52 cents; for 1805, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 26,661 dollars 88 cents; for 1806, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 17,400 dollars 69 cents; for 1807, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 29,072 dollars 35 cents; for 1808, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 13,557 dollars 90 cents, and for salt, being excess of bounties and allowances in 1807, paid in 1808, beyond the duties collected, 154,376 dollars 20 cents; in 1809, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 30,050 dollars 96 cents; on account of teas, being excess of exportation beyond importations, 43,666 dollars 97 cents, and for salt, being excess of bounties and allowances in 1807, paid in 1809, 48,897 dollars; for 1810, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 31,082 dollars 20 cents, and for bounties and allowances paid in 1810, 2,268 dollars 5 cents; for 1811, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 42,468 dollars

duties actually accrued, consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and drawback re-exported.

1802.			1803.			1804.		
Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.	Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.	Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.
		Dolls. Cts.			Dolls. Cts.			Dolls. Cts.
23,377,717	12½ per cent	2,922,214 62	26,370,279	12½ per cent	3,296,284 87	30,211,367	12½ per cent	3,776,420 87
7,888,614	15 do.	1,183,292 10	7,616,432	15 do.	1,142,464 80	7,641,925	15 do.	1,146,288 75
439,830	20 do.	87,966 00	383,165	20 do.	76,633 00	425,236	20 do.	85,047 20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2½ per cent	557,446 12
7,720,232	29.2 cents	2,258,496 17	8,959,342	29 cents	2,594,259 10	10,488,696	29.2 cents	3,061,007 38
39,443,814	2½ do.	975,755 61	51,066,934	2½ do.	1,290,034 16	55,070,013	2.5 do.	1,382,959 01
3,244,309	20 do.	648,861 80	2,760,648	20 do.	552,129 60	2,439,241	20. do.	487,848 20
1,912,274	33.9 do.	683,816 72	1,772,768	34 do.	603,146 06	3,003,312	31.9 do.	958,117 79
2,406,938	15.9 do.	382,699 00	3,174,370	16 do.	509,138 77	2,423,074	20. do.	485,133 40
6,724,220	5 do.	336,211 00	8,495,260	5 do.	424,763 00	6,101,191	5 do.	305,059 55
6,317,969	5 do.	315,898 45	5,963,275	5 do.	298,163 75	6,535,513	5 do.	326,775 65
—	—	286,533 00	—	—	509,116 38	—	—	488,854 38
—	3½ per cent	153,275 45	—	3½ per cent	94,096 09	—	3½ per cent	245,000 56
—	—	180,088 00	—	—	138,731 85	—	—	188,162 71
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	609 03	—	—	310 40

dollars 69 cents, and for bounties and allowances, 784 dollars 13 cents; for 1812, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 85,085 dollars 63 cents; for 1813, for duties refunded and a difference of calculation, 125,898 dollars 68 cents.

The goods paying duties ad valorem at the rates of 12½, 15 and 20 per cent. gives for the average duty near 13.1 per cent.

The rates of duty above mentioned for spirits, sugars, wines and teas, is the average duty chargeable on the several varieties of these articles; spirits pay the duty according to the proof, sugar according to the quality, wines according to the kind and quality, and teas according to the kind.

(28) This "additional duty," is usually termed the "Mediterranean fund;" it was imposed by an act passed on the 26th of March, 1804; for account of which see the details under the section of revenue derived from the customs.

(29) For the details concerning the articles embraced under this head, see postea, the Statements (B.)

(30) One quarter per cent. of this amount of the drawback, was in lieu of stamp duties, and ceased with the internal taxes.

Statement (A.)

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1805.		
	Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.
			Dolls. Cts.
Value, in dollars of goods paying duties ad valorem[31]	33,506,584	12½ per cent	4,188,323 00
Do. do. do.	7,248,627	15 do.	1,087,294 05
Do. do. do.	405,470	20 do.	81,094 00
Do. do. do.	—	—	—
Do. do. do.	—	—	—
Do. do. do.	—	—	—
Additional duty on the above[32]	—	2½ per cent	1,038,440 30
Spirits gallons	7,641,207	29.2 cents	2,232,901 85
Sugar lbs.	68,046,865	2.6 do.	1,746,979 85
Salt bushels	2,816,455	20 do.	563,291 00
Wines gallons	2,604,611	30.5 do.	793,794 85
Teas lbs.	3,354,381	19.9 do.	669,190 37
Coffee do.	4,816,274	5 do.	240,813 70
Molasses gallons	9,226,446	5 do.	461,322 30
All other articles[33]	—	—	764,165 85
Amount retained on drawbacks	—	3½ per cent	328,144 79
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	—	—	202,937 54
Extra duty of 15½ per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	—	—	—
Extra duty on Teas imported from other places than India	—	—	649 08

(31) See Note 27, page 398.

(32) See Note 28, page 398.

(33) For the details concerning the articles embraced under this head, see postea the Statements (B.)

continued.

1806.			1807.			1808.		
Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.	Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.	Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.
		Dolls. Cts.			Dolls. Cts.			Dolls. Cts.
35,844,748	12½ per cent	4,480,593 50	36,261,874	12½ per cent	4,532,734 25	17,983,125	12½ per cent	2,247,880 03
8,372,528	15 do.	1,255,879 20	9,484,682	15 do.	1,422,702 30	2,622,478	15 do.	393,371 70
570,203	20 do.	114,040 60	526,112	20 do.	105,222 40	66,647	20 do.	13,329 40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2½ per cent	1,119,560 32	—	2½ per cent	1,156,816 70	—	2½ per cent	492,784 25
10,479,093	29.3 cents	3,074,398 19	9,031,018	29.4 cents	2,656,046 74	4,625,198	28.8 cents	1,333,473 71
73,318,649	2.5 cents	1,843,199 84	65,801,816	2.6 do.	1,694,432 20	84,853,633	2.6 do.	2,219,486 96
3,184,099	20. do.	636,819 80	3,542,672	14.6 do.	515,920 24	(34)	—	—
1,386,838	37.6 do.	521,527 02	2,692,737	30.8 do.	829,292 81	1,315,233	30.4 do.	400,484 53
4,750,881	20.3 do.	966,686 11	6,173,157	19.4 do.	1,197,966 86	4,800,142	20.3 do.	973,153 57
17,345,188	5. do.	867,259 40	11,016,419	5. do.	550,820 95	30,895,495	5. do.	1,554,774 75
8,533,590	5. do.	426,679 50	8,255,753	5. do.	417,787 65	6,456,073	5. do.	322,803 65
—	—	1,014,841 30	—	—	807,638 13	—	—	841,687 37
—	3½ per cent	334,247 39	—	3½ per cent	368,275 50	—	3½ per cent	9,145 19
—	—	196,301 05	—	—	203,349 05	—	—	111,084 93
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1,201 17	—	—	225 88	—	—	—

(34) See Note 27, page 398.

Statement (A.)

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		1809.		
		Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.
				Dolls. Cts.
Value in dollars, of goods paying duty ad valorem[35]		19,458,378	12½ per cent.	2,432,297 25
Do. do. do.		4,783,116	15 do.	717,467 40
Do. do. do.		313,712	20 do.	62,742 40
Do. do. do.		—	—	—
Do. do. do.		—	—	—
Do. do. do.		—	—	—
Additional duty on the above		—	2½ per cent.	616,127 40
Spirits	gallons	4,644,469	28.6 cents	1,327,058 58
Sugar	lbs.	12,381,320	2.2 do.	273,925 03
Salt	bushels	[35]	—	—
Wines	gallons	833,597	45.7 do.	380,961 11
Teas	lbs.	[35]	—	—
Coffee	do.	6,649,293	5. do.	332,464 65
Molasses	gallons	5,336,686	5. do.	266,834 30
All other articles[36]		—	—	61,621 92
Amount retained on drawbacks		—	3½ per cent.	171,227 80
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels		—	—	253,482 40
Extra duty of 15½ per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels		—	—	—
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than India		—	—	—

(35) See Note 27, page 398.
(36) For the details concerning the articles embraced under this head, see postea the Statements (B.)

ontinued.

1810.			1811.		
Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.	Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.
		Dolls. Cts.			Dolls. Cts.
39,714,120	12½ per cent.	4,964,265 00	15,951,507	12½ per cent.	1,993,938 38
7,703,290	15 do.	1,555,493 50	2,524,551	15 do.	378,682 65
552,151	20 do.	110,430 20	131,114	20 do.	26,222 80
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2½ per cent.	1,195,174 05	—	2½ per cent.	465,111 32
4,487,588	28.3 cents	1,272,063 44	3,447,873	27.6 cents	950,603 86
29,312,307	2.5 do.	743,656 08	55,332,314	2.5 do.	1,391,731 56
—	—	—	—	—	—
1,164,592	34.8 do.	405,024 41	1,614,654	31.3 do.	505,111 35
6,647,726	19.8 do.	1,314,091 17	2,557,329	21.1 do.	540,594 24
5,852,082	5. do.	292,604 10	17,468,398	5. do.	873,419 00
7,651,682	5. do.	382,584 10	8,500,019	5. do.	425,000 95
—	—	660,276 89	—	—	543,292 02
—	3½ per cent.	13[illegible],489 33	—	3½ per cent.	80,952 67
—	—	87,779 69	—	—	48,947 50
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement (A.)

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1812. Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued. Dolls.	Cts.
Value in dollars, of goods paying duty ad valorem[37]	3,576,643	12½ per cent	447,080	38
Do. do. do.	893,846	15 do.	134,076	90
Do. do. do.	49,506	20 do.	9,981	20
Do. do. do.	14,844,367	25 do.	3,711,091	75
Do. do. do.	4,354,056	30 do.	1,306,216	80
Do. do. do.	108,996	40 do.	43,598	40
Additional duty on the above	—	2½ per cent	595,685	35
Spirits gallons	4,102,728	[38]	1,520,482	46
Sugar lbs.	60,166,082	[38]	2,058,121	73
Salt bushels	—	—	—	
Wines gallons	1,451,912	[38]	617,999	79
Teas lbs.	2,644,329	[38]	657,609	62
Coffee do.	16,150,176	[38]	1,062,282	60
Molasses gallons	7,373,448	[38]	454,771	25
All other articles[39]	—	—	438,131	88
Amount retained on drawbacks	—	3½ per cent	55,974	97
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	—	—	[40]165,447	28
Extra duty of 15½ per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	—	—	—	
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than India	—	—	—	

(37) See Note 27, page 398.

(38) In 1812, the *Spirits* imported paid an average duty of 27.6 cents and 56.6 cents per gallon; *Sugar*, 2.5 cents average duty, and 5 cents per pound; *Wines*, 29.4 cents average duty, and 58.3 cents per gallon; *Teas*, 21.4 cents average, and 49.9 cents per pound; *Coffee*, 5 cents and 10 cents per pound; *Molasses*, 5 cents and 10 cents per gallon. These variations of the duties were in consequence of portions of those articles having been imported prior to, and other portions thereof posterior to, the operation of the act of July 1st, 1812.

(39) For the details concerning the articles embraced under this head, see postea the Statements (B.)

(40) The extra duty, on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, in 1812, amounted as above to 165,447 dollars 28 cents; of that sum 21,278 dollars 65 cents, were at the rate of 10 per cent.; and 144,168 dollars 63 cents, at the rate

continued.

1813.			1814.[41]		
Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.	Value or quantity.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty which accrued.
		Dolls. Cts.			Dolls. Cts.
23,928.10	12½ per cent.	2,991 01	1,429.09	12½ per cent.	178 64
470.87	15 do.	70 63	682.30	15 do.	102 34
—	—	—	—	—	—
5,825,316.54	25 do.	1,456,329 13	4,313,829.02	25 do.	1,078,457 25
1,095,287.75	30 do.	328,586 33	803,131.05	30 do.	240,939 32
30,116.06	40 do.	12,043 35	121,785.15	40 do.	48,714 06
—	2½ per cent.	174,377 59	—	2½ per cent.	131,021 42
1,017,608	64.1 cents	611,913 64	571,837	57.03 cents	327,780 08
31,364,276	5.2 do.	1,619,565 02	20,670,168	5.01 do.	1,055,884 96
—	—	—	379,112	20. do.	75,822 40
604,029	56.2 do.	339,521 15	360,594	49.07 do.	179,273 34
524,888	43.5 do.	228,338 12	354,038	44.02 do.	156,641 79
8,202,072	10. do.	860,253 10	6,528,238	10. do.	652,823 80
3,220,710	10. do.	322,071 00	2,879,283	10. do.	287,928 30
—	—	429,704 51	—	—	201,365 68
—	3½ per cent.	21,017 73	—	3½ per cent.	942 10
—	—	[40]486,143 54	—	—	4,800 39
—	—	—	—	—	251,645 94
—	—	—	—	—	—

rate of 15½ per cent.; this additional duty was laid by Act of July 1st, 1812. In 1813, of this duty 2,513 dollars 48 cents, were at the rate of 10 per cent., and 483,630 dollars 6 cents, at the rate of 15½ per centum.

(41) From the duties which accrued in 1814, deduct 392,366 dollars 95 cents, of which amount 48,852 dollars 46 cents were for duties refunded, and 343,514 dollars 49 cents, or 33⅓ per cent. of the duties on merchandise, captured by private armed vessels.

Statement (B.), embracing "all other Articles"

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		1801.				
		Quantity.			*Excess of*	
		Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of Duty.	Duties over Drawback	Drawback over Duties
				Cts.	Dolls Cts.	Dolls Cts.
Domestic spirits, 1st proof	gallons	2,948	—	—	483 72	—
Do. do. 2d do.	do.					
Do. do. 3d do.	do.					
Do. do. 4th do.	do.		—	—	—	—
Beer, ale and porter	do.	158,422	—	8	12,673 76	—
Cocoa	lbs.	1,094,023	—	2	21,880 46	—
Chocolate	do.	3,104	—	3	93 12	—
Sugar candy	do.	4,971	—	11½	571 67	—
Loaf	do.	6,879	—	9	619 11	—
Other refined	do.	6,932	—	6½	450 58	—
Almonds	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Currants	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Figs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins, jar, &c.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	176,323	—	2	3,526 46	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	2,451	—	6	147 06	—
Cheese	do.	66,7[illegible]	—	7	4,670 68	—
Soap	do.	—	461,560	2	—	9,231 20
Tallow	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	—	—	—	—
nutmegs	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cinnamon	do.	—	—	—	—	—
cloves	do.	—	—	—	—	—
pepper	do.	457,059	—	6	27,423 54	—
pimento	do.	113,079	—	4	4,523 16	—
cassia	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	164,912	—	10	16,491 20	—
Snuff	do.	—	5,061	22	—	1,113 42
Indigo	do.	210,224	—	25	52,556 00	—
Cotton	do.	512,308	—	3	15,369 24	—
Powder, gun	do.	—	—	—	—	—
hair	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glue	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	—	—	—	-	—
slit and hoop	do.	—	—	—	—	—
nails	do.	3,120,691	—	2	62,413 82	—
spikes	do.	280,257	—	1	2,802 57	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Ochre, in oil	do.	—	—	—	—	—
dry	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish brown	do.	—	—	—	—	—

referred to in the Statement (A.) antea.

1802.					1803.				
Quantity.			*Excess of*		*Quantity.*			*Excess of*	
Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
		Cents.	Dollars.	Dollars.			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dollars.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182,573	—	8	14,606	—	182,651	—	8	14,612 08	—
145,822	—	2	2,916	—	507,679	—	2	10,153 58	—
5,301	—	3	159	—	951	—	3	28 53	—
—	—	—	—	—	8,003	—	11½	920 34	—
10,009	—	9	901	—	9,010	—	9	810 90	—
—	—	—	—	—	725	—	6½	47 12	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	21,245	—	2	424 90	—
—	32,534	2	—	651	1,683	—	6	100 98	—
1,552	—	6	93	—	68,715	—	7	4,810 05	—
90,199	—	7	6,314	—	34,108	—	2	682 16	—
—	124,309	2	—	2,486	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
201,585	—	6	12,095	—	1,828,142	—	6	109,688 52	—
211,871	—	4	8,475	—	437,505	—	4	17,500 20	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
203,838	—	10	20,386	—	111,739	—	10	11,173 90	—
3,419	—	22	759	—	1,940	—	22	426 80	—
—	68,526	25	—	17,132	130,844	—	25	32,711 00	—
144,638	—	3	4,339	—	288,330	—	3	8,649 90	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3,604,769	—	2	73,495 38	—
—	—	—	—	—	353,485	—	1	3,534 85	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement (B

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		1801.				
		Quantity.			*Excess of*	
		Excess of importation over exportation	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of Duty.	Duties over drawback	Drawback over duties
				Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
White and red lead	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	1,783,900	—	1	2,802 37	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	1	—	—	—	—
untarred	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Steel	cwt.	14,844	—	100	14,844 00	—
Hemp	do.	80,851	—	100	80,851 00	—
Untarred yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	1,696	—	400	6,784 00	—
Glauber salts	do.	1,346	—	200	2,692 00	—
Coal	bushels	616,483	—	5	30,824 15	—
Malt	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, dried	quintls.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. pickled salmon	barrels	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. mackarel	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. all other	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	—	—	—	—	—
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	—	—	—	—	—
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	—	—	—
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cigars	1000	—	—	—	—	—
Boots	pairs	6,575	—	75	4,931 25	—
Shoes, silk	do.	1,550	—	25	387 50	—
Do. kid and morocco for men and women	do.	79,152	—	15	11,872 80	—
Do. all other and for children	do.	6,441	—	10	644 10	—
Cards, wool and cotton	dozens	70	—	50	35 00	—
Do. playing	packs	—	21,921	25	—	5,480 25
Cables and tarred cordage	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Snuff	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Nails and spikes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic spirits from domestic produce	gallons	—	—	—	—	—
Seines	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage, tarred	cwt.	24,738	—	180	44,528 40	—
Do. untarred and yarn	do.	1,439	—	225	3,237 75	—
Cables	do.	990	—	180	1,782 40	—
Lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
					447,985 23	15,861 25
					15,861 20	
					432,124 03	

continued.

1802.					1803.				
Quantity.			*Excess of*		*Quantity.*			*Excess of*	
Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
		Cents.	Dolls.	Dolls.			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,252,397	—	1	12,524	—	2,657,499	—	1	26,574 99	—
—	—	—	—	—	7,816 Cwt	—	180	14,068 80	—
1,046	—	225	2,354	—	1,030 do.	—	225	2,317 50	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,326	—	—	—	—	7,394	—	100	7,394 00	—
82,720	—	—	—	—	122,545	—	100	122,545 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,586	—	1	12,524	—	1,979	—	400	7,916 00	—
863	—	—	—	—	1,193	—	200	2,386 00	—
445,417	—	225	2,354	—	419,400	—	5	20,970 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	100	11,326	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	100	82,720	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	400	6,344	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	200	1,726	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	5	22,271	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,358	—	75	3,269	—	4,443	—	75	3,332 25	—
8,885	—	25	2,221	—	2,417	—	25	604 25	—
66,717	—	15	10,008	—	54,150	—	15	8,122 50	—
—	—	—	—	—	6,199	—	10	619 90	—
265	—	50	133	—	11	—	50	5 50	—
—	11,121	25	—	2,780	884	—	25	221 00	—
8,772	—	180	15,790	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	12,820	—	6	769 20	—
—	—	—	—	—	61	—	10	6 10	—
3,392,636	—	2	67,853	—	3,674,769	—	2	73,495 38	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	7,816	—	180	14,068 80	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	829	—	180	1,492 20	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			309,582	23,049				509,116 38	—
			23,049					—	
			286,533					509,116 38	

Statement (B.)

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		1804.				
		Quantity.			*Excess of*	
		Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
				Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Domestic spirits, 1st proof	gallons	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 4th do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, ale and porter	do.	120,617	—	8	9,649 36	—
Cocoa	lbs.	744,576	—	2	14,891 52	—
Chocolate	do.	1,380	—	3	41 40	—
Sugar candy	do.	3,883	—	11½	446 55	—
Loaf	do.	1,155	—	9	103 93	—
Other refined	do.	193	—	6½	12 54	—
Almonds	do.	53,252	—	2	1,065 04	—
Currants	do.	12,534	—	2	250 68	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	81,990	—	2	1,639 80	—
Figs	do.	7,407	—	2	148 14	—
Raisins, jar, &c.	do.	142,523	—	2	2,850 46	—
Do. all other	do.	12,672	—	1½	190 08	—
Candles, tallow	do.	16,217	—	2	324 34	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	4,228	—	6	253 68	—
Cheese	do.	126,975	—	7	8,875 65	—
Soap	do.	563,922	—	2	11,278 44	—
Tallow	do.	395,650	—	1½	5,934 75	—
Spices, mace	do.	708	—	125	885 00	—
nutmegs	do.	9,101	—	50	4,550 50	—
cinnamon	do.	3,104	—	20	620 80	—
cloves	do.	4,135	—	20	827 00	—
pepper	do.	307,736	—	6	18,464 16	—
pimento	do.	103,362	—	4	4,134 48	—
cassia	do.	39,388	—	4	1,575 52	—
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	39,346	—	10	3,934 60	—
Snuff	do.	685	—	22	150 70	—
Indigo	do.	139,374	—	25	34,843 50	—
Cotton	do.	—	43,296	3	—	1,298 88
Powder, gun	do.	257,667	—	4	10,306 68	—
hair	do.	481	—	4	19 24	—
Starch	do.	4,725	—	3	141 75	—
Glue	do.	17,859	—	4	714 36	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	49,116	—	4	1,964 64	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	278,642	—	1½	4,179 63	—
slit and hoop	do.	15,355	—	1	153 55	—
nails	do.	3,819,198	—	2	76,383 96	—
spikes	do.	275,934	—	1	2,759 34	—
Quicksilver	do.	2,259	—	6	135 54	—
Ochre, in oil	do.	17,032	—	1½	255 48	—
do. dry	do.	146,039	—	1	1,460 39	—
Spanish brown	do.	143,265	—	1	1,432 65	—

continued.

1805.					1806.				
Quantity.			*Excess of*		*Quantity.*			*Excess of*	
Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
		Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
209,639	—	8	16,771 12	—	181,815	—	8	14,545 20	—
2,119,657	—	2	42,393 14	—	1,418,232	—	2	28,364 64	—
4,285	—	3	128 55	—	2,117	—	3	63 51	—
826	—	11½	94 99	—	1,573	—	11½	180 89	—
780	—	9	70 20	—	3,180	—	9	286 20	—
237	—	6½	15 41	—	976	—	6½	63 44	—
144,202	—	2	2,884 04	—	282,517	—	2	5,650 34	—
41,378	—	2	827 56	—	372,097	—	2	7,441 94	—
167,907	—	2	3,358 14	—	66,479	—	2	1,329 58	—
220,054	—	2	4,401 08	—	408,449	—	2	8,168 98	—
850,288	—	2	17,005 76	—	773,398	—	2	15,467 96	—
1,971,201	—	1½	29,568 02	—	2,412,221	—	1½	36,183 31	—
94,175	—	2	1,883 50	—	175,820	—	2	3,516 40	—
2,463	—	6	147 78	—	6,254	—	6	375 24	—
77,210	—	7	5,404 70	—	262,846	—	7	18,399 22	—
215,259	—	2	4,305 18	—	819,241	—	2	16,384 82	—
478,651	—	1½	7,179 77	—	1,755,841	—	1½	26,337 62	—
10,071	—	125	12,588 75	—	—	2,620	125	—	3,275 00
25,967	—	50	12,983 50	—	173	—	50	86 50	—
14,911	—	20	2,982 20	—	—	9,149	20	—	1,829 80
47,771	—	20	9,554 20	—	—	24,318	20	—	4,863 60
—	602,970	6	—	36,178 20	1,848,617	—	6	110,917 02	—
6,339	—	4	253 56	—	468,008	—	4	18,720 32	—
75,795	—	4	3,031 80	—	181,802	—	4	2,272 08	—
4,544	—	6	272 64	—	6,638	—	6	398 28	—
6,552	—	10	655 20	—	16,562	—	10	1,656 20	—
86,411	—	25	21,602 75	—	264,163	—	25	66,040 75	—
71,077	—	3	2,132 31	—	785,378	—	3	23,561 34	—
653,321	—	4	26,132 84	—	204,822	—	4	8,192 88	—
5,748	—	4	229 92	—	5,514	—	4	220 56	—
8,720	—	3	261 60	—	14,565	—	3	436 95	—
32,812	—	4	1,312 48	—	105,612	—	4	4,224 48	—
67,949	—	4	2,717 96	—	78,200	—	4	3,128 00	—
742,287	—	1½	11,134 30	—	582,236	—	1½	8,733 54	—
169,525	—	1	1,695 25	—	271,063	—	1	2,710 63	—
3,503,379	—	2	70,067 58	—	3,059,529	—	2	61,190 58	—
457,189	—	1	4,571 89	—	407,936	—	1	4,079 36	—
91,864	—	6	5,511 84	—	51,606	—	6	3,096 36	—
22,168	—	1½	332 53	—	22,079	—	1½	331 19	—
175,012	—	1	1,750 12	—	119,854	—	1	1,198 54	—
682,429	—	1	6,824 29	—	619,710	—	1	6,197 10	—

Statement (B.)

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1804.				
	Quantity.			*Excess of*	
	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
White and red lead . . . . . lbs.	877,642	—	2	17,552 84	—
Lead and manufactures of lead . . . . do.	3,784,036	—	1	37,840 36	—
Cordage, tarred . . . . . do.	331,671	—	2	6,633 42	—
untarred . . . . . do.	73,225	—	2½	1,830 62	—
Cables . . . . . do.	51,877	—	2	1,037 54	—
Steel . . . . . cwt.	10,198	—	100	10,198 00	—
Hemp . . . . . do.	81,358	—	100	81,358 00	—
Untarred yarn . . . . . do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread . . . . . do.	2,667	—	400	10,668 00	—
Glauber salts . . . . . do.	677	—	200	1,354 00	—
Coal . . . . . bushels	281,269	—	5	10,063 45	—
Malt . . . . . do.	6	—	10	60	—
Fish, dried . . . . . quintls.	39,710	—	50	19,855 00	—
Do. pickled salmon . . . . . barrels	5,266	—	100	5,266 00	—
Do. do. mackarel . . . . . do.	8,285	—	60	4,971 00	—
Do. all other . . . . . do.	6,297	—	40	2,518 80	—
Glass, black quart bottles . . . . . groce	8,286	—	60	4,971 60	—
window, not above 8 by 10 . . . . 100 sq. ft	7,155	—	160	11,448 00	—
do. not above 10 by 12 . . . . do.	904	—	175	1,582 00	—
do. all above 10 by 12 . . . . do.	1,118	—	225	2,515 50	—
Cigars 1000	6,525	—	200	13,050 00	—
Boots . . . . . pairs	3,382	—	75	2,536 50	—
Shoes, silk . . . . . do.	4,741	—	25	1,185 25	—
Do. kid and morocco for men and women . . do.	44,844	—	15	6,726 60	—
Do. all other and for children . . . . do.	9,248	—	10	924 80	—
Cards, wool and cotton . . . . . dozen	38	—	50	19 00	—
Do. playing . . . . . packs	2,389	—	25	597 25	—
Cables and tarred cordage . . . . . cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco . . . . . lbs.	9,072	—	6	544 32	—
Snuff . . . . . do.	2,853	—	10	285 30	—
Nails and spikes . . . . . do.	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic spirits from domestic produce . . gallons	115	—	7	8 50	—
Seines . . . . . lbs.	4,069	—	4	162 76	—
Cordage, tarred . . . . . cwt.	—	403	180	—	725 40
Do. untarred and yarn . . . . . do.	507	—	225	1,140 75	—
Cables . . . . . do.	30	—	180	54 00	—
Lime . . . . . casks	259	—	50	129 50	—
				490,879 09	2,024 28
				2,024 28	
				488,854 81	

continued.

1805.					1806.				
Quantity.			*Excess of*		*Quantity.*			*Excess of*	
Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
		Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
2,139,256	—	2	42,785 12	—	2,648,981	—	2	52,979 62	—
4,448,935	—	1	44,489 35	—	3,513,351	—	1	35,133 51	—
790,615	—	2	15,812 30	—	206,096	—	2	4,121 92	—
60,871	—	2½	1,521 78	—	47,391	—	2½	1,184 77	—
62,653	—	2	1,253 06	—	30,542	—	2	610 84	—
9,717	—	100	9,717 00	—	12,228	—	100	12,228 00	—
115,725	—	100	115,725 00	—	116,101	—	100	116,101 00	—
—	1	225	—	2 25	—	—	—	—	—
3,096	—	400	12,384 00	—	3,361	—	400	13,444 00	—
447	—	200	894 00	—	103	—	200	206 00	—
498,543	—	5	24,927 15	—	311,146	—	5	15,557 30	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
141,847	—	50	70,923 50	—	219,349	—	50	109,674 50	—
6,832	—	100	6,832 00	—	6,862	—	100	6,862 00	—
10,163	—	60	6,097 80	—	14,756	—	60	8,853 60	—
10,501	—	40	4,200 40	—	16,271	—	40	6,508 40	—
15,174	—	60	9,104 40	—	20,273	—	60	12,163 80	—
20,429	—	160	32,686 40	—	22,546	—	160	36,073 60	—
4,619	—	175	8,083 25	—	3,985	—	175	6,973 75	—
5,081	—	225	11,432 25	—	4,243	—	225	9,546 75	—
16,492	—	200	32,984 00	—	22,969	—	200	45,938 00	—
2,447	—	75	1,835 25	—	3,817	—	75	2,862 75	—
9,224	—	25	2,306 00	—	6,913	—	25	1,728 25	—
34,993	—	15	5,248 95	—	45,758	—	15	6,863 70	—
302	—	10	30 20	—	5,374	—	10	537 40	—
1	—	50	50	—	4	—	50	2 00	—
13,790	—	25	3,447 50	—	11,627	—	25	2,906 75	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,339	—	7	93 73	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,849	—	4	193 96	—	10,651	—	4	426 04	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
598	—	50	299 00		339	—	50	169 50	—
			800,346 29	36,180 45				1,024,809 70	9,968 40
			36,180 45					9,968 40	
			764,165 84					1,014,841 30	

Statement (B.)

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		1807.				
		Quantity.			*Excess of*	
		Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
				Cents.	Dolls Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Domestic spirits, 1st proof	gallons	191	—	7	13 37	—
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 4th do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, ale and porter	do.	189,151	—	8	15,132 08	—
Cocoa	lbs.	1,026,436	—	2	20,528 72	—
Chocolate	do.	2,882	—	3	86 46	—
Sugar candy	do.	3,185	—	11½	366 27	—
Soap	do.	34,834	—	9	3,135 06	—
Other refined	do.	186,280	—	6½	12,108 20	—
Almonds	do.	560,253	—	2	11,205 06	—
Currants	do.	321,424	—	2	6,428 48	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	72,934	—	2	1,458 68	—
Figs	do.	90,443	—	2	1,808 86	—
Raisins, jar and box	do.	367,738	—	2	7,354 76	—
Do. all other	do.	1,308,896	—	1½	19,633 44	—
Candles, tallow	do.	150,028	—	2	3,000 56	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	5,462	—	6	327 72	—
Cheese	do.	150,310	—	7	10,521 70	—
Soap	do.	124,132	—	2	2,482 64	—
Tallow	do.	1,429,503	—	1½	21,442 54	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	2,088	125	—	2,610 00
nutmegs	do.	—	2,786	50	—	1,393 00
cinnamon	do.	1,254	—	20	250 80	—
cloves	do.	—	9,582	20	—	1,916 40
pepper	do.	426,024	—	6	25,561 44	—
pimento	do.	372,818	—	4	14,912 72	—
cassia	do.	61,707	—	4	2,468 28	—
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	—	815	6	—	48 90
Snuff	do.	15,969	—	10	1,596 90	—
Indigo	do.	155,792	—	25	38,948 00	—
Cotton	do.	—	59,623	3	—	1,788 69
Powder, gun	do.	201,899	—	4	8,075 96	—
hair	do.	6,755	—	4	270 20	—
Starch	do.	19,125	—	3	573 25	—
Glue	do.	70,139	—	4	2,805 56	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	52,651	—	4	2,106 04	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	846,008	—	1½	12,690 12	—
slit and hoop	do.	834,200	—	1	8,342 00	—
nails	do.	3,072,238	—	2	61,444 76	—
spikes	do.	284,742	—	1	2,847 42	—
Quicksilver	do.	—	17,284	6	—	1,037 04
Ochre, in oil	do.	23,072	—	1½	346 08	—
Do. dry	do.	202,019	—	1	2,020 19	—
Spanish brown	do.	754,785	—	1	7,547 85	—

continued.

1808.					1809.				
Quantity.			*Excess of*		*Quantity.*			*Excess of*	
Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
		Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
—	—	—	—	—	974	—	7	68 08	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	108	—	11	11 88	—
16,871	—	8	1,349 60	—	51,972	—	8	4,157 76	—
1,044,864	—	2	20,897 28	—	—	1,238,339	2	—	24,766 78
1,033	—	3	30 99	—	1,651	—	3	49 53	—
2,863	—	11½	329 24	—	13	—	11½	1 50	—
159	—	9	14 31	—	346	—	9	31 14	—
37,735	—	6½	2,452 78	—	—	33,352	6½	—	2,167 88
186,474	—	2	3,729 48	—	165,970	—	2	3,319 40	—
28,711	—	2	574 22	—	81,015	—	2	1,620 30	—
29,255	—	2	585 10	—	40,544	—	2	810 88	—
79,747	—	2	1,594 94	—	176,688	—	2	3,533 76	—
586,495	—	2	11,729 90	—	1,255,095	—	2	25,101 90	—
930,421	—	1½	13,956 32	—	2,592,975	—	1½	38,894 62	—
41,445	—	2	828 90	—	—	114,602	2	—	2,292 04
3,223	—	6	193 38	—	—	1,606	6	—	96 36
61,374	—	7	4,296 18	—	—	123,539	7	—	8,647 73
315,080	—	2	6,301 60	—	—	292,966	2	—	5,859 32
288,614	—	1½	4,329 21	—	—	335,525	1½	—	5,032 87
1,114	—	125	1,392 50	—	—	1,157	125	—	1,446 25
9,560	—	50	4,780 00	—	41,916	—	50	20,958 00	—
—	566	20	—	113 20	1,724	—	20	344 80	—
29,686	—	20	5,937 20	—	28,446	—	20	5,689 20	—
4,034,822	—	6	242,089 32	—	—	1,552,442	6	—	93,146 52
288,013	—	4	11,520 52	—	333,393	—	4	13,335 72	—
239,195	—	4	9,567 80	—	—	102,631	4	—	4,105 24
2,085	—	6	125 10	—	517	—	6	31 02	—
11,810	—	10	1,181 00	—	—	4,815	10	—	481 50
930,273	—	25	232,568 25	—	—	389,385	25	—	97,346 25
3,361,109	—	3	100,833 27	—	—	2,615,138	3	—	78,454 14
116,167	—	4	4,646 68	—	63,348	—	4	2,533 92	—
2,692	—	4	107 68	—	—	846	4	—	33 84
21	—	3	63	—	1,437	—	3	43 11	—
13,900	—	4	556 00	—	59,416	—	4	2,376 64	—
8,068	—	4	322 72	—	21,159	—	4	846 36	—
323,759	—	1½	4,856 35	—	804,679	—	1½	12,070 18	—
390,959	—	1	3,909 59	—	217,272	—	1	2,172 72	—
156,253	—	2	3,125 06	—	1,021,483	—	2	20,429 66	—
812	—	1	8 12	—	176,960	—	1	1,769 60	—
10,314	—	6	618 84	—	10,556	—	6	633 36	—
1,626	—	1½	24 39	—	9,659	—	1½	144 88	—
68,781	—	1	687 81	—	51,168	—	1	511 68	—
294,454	—	1	2,944 54	—	1,171,470	—	1	11,714 70	—

Statement (B.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		1807.				
		Quantity.		Rate of duty.	*Excess of*	
		Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.		Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
				Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
White and red lead	lbs.	2,491,790	—	2	49,835 80	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	2,000,897	—	1	20,008 97	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	492,478	—	2	9,849 56	—
untarred	do.	73,161	—	2½	1,829 02	—
Cables	do.	71,231	—	2	1,424 62	—
Steel	cwt.	10,604	—	100	10,604 00	—
Hemp	do.	131,886	—	100	131,886 00	—
Untarred yarn	do.	2	—	225	4 50	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	3,399	—	400	13,596 00	—
Glauber salts	do.	144	—	200	288 00	—
Coal	bushels	569,425	—	5	28,471 25	—
Malt	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, dried	quintls.	160,167	—	50	80,083 50	—
pickled salmon	barrels	7,180	—	100	7,180 00	—
do. mackarel	do.	11,365	—	60	6,819 00	—
do. all other	do.	12,535	—	40	5,014 00	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	15,444	—	60	9,266 40	—
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq. ft.	18,953	—	160	30,324 80	—
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	1,859	—	175	3,253 25	—
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	3,842	—	225	8,644 50	—
Cigars	1000	27,211	—	200	54,422 00	—
Boots	pairs	2,655	—	75	1,991 25	—
Shoes, silk	do.	14,016	—	25	3,504 00	—
kid and morocco for men and women	do.	36,055	—	15	5,408 25	—
all other and for children	do.	10,011	—	10	1,001 10	—
Cards, wool and cotton	dozen	—	—	—	—	—
Do. playing	packs	5,814	—	25	1,453 50	—
Cables and tarred cordage	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Snuff	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Nails and spikes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic spirits from domestic produce	gallons	—	—	—	—	—
Seines	lbs.	9,018	—	4	360 72	—
Cordage	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. untarred and yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Lime	casks	131	—	50	65 50	—
					816,432 16	8,794 03
					8,794 03	
					807,638 13	

Statement (B.) continued.

1808.					1809.				
Quantity.		Rate of Duty.	*Excess of*		*Quantity.*		Rate of Duty.	*Excess of*	
Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.		Duties over Drawback.	Drawback over duties.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.		Duties over Drawback.	Drawback over duties.
			Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts
1,782,893	—	2	35,657 46	—	2,958,011	—	2	59,160 22	—
1,980,834	—	1	19,808 34	—	918,740	—	1	9,187 40	—
—	8,847	2	—	176 94	—	84,774	2	—	1,695 48
14,919	—	2½	372 97	—	12,309	—	2½	307 72	—
—	—	—	—	—	7,701	—	2	154 02	—
7,079	—	100	7,079 00	—	12,452	—	100	12,452 00	—
5,932	—	100	5,932 00	—	16,250	—	100	16,250 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,125	—	400	4,500 00	—	740	—	400	2,960 00	—
6	—	200	12 00	—	78	—	200	156 00	—
140,928	—	5	7,046 40	—	364,618	—	5	78,230 90	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20,271	—	50	10,135 50	—	8,594	—	50	4,297 00	—
97	—	100	97 00	—	1,123	—	100	1,123 00	—
1,116	—	60	669 60	—	4,079	—	60	2,447 40	—
923	—	40	369 20	—	3,307	—	40	1,322 80	—
2,613	—	60	1,567 80	—	6,584	—	60	3,950 40	—
3,476	—	160	5,561 60	—	20,593	—	160	32,948 80	—
509	—	175	890 75	—	3,127	—	175	5,472 25	—
294	—	225	661 50	—	2,812	—	225	6,327 00	—
15,878	—	200	31,754 00	—	18,674	—	200	37,348 00	—
727	—	75	545 25	—	413	—	75	309 75	—
5,688	—	25	1,422 00	—	—	3,860	25	—	965 00
10,840	—	15	1,626 00	—	1,362	—	15	204 30	—
2,201	—	10	220 10	—	—	1,536	10	—	153 60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,178	—	25	1,044 50	—	1,552	—	25	388 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179	—	4	7 16	—	2,209	—	4	88 36	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	50	50	—	42	—	50	21 00	—
			841,977 51	290 14				388,312 72	326,690 80
			290 14					326,690 80	
			841,687 37					61,621 92	

Statement (B.) continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		1810.				
		Quantity.			*Excess of*	
		Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duties.	Duties over drawback	Drawback over duties.
				Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Domestic spirits, 1st proof	gallons	144	—	7	10 08	—
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 4th do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, ale and porter	do.	155,218	—	8	12,417 44	—
Cocoa	lbs.	1,843,716	—	2	36,874 32	—
Chocolate	do.	2,633	—	3	78 99	—
Sugar candy	do.	2,379	—	11½	273 58	—
Loaf	do.	271	—	9	24 39	—
Other refined	do.	32	—	6½	2 08	—
Almonds	do.	61,783	—	2	1,235 66	—
Currants	do.	28,829	—	2	576 58	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	17,274	—	2	345 48	—
Figs	do.	336,258	—	2	6,725 16	—
Raisins, jar and box	do.	412,217	—	2	8,244 34	—
Do. all other	do.	—	96,715	1½	—	1,450 72
Candles, tallow	do.	37,072	—	2	741 44	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	1,223	—	6	73 38	—
Cheese	do.	36,277	—	7	2,539 39	—
Soap	do.	94,117	—	2	1,882 34	—
Tallow	do.	153,255	—	1½	2,298 82	—
Spices, mace	do.	13,993	—	125	17,491 25	—
nutmegs	do.	14,990	—	50	7,495 00	—
cinnamon	do.	540	—	20	108 00	—
cloves	do.	21,247	—	20	4,294 40	—
pepper	do.	988,856	—	6	59,331 36	—
pimento	do.	512,739	—	4	20,509 56	—
cassia	do.	190,599	—	4	7,623 96	—
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	1,521	—	6	91 26	—
Snuff	do.	1,633	—	10	163 30	—
Indigo	do.	—	33,048	25	—	8,262 00
Cotton	do.	—	468,932	3	—	14,067 96
Powder, gun	do.	21,768	—	4	870 72	—
hair	do.	30	—	4	1 20	—
Starch	do.	8,407	—	3	252 21	—
Glue	do.	81,127	—	4	3,245 08	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	7,862	—	4	314 48	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	852,949	—	1½	12,794 23	—
slit and hoop	do.	759,337	—	1	7,593 37	—
nails	do.	2,112,223	—	2	42,244 46	—
spikes	do.	280,215	—	1	2,802 15	—
Quicksilver	do.	1,966	—	6	117 96	—
Ochre, in oil	do.	10,808	—	1½	162 12	—
Do. dry	do.	66,300	—	1	663 00	—
Spanish brown	do.	913,909	—	1	9,139 09	—

Statement (B.) continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1810.				
	Quantity.		Rate of duty.	*Excess of*	
	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.		Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
White and red lead . . . . . lbs.	2,525,273	—	2	50,505 46	—
Lead and manufactures of lead . . . . do.	1,525,599	—	1	15,255 99	—
Cordage, tarred, ... do.	677,405	—	2	3,548 10	—
untarred . . . . . do.	90,188	—	2½	2,254 70	—
Cables . . . . . do.	104,213	—	2	2,084 28	—
Steel . . . . . cwt.	11,043	—	100	11,043 00	—
Hemp . . . . . do.	178,473	—	100	178,473 00	—
Untarred yarn . . . . . do.	—	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread . . . . . do.	2,925	—	400	11,700 00	—
Glauber salts . . . . . do.	133	—	200	266 00	—
Coal . . . . . bushels	392,857	—	5	19,642 85	—
Malt . . . . . do.	107	—	10	10 70	—
Fish, dried . . . . . quintls.	7,333	—	50	3,666 50	—
pickled salmon . . . . . barrels	4,398	—	100	4,398 00	—
do. mackarel . . . . . do.	4,377	—	60	2,626 20	—
do. all other . . . . . do.	1,905	—	40	762 00	—
Glass, black quart bottles . . . . . groce	20,104	—	60	12,062 40	—
window, not above 8 by 10 . . . 100 sq.ft.	19,906	—	160	31,849 60	—
do. not above 10 by 12 . . . do.	4,449	—	175	785 75	—
do. all above 10 by 12 . . . do.	4,669	—	225	10,505 25	—
Cigars 1000	15,263	—	200	30,526 00	—
Boots . . . . . pairs	1,095	—	75	821 25	—
Shoes, silk . . . . . do.	1,754	—	25	438 50	—
kid and morocco for men and women . do.	12,289	—	15	1,543 35	—
all other and for children . . . do.	723	—	10	72 30	—
Cards, wool and cotton . . . . . dozen	5	—	50	2 50	—
Do. playing . . . . . packs	1,928	—	25	482 00	—
Cables and tarred cordage . . . . . cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco . . . . . lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Snuff . . . . . do.	—	—	—	—	—
Nails and spikes . . . . . do.	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic spirits from domestic produce . . gallons	—	—	—	—	—
Seines . . . . . lbs.	2,482	—	4	92 28	—
Cordage . . . . . cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. untarred and yarn . . . . . do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cables . . . . . do.	—	—	—	—	—
Lime . . . . . casks	52	—	50	26 00	—
				684,057 57	23,780 68
				23,780 60	
				660,276 89	

Statement (B.) continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		1811.				
		Quantity.			*Excess of*	
		Excess of importation over exportation	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
				Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Domestic spirits, 1st proof	gallons	337	—	7	23 59	—
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	41	—	15	6 15	—
Do. do. 4th do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, ale and porter	do.	42,103	—	8	3,368 24	—
Cocoa	lbs.	678,895	—	2	13,577 90	—
Chocolate	do.	1,844	—	3	55 32	—
Sugar candy	do.	1,700	—	11½	195 50	—
Loaf	do.	94	—	9	8 46	—
Other refined	do.	1,099	—	6½	71 43	—
Almonds	do.	240,971	—	2	4,819 42	—
Currants	do.	104,330	—	2	2,086 60	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	43,237	—	2	864 74	—
Figs	do.	268,101	—	2	5,162 02	—
Raisins, jar and box	do.	809,460	—	2	16,189 20	—
Do. all other	do.	765,918	—	1½	11,488 76	—
Candles, tallow	do.	31,631	—	2	632 62	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	8,165	—	6	489 90	—
Cheese	do.	7,512	—	7	525 84	—
Soap	do.	322,272	—	2	6,445 44	—
Tallow	do.	1,058,716	—	1½	15,880 74	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	1,991	125	—	2,488 75
nutmegs	do.	55,942	—	50	27,971 00	—
cinnamon	do.	12,136	—	20	2,427 20	—
cloves	do.	37,056	—	20	7,411 20	—
pepper	do.	—	458,480	6	—	27,508 80
pimento	do.	358,788	—	4	14,351 52	—
cassia	do.	153,888	—	4	6,155 52	—
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	17,404	—	6	1,044 24	—
Snuff	do.	804	—	10	80 40	—
Indigo	do.	342,176	—	25	85,544 00	—
Cotton	do.	186,515	—	3	5,595 45	—
Powder, gun	do.	3,944	—	4	157 76	—
hair	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	do.	4,483	—	3	134 49	—
Glue	do.	14,334	—	4	573 36	—
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	3,880	—	4	155 20	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	286,286	—	1½	4,294 29	—
slit and hoop	do.	175,856	—	1	1,758 56	—
nails	do.	212,389	—	2	4,247 78	—
spikes	do.	48,808	—	1	488 08	—
Quicksilver	do.	14,316	—	6	858 96	—
Ochre, in oil	do.	700	—	1½	10 50	—
Do. dry	do.	136,247	—	1	1,362 47	—
Spanish brown	do.	7,802	—	1	78 02	—

Statement (B.) continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		1811.				
		Quantity.			*Excess of*	
		Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
				Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
White and red lead	lbs.	863,207	—	2	17,264 14	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	do.	1,336,196	—	1	13,361 96	—
Cordage, tarred	do.	825,754	—	2	16,515 08	—
untarred	do.	111,545	—	2½	2,788 62	—
Cables	do.	84,365	—	2	1,687 30	—
Steel	cwt.	3,411	—	100	3,411 00	—
Hemp	do.	218,705	—	100	218,705 00	—
Untarred yarn	do.	2	—	225	4 50	—
Twine and pack-thread	do.	1,204	—	400	4,816 00	—
Glauber salts	do.	—	—	200	—	64 00
Coal	bushels	96,512	—	5	4,825 60	—
Malt	do.	40	—	10	4 00	—
Fish, dried	quintls.	1,175	—	50	587 50	—
pickled salmon	barrels	296	—	100	296 00	—
do. mackarel	do.	3,155	—	60	1,893 00	—
do. all other	do.	274	—	40	109 60	—
Glass, black quart bottles	groce	3,071	—	60	1,842 60	—
window, not above 8 by 10	100 sq.ft.	3,867	—	160	6,187 20	—
do. not above 10 by 12	do.	3,008	—	175	5,264 00	—
do. all above 10 by 12	do.	649	—	225	1,460 25	—
Cigars	1000	11,833	—	200	23,666 00	—
Boots	pairs	342	—	75	256 50	—
Shoes, silk	do.	3,830	—	25	970 00	—
kid and morocco for men and women	do.	5,117	—	15	767 55	—
all other and for children	do.	203	—	10	20 30	—
Cards, wool and cotton	dozen	44	—	50	22 00	—
Do. playing	packs	144	—	25	36 00	—
Cables and tarred cordage	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Snuff	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Nails and spikes	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic spirits from domestic produce	gallons	—	—	—	—	—
Seines	lbs.	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage	cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Do. untarred, and yarn	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Cables	do.	—	—	—	—	—
Lime	casks	—	—	—	—	—
					573,353 57	30,061 55
					30,061 55	
					543,292 02	

Statement (B.) continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		1812.					1813.				
		Quantity.			*Excess of*		*Quantity.*			*Excess of*	
		Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation	Rate of duty.	Duties over drawback.	Drawback over duties.
				Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Domestic spirits, 1st proof	gallons	28	—	7	1 96	—	134	—	7	9 38	—
Do. do. do.	do.	1,219	—	14	170 66	—	32	—	14	4 48	—
Do. do. from molasses, 4th proof	do.	233	—	34	79 22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer, ale and porter	do.	496	—	8	39 68	—	11,633	—	16	1,861 28	—
Do. do. do.	do.	46,039	—	16	7,366 24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	lbs.	28,624	—	2	572 48	—	109,873	—	4	4,394 72	—
Do.	do.	748,637	—	4	29,945 48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate	do.	837	—	3	25 11	—	34	—	3	1 02	—
Do.	do.	81	—	6	4 86	—	562	—	6	33 72	—
Sugar candy	do.	179	—	11½	20 59	—	473	—	23	108 79	—
Do. do.	do.	52	—	23	11 96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Almonds	do.	338,205	—	2	6,764 10	—	301,461	—	4	12,058 44	—
Do.	do.	61,022	—	4	2,440 88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currants	do.	33,562	—	2	671 24	—	40,392	—	4	1,615 68	—
Do.	do.	134,495	—	4	5,379 80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes and plumbs	do.	44,090	—	2	881 80	—	92,347	—	4	3,693 88	—
Do. do.	do.	1,694	—	4	67 76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Figs	do.	237,178	—	2	4,743 56	—	75,607	—	4	3,024 28	—
Do.	do.	13,741	—	4	549 64	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins in jars, &c.	do.	402,288	—	2	8,045 76	—	956,854	—	4	38,274 16	—
Do. do.	do.	42,066	—	4	1,682 64	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. all other	do.	448,615	—	1½	6,729 22	—	738,692	—	3	22,160 76	—
Do. do.	do.	1,475	—	3	44 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candles, tallow	do.	—	4,492	2	—	89 84	29,163	—	4	1,166 52	—
wax and spermaceti	do.	4,318	—	6	259 08	—	725	—	12	87 00	—
Do. do.	do.	2,688	—	12	250 56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	do.	14,713	—	7	1,029 91	—	12,089	—	14	1,692 46	—
Do.	do.	8,221	—	14	1,150 94	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soap	do.	107,236	—	2	2,144 72	—	—	48,279	4	—	1,931 16
Do.	do.	184,196	—	4	7,367 84	—	—	22,763	2	—	455 26
Tallow	do.	492,991	—	1½	7,394 86	—	350,497	—	3	10,514 91	—
Do.	do.	128,669	—	3	3,860 07	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spices, mace	do.	—	3,750	125	—	4,687 50	254	—	250	635 00	—
nutmegs	do.	—	12,369	50	—	6,184 50	632	—	100	632 00	—
cinnamon	do.	—	15,022	20	—	3,004 40	157	—	40	62 80	—
cloves	do.	48,236	—	40	19,294 40	—	—	28,537	40	—	11,414 80
pepper	do.	69,681	—	6	4,180 86	—	523,750	—	12	62,499 54	—
Do.	do.	132,138	—	12	15,856 56	—	—	5,841	6		—

Spices, pimento	lbs.	94,639	—	4	3,785	56	—	48,275	—	8	3,862	00	—							
Do.	do.	53,345	—	8	4,267	60	—	—	—	—	—		—							
cassia	do.	166,596	—	4	6,663	84	—	42,240	—	8	2,986	96	—							
Do.	do.	50,228	—	8	4,018	24	—	—	9,806	4			—							
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	2,172	—	6	130	32	—	2,925	—	12	351	00	—							
Do. do.	do.	5,077	—	12	609	24	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Snuff	do.	38	—	10	3	80	—	427	—	20	85	40	—							
Do.	do.	355	—	20	71	00	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Indigo	do.	9,663	—	25	2,415	75	—	219,042	—	50	109,521	00	—							
Do.	do.	67,734	—	50	33,867	00	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Cotton	do.	35,386	—	3	1,061	58	—	22,256	—	3	670	68	—							
Do.	do.	859,192	—	6	51,551	52	—	735,705	—	6	44,142	30	—							
Starch	do.	389	—	3	11	67	—	1,665	—	6	99	90	—							
Do.	do.	4,179	—	6	250	74	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Gun powder	do.	6,414	—	8	513	12	—	557	—	4	22	28	—							
Glue	do.	9,608	—	4	384	32	—	43,985	—	8	3,518	80	—							
Do.	do.	42,130	—	8	3,370	40	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Iron, anchors and sheet	do.	101,659	—	1½	1,524	88	—	226,865	—	3	6,805	95	—							
Do. do.	do.	404,491	—	3	12,134	73	—	—	—	—	—		—							
slit and hoop	do.	176,131	—	1	1,761	31	—	183,739	—	2	3,674	78	—							
Do, do.	do.	423,422	—	2	8,468	44	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Wax	do.	—	—	—	—		—	—	1,442	10	—		—	144	20					
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	4,430	—	8	354	40	—	38	—	8	3	04	—							
Nails	do.	739,462	—	4	29,578	48	—	206,771	—	4	8,270	84	—							
Spikes	do.	94,874	—	2	1,897	48	—	23,115	—	2	462	30	—							
Quicksilver	do.	74,386	—	6	4,463	16	—	2,744	—	12	329	28	—							
Do.	do.	9,579	—	12	1,149	48	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Paints, ochre in oil	do.	336	—	3	10	08	—	1,458	—	3	43	74	—							
dry yellow	do.	91,573	—	1	915	73	—	123,328	—	2	2,476	56	—							
Do.	do.	7,765	—	2	155	30	—	—	—	—	—		—							
White and red lead	do.	87,751	—	2	1,755	02	—	411,275	—	4	16,451	00	—							
Do. do.	do.	1,133,148	—	4	45,325	92	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Spanish brown	do.	4,534	—	1	45	33	—	26,698	—	2	533	96	—							
Do. do.	do.	22,135	—	2	442	70	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Lead, and manufactures of lead	do.	405,271	—	1	4,052	71	—	68,320	—	2	1,366	40	—							
Do. do.	do.	826,955	—	2	16,539	10	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Seines	do.	686	—	8	54	88	—	83	—	8	6	64	—							
Cordage, tarred	do.	83,969	—	2	1,679	38	—	—	14,358	4	—		—	574	32					
Do.	do.	153,786	—	4	6,151	44	—	—	3,607	2	—		—	72	14					
untarred	do.	46,139	—	2½	1,153	47	—	33,561	—	5	1,678	05	—							
Do.	do.	23,184	—	5	1,159	20	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Cables	do.	—	33,557	2	—		671	14	149,684	—	4	5,987	36	—						
Steel	cwt.	2,332.2.23	—	100	2,332	71	—	5,424	—	200	10,848	60	—							
Do.	do.	5,626.2.12	—	200	11,253	21	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Hemp	do.	17,529.3.23	—	100	17,529	96	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Do.	do.	293.3.00	—	200	587	50	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Twine	do.	125.2.21	—	400	502	75	—	494	—	800	3,950	93	—							
Do.	do.	566.3.03	—	800	4,534	21	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Glauber salts	do.	6.3.06	—	400	27	21	—	23	—	400	91	93	—							
Coal	bushels	4,737	—	5	236	85	—	148	—	5	7	40	—							
Do.	do.	96,456	—	10	9,645	60	—	25,183	—	10	2,518	30	—							
Malt	do.	6	—	20	1	20	—	—	—	—	—		—							
Fish, dried	quintls.	1	—	50		50	—	1,381	—	100	1,381	00	—							
Do. do.	do.	9,095	—	100	99,095	00	—	—	—	—	—		—							
pickled salmon	barrels	690	—	200	1,380	00	—	365	—	200	730	00	—							
Do. mackarel	do.	86	—	120	103	20	—	199	—	120	238	80	—							

Statement (B.) continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE	1812. Quantity. Excess of importation over exportation.	1812. Quantity. Excess of exportation over importation.	1812. Rate of duty.	1812. Excess of Duties over drawback.	1812. Excess of Drawback over duties.	1813. Quantity. Excess of importation over exportation.	1813. Quantity. Excess of exportation over importation.	1813. Rate of duty.	1813. Excess of Duties over drawback.	1813. Excess of Drawback over duties.
			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.			Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Fish, pickled, all other . . . . . barrels	73	—	40	29 20	—	2,507	—	80	2,005 60	—
Do. do. . . . . do.	380	—	80	304 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles . . . . . groce	925	—	60	555 00	—	1,879	—	120	2,254 80	—
Do. . . . . do.	2,470	—	120	2,964 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Window, not above 8 by 10 . . . . 100 sq. ft.	1,413	—	160	2,260 80	—	1,883	—	320	6,025 60	—
Do. do. . . . . do.	3,952	—	320	12,646 40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 10 by 12 . . . . . do.	151	—	175	264 25	—	722	—	350	2,527 00	—
Do. do. . . . . do.	282	—	350	987 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all above 10 by 12 . . . . . do.	26	—	225	58 50	—	188	—	450	846 00	—
Do. do. . . . . do.	463	—	450	2,083 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigars 1000	7,745	—	200	15,490 00	—	3,448	—	400	13,662 00	—
Do. . . . . do.	2,668	—	400	10,672 00	—	—	65	200		—
Boots . . . . . pairs	414	—	150	621 00	—	146	—	150	219 00	—
Do. . . . . do.	1	—	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoes and slippers, silk . . . . . do.	3,692	—	25	923 00	—	1,576	—	50	788 00	—
Do. . . . . do.	581	—	50	290 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
kid and morocco . . . do.	6,943	—	15	1,041 45	—	4,814	—	30	1,444 20	—
Do. do. . . . do.	5,144	—	30	1,543 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
for children . . . do.	53	—	10	5 30	—	1,063	—	20	212 60	—
Do. . . . do.	105	—	20	21 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cards, wool and cotton . . . . . dozens	3	—	50	1 50	—	92	—	100	92 00	—
Sugar, loaf . . . . . lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	1,426	—	18	256 68	—
other refined and lump . . . . do.	—	—	—	—	—	351	—	13	45 63	—
Cards, playing . . . . . packs	—	—	—	—	—	540	—	25	135 00	—
Do. do. . . . . do.	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	50	36 00	—
Powder, gun . . . . . lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	196,206	—	8	15,696 48	—
				502,769 26	14,637 38				444,296 39	14,591 88
				14,637 38					14,591 88	
				488,131 88					429,704 51	

Note. Foreign Lime, in 1813, the excess of importation over exportation was 393 casks, duty 100 cents; and the excess of duties over drawback amounted to 393 dollars.
The double entries for 1812 and 1813, are in consequence of portions of the merchandise, for those years, having been liable to the rates of duties passed prior to the act of July 11th, 1812, and other portions were liable to the rates prescribed by said act.

A STATEMENT

Showing the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, together with the amount of Drawbacks, &c. and Expenses of Collection, in each State and Territory, from the commencement of the present Government, annually.

STATES.	*From the Commencement of the present Government to the 31st December*, 1791.					*From the 1st of January to the 31st of December*, 1792.				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.
		Drawback on Merchandise.	Bounties on Salted Fish.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.			Drawback on Merchandise.	Bounties on Salted Fish and Provisions and Drawback on Domestic Spirits.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	60,025 26	344 19	855 44	5,772 48	53,033 15	47,149 39	383 21	1,872 85	3,771 26	41,422 07
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	1,038 19	—	—	295 18	743 01
Massachusetts	1,081,372 19	19,130 19	25,046 59	59,279 17	977,916 24	835,268 93	12,009 71	111,652 29	33,360 27	678,246 66
Rhode Island	156,607 87	521 87	1,928 13	7,619 45	146,538 42	104,079 12	12,714 91	39,087 91	6,263 50	46,012 80
Connecticut	223,355 27	—	1,278 37	15,395 27	206,681 63	152,391 06	32 67	2,907 36	7,362 46	142,088 57
New-York	1,415,449 33	22,289 20	382 79	28,267 00	1,364,510 34	1,256,738 99	45,592 24	16,769 78	24,567 44	1,169,809 53
New-Jersey	16,448 88	—	7 00	1,537 89	14,903 99	5,769 01	—	18 20	987 48	4,763 33
Pennsylvania	1,535,970 66	8,976 17	—	35,970 88	1,491,023 61	1,156,901 33	37,752 66	830 99	21,489 58	1,096,828 10
Delaware	43,546 56	138 32	—	2,482 48	40,925 76	21,832 41	—	—	2,755 13	19,077 28
Maryland	680,292 48	13,584 94	14 50	25,672 99	641,020 05	494,569 29	24,039 54	3,931 79	17,305 98	449,291 98
Virginia	878,909 51	904 68	27 90	26,059 41	851,917 52	494,441 15	1,736 22	1,252 64	16,957 00	474,495 29
North Carolina	122,025 37	29 45	141 60	6,843 57	115,010 75	85,648 60	160 98	383 80	7,040 97	78,062 85
South Carolina	560,874 24	3,684 78	—	18,405 86	538,783 60	380,051 49	3,360 33	2,492 77	13,289 16	360,909 23
Georgia	98,926 04	202 06	—	6,725 21	91,998 77	59,740 57	79 12	—	6,487 54	53,173 91
Total,	6,873,783 66	69,805 85	29,682 32	240,031 66	6,534,263 83	5,095,919 53	137,861 59	181,200 38	161,932 95	4,614,924 61

Statement, showing the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1793.*					*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1794.*				
		PAYMENTS FOR					PAYMENTS FOR			
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.	Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawback on Domestic Spirits; Bounties and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.	Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits; Bounties and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	52,637 21	183 41	2,515 57	5,032 59	44,905 64	52,404 46	4,482 30	3,202 42	5,921 41	38,798 33
Vermont	585 81	—	—	417 14	168 67	2,051 50	—	—	630 53	1,420 97
Massachusetts	1,142,453 42	37,138 28	119,378 93	35,775 95	950,160 26	1,485,185 30	327,594 15	110,001 20	42,705 53	1,004,884 42
Rhode Island	182,910 93	2,806 01	38,483 32	7,669 93	133,871 67	147,185 29	25,019 72	23,683 81	9,057 71	89,424 05
Connecticut	172,834 72	1,197 71	6,556 53	10,216 83	154,863 65	188,499 34	376 16	5,740 57	10,553 56	171,829 05
New-York	1,267,300 32	42,560 70	3,715 23	25,288 24	1,195,736 15	2,161,208 07	266,302 51	5,575 73	31,045 65	1,860,284 18
New-Jersey	17,242 77	—	114 47	1,255 19	15,873 11	16,007 38	158 45	23 01	1,135 04	14,690 88
Pennsylvania	1,940,609 90	102,659 26	1,282 23	32,349 98	1,804,318 43	2,012,334 06	502,446 87	381 75	35,509 12	1,475,996 32
Delaware	61,017 60	32 86	61 43	3,455 31	57,468 00	28,908 50	498 27	—	3,819 82	24,590 41
Maryland	948,853 59	54,642 83	2,006 86	22,522 36	869,681 54	1,232,158 85	407,668 80	1,629 11	27,687 70	795,173 24
Virginia	408,927 39	2,857 39	1,442 42	16,436 59	388,190 99	429,958 14	23,076 36	248 86	16,936 42	389,696 50
North Carolina	70,570 80	80 74	184 50	6,538 64	63,766 92	87,521 05	—	305 72	8,419 01	78,796 32
South Carolina	412,930 33	35,412 94	3,006 79	15,396 70	359,113 90	729,183 97	56,037 90	1,386 55	19,843 48	651,916 04
Georgia	42,110 83	157 70	—	6,559 57	35,393 56	98,589 72	1,912 95	—	8,863 62	87,813 15
Total,	6,720,985 62	279,809 83	178,748 28	188,915 02	6,073,512 49	8,671,195 63	1,615,574 44	150,178 73	222,128 60	6,683,313 86

Statement, showing the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1795.*					*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1796.*				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports, and Clearances, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.
		Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Sugar, Bounties and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.			Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Sugar, Snuff, Bounties and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	60,338 81	8,097 28	1,961 83	5,977 31	44,302 39	96,938 76	33,877 99	2,103 94	7,437 24	53,520 19
Vermont	1,226 55	—	—	502 92	723 63	2,132 70	—	—	452 75	1,679 95
Massachusetts	2,018,296 77	457,424 78	90,716 89	54,985 91	1,415,169 19	2,377,456 98	814,373 84	161,470 73	66,847 74	1,334,764 67
Rhode Island	349,695 74	63,788 60	29,757 86	11,498 59	244,650 69	342,637 87	150,695 26	39,760 46	14,477 14	137,705 01
Connecticut	172,026 05	1,795 61	3,170 53	11,892 82	155,167 09	193,370 36	33,685 33	4,002 91	14,279 19	141,402 93
New-York	2,735,204 17	688,172 19	5,669 78	40,672 58	2,000,689 62	3,078,002 37	865,877 43	9,996 13	43,706 28	2,158,422 53
New-Jersey	21,104 96	2,562 67	44 10	1,638 72	16,859 47	1,848 43	932 60	—	1,765 27	—
Pennsylvania	3,067,739 01	752,550 17	865 82	42,699 64	2,271,623 38	3,661,329 88	1,586,064 78	15,892 65	46,627 74	2,012,744 71
Delaware	32,537 31	4,194 29	49 35	3,790 82	24,502 85	47,042 36	29,871 00	—	4,849 34	12,322 02
Maryland	1,348,503 85	789,167 01	1,895 46	33,794 45	523,646 93	1,642,635 69	842,803 44	2,806 40	35,207 64	761,818 21
Virginia	462,950 73	49,280 77	102 20	16,686 96	396,880 80	662,686 88	43,707 28	273 60	20,429 05	598,276 95
North-Carolina	109,845 96	1,032 14	211 50	8,725 58	99,876 74	89,774 44	10,421 32	681 76	9,922 21	68,749 15
South-Carolina	791,616 26	60,650 48	266 63	20,246 61	710,452 54	420,043 59	346,447 80	210 25	17,381 04	56,004 50
Georgia	82,646 86	20,049 80	—	7,732 68	54,864 38	65,966 09	25,292 65	18 00	9,095 88	31,559 56
Total,	11,253,733 03	2,898,765 79	134,711 95	260,845 59	7,959,409 70	12,681,866 40	4,784,050 12	237,216 83	292,478 51	7,368,970 38

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for the year 1796, is . . . . . Dolls. 7,368,970 38
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in New-Jersey 849 44

True net amount of Duties, &c. Dolls. 7,368,120 94

Statement, showing the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1797.*					*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1798.*				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports and Clearances, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR: Drawbacks on Merchandise.	PAYMENTS FOR: Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Sugar, Snuff, Bounties, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR: Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports and Clearances, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR: Drawbacks on Merchandise.	PAYMENTS FOR: Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Sugar, Snuff, Bounties, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR: Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	45,817 01	8,827 68	2,197 30	7,065 28	27,726 75	106,777 52	9,618 59	2,270 45	22,616 04	72,272 44
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	2,437 98	—	—	1,281 18	1,156 80
Massachusetts	2,201,101 26	636,721 57	126,626 22	65,444 85	1,372,308 62	2,159,549 88	800,094 32	118,995 81	72,373 47	1,168,086 28
Rhode Island	403,211 72	95,985 93	14,258 75	16,578 27	276,388 77	252,882 77	112,874 74	20,243 11	14,813 63	104,951 29
Connecticut	163,396 71	30,398 48	2,588 53	15,367 10	115,042 60	184,962 27	37,819 15	5,086 58	14,976 33	127,080 21
New-York	2,977,663 32	862,013 71	9,251 90	46,810 53	2,059,587 18	2,729,963 20	916,281 63	5,327 18	54,765 75	1,753,588 64
New-Jersey	11,028 60	—	—	2,054 12	8,974 48	18,296 15	10,589 13	—	4,210 13	3,496 89
Pennsylvania	2,925,016 26	1,086,839 11	28,536 57	66,369 10	1,743,271 48	2,098,921 69	1,018,127 13	3,767 79	47,449 05	1,029,577 72
Delaware	55,912 93	14,088 19	221 04	5,838 54	35,765 16	85,016 76	18,709 50	—	8,583 62	57,723 64
Maryland	2,021,042 51	834,089 92	3,495 51	38,324 55	1,145,132 53	2,412,074 11	1,483,322 33	809 83	42,928 38	885,013 57
Virginia	703,819 33	70,251 62	337 18	27,085 17	606,145 36	690,495 66	25,837 99	256 20	34,989 43	629,412 04
North Carolina	119,857 23	1,254 20	224 43	13,071 43	105,307 17	142,030 21	5,804 12	521 59	14,715 33	120,989 17
South Carolina	1,297,387 16	564,203 44	1,770 86	31,175 58	700,237 28	643,688 58	360,419 64	2,803 54	40,942 94	239,522 46
Georgia	75,615 97	3,054 58	—	10,473 87	62,087 52	428 67	—	—	1,261 45	—
Tennessee	235 74	—	—	99 21	136 53	565 55	—	—	156 70	408 85
Total,	13,001,105 75	4,207,728 43	189,508 29	345,757 60	8,258,111 43	11,528,091 00	4,799,498 27	160,082 08	376,063 43	6,193,280 00

The net amount of revenue exhibited for 1798, is	Dolls.	6,193,280 00
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in Georgia . .		832 78
True net amount of Duties, &c.	Dolls.	6,192,447 22

Statement of the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December,* 1799.					*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December,* 1800.				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports and Clearances, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports and Clearances, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.
		Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Sugar, Bounties, &c.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.			Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Sugar, Bounties &c.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	120,943 57	11,170 52	3,550 56	7,094 01	99,128 48	164,709 12	7,044 39	3,289 72	11,785 60	142,679 41
Vermont	4,432 41	—	—	1,591 39	2,841 02	3,698 20	—	35 00	1,327 36	2,335 84
Massachusetts	2,865,539 76	1,019,029 69	159,553 29	79,885 44	1,607,071 34	3,196,260 44	1,008,234 12	127,557 82	85,471 80	1,974,996 70
Rhode Island	370,465 91	72,517 57	23,159 73	14,668 45	260,121 16	561,274 76	109,348 88	41,284 32	17,000 27	393,641 29
Connecticut	338,432 92	21,021 70	7,119 20	20,659 75	289,632 27	208,856 16	15,748 38	3,412 63	20,003 19	169,691 96
New-York	3,598,325 64	1,157,589 39	7,809 87	59,384 06	2,373,542 32	3,671,906 00	869,402 55	5,709 24	54,993 59	2,741,800 62
New-Jersey	2,180 40	2,340 89	84 06	1,739 83	—	1,172 66	—	—	2,400 83	—
Pennsylvania	2,236,626 21	935,264 10	1,447 47	40,516 12	1,259,399 02	3,197,450 25	1,785,108 61	3,412 63	58,603 02	1,350,325 99
Delaware	104,424 18	20,510 10	71 20	9,708 78	74,134 10	59,184 49	33,388 14	301 83	9,262 51	16,232 01
Maryland	2,565,299 60	1,357,230 09	3,758 63	42,615 16	1,161,695 72	1,933,772 80	1,263,406 83	2,043 16	44,753 98	623,568 83
Virginia	1,026,985 31	89,500 57	170 16	41,182 18	896,132 40	780,308 62	90,704 77	21 00	44,988 71	644,594 14
North Carolina	178,072 30	2,524 71	720 15	20,403 43	154,424 01	159,502 51	4,555 08	993 60	27,492 56	126,461 27
South Carolina	2,025,251 84	1,091,963 39	3,315 46	71,431 48	858,541 51	2,233,312 71	1,006,783 77	3,977 58	63,265 56	1,159,285 80
Georgia	1,550 64	—	—	1,655 28	—	1,162 12	—	—	1,949 78	—
Tennessee	1,036 82	—	—	263 14	773 68	1,288 92	—	—	552 06	736 86
Michigan Territory	—	—	—	—	—	7,475 57	—	—	463 50	7,012 07
Total,	15,439,569 01	5,780,662 72	210,759 58	412,798 50	9,037,437 03	16,181,425 33	6,193,725 52	192,038 53	444,313 32	9,353,362 79

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1799, is	Dolls.	9,037,437 03
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in New-Jersey	1,984 38	
Deduct the same for Georgia	104 64	
		2,089 02
True net amount of duty, &c.	Dolls.	9,035,348 01

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1800, is	Dolls.	9,353,362 79
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in New-Jersey	1,228 17	
Deduct the same for Georgia	787 66	
		2,015 83
True net amount of duty, &c.	Dolls.	9,351,346 96

Statement of the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December*, 1801.					*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December*, 1802.				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports and Clearances, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports and Clearances, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.
		Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Sugar, Bounties, &c.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.			Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Bounties, & Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	
	Dolls. Cts	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	167,006 88	16,844 63	4,457 18	12,055 21	133,649 86	157,689 26	26,461 75	5,293 43	6,248 05	119,686 03
Vermont	2,198 72	—	52 50	1,364 58	781 64	1,483 07	—	89 75	1,222 05	171 27
Massachusetts	4,479,827 34	1,347,475 09	106,102 60	96,496 50	2,929,753 15	3,503,792 68	1,712,580 18	161,830 75	103,471 89	1,525,909 86
Rhode Island	526,748 99	211,346 92	10,063 62	20,700 50	284,637 95	481,277 10	243,785 56	35,982 12	23,492 96	178,016 46
Connecticut	371,774 69	15,721 15	5,571 61	22,422 29	328,059 64	350,010 20	53,522 58	6,185 55	27,441 89	262,860 18
New-York	5,047,418 08	1,172,407 76	7,164 81	57,069 10	3,810,776 41	3,599,015 55	1,033,315 74	6,413 91	68,430 73	2,490,855 17
New-Jersey	9,538 03	—	51 75	2,661 79	6,824 49	6,890 92	—	—	2,925 85	3,965 07
Pennsylvania	3,728,041 24	1,540,700 62	9,693 27	54,458 87	2,123,188 48	2,770,302 82	1,297,662 11	13,263 62	49,014 22	1,410,362 87
Delaware	156,419 63	56,188 56	205 16	8,698 79	91,327 12	159,392 39	64,576 50	242 10	11,607 30	82,966 49
Maryland	2,176,894 30	1,135,717 36	3,469 47	35,853 02	1,001,854 45	1,426,556 84	754,479 10	8,513 20	29,430 08	634,134 46
District of Columbia	104,901 39	4,922 98	—	5,303 52	94,674 89	144,627 38	5,056 07	265 00	5,972 81	133,333 50
Virginia	843,033 29	59,139 06	259 65	37,380 45	746,254 18	751,317 52	29,884 08	749 44	31,261 52	689,422 48
North Carolina	147,847 28	1,507 95	1,712 90	19,498 22	125,128 21	287,068 64	2,742 38	3,033 69	28,895 25	252,397 32
South Carolina	2,280,061 16	1,221,253 24	1,380 89	55,284 67	1,002,142 36	1,228,410 38	863,399 37	934 90	83,941 29	280,134 82
Georgia	764,617 04	49,173 95	—	51,944 02	663,499 07	228,452 22	—	—	16,525 22	211,927 00
Tennessee	659 91	—	—	147 42	512 49	139 37	—	—	64 63	74 74
Kentucky	1,224 91	—	53 80	363 52	807 59	1,605 38	—	—	383 07	1,222 31
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 00	—
Michigan Territory	4,635 63	—	—	357 52	4,278 11	26,087 81	—	—	1,665 16	24,422 65
Indiana do.	—	—	—	—	—	2,526 76	—	—	191 20	2,335 56
Mississippi do.	15,392 13	—	—	839 77	14,552 36	23,782 25	—	—	645 46	23,136 79
Total,	20,828,240 64	6,832,399 27	150,239 21	482,899 76	13,362,702 40	15,150,428 54	6,087,465 42	242,797 46	492,905 63	8,327,335 03

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1802, is . . . Dolls. 8,327,335 03
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in Ohio . . . 75 00

True net amount of duty, &c. Dolls. 8,327,260 03

Statement of the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to 31st of December, 1803.*					*From the 1st of January, to 31st of December, 1804.*				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports, and Clearances, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Sugar, Bounties, &c.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, Light money, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Sugar, Bounties, &c.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	167,350 09	25,517 52	6,581 28	12,734 36	122,516 93	213,047 14	85,071 02	7,965 01	11,271 62	108,739 49
Vermont	2,901 62	—	10 25	1,170 61	1,720 76	2,75 2 05	—	579 25	1,373 43	799 37
Massachusetts	3,470,753 24	757,667 12	132,430 89	90,124 55	2,490,530 68	5,468,38 8 39	1,572,074 03	146,172 49	119,210 63	3,630,931 24
Rhode Island	550,435 40	151,849 91	11,606 53	20,298 46	366,680 50	650,08 3 78	199,895 83	5,388 69	23,707 80	421,091 46
Connecticut	355,619 26	21,401 63	8,658 76	23,758 04	301,800 83	434,2 05 09	47,150 29	12,411 84	26,589 61	348,053 35
New-York	4,138,251 17	545,010 64	7,646 49	60,759 60	3,524,834 44	5,240,6 52 53	1,283,604 00	8,364 97	76,327 64	3,872,355 92
New-Jersey	6,128 38	—	—	2,974 79	3,153 59	6,' 294 67	—	—	2,936 65	3,358 02
Pennsylvania	2,267,949 05	561,040 68	6,906 26	44,279 31	1,655,722 80	3,540, ,936 62	872,237 94	5,850 23	52,917 17	2,609,931 28
Delaware	77,497 40	40,016 50	248 00	8,592 69	28,640 21	56 ,027 67	23,209 45	165 50	6,542 50	26,110 22
Maryland	1,216,084 87	249,313 82	4,522 49	25,787 53	936,461 03	2,200),767 32	614,852 84	2,874 85	44,316 26	1,538,723 37
District of Columbia	154,375 95	3,041 84	97 22	7,806 60	143,430 29	17 1,261 69	33,600 02	694 05	8,542 73	128,424 89
Virginia	778,394 70	25,553 06	792 94	38,206 59	713,842 11	96 9,363 45	33,723 46	1,174 97	31,793 99	902,671 03
North Carolina	192,207 91	1,785 97	2,184 37	28,272 38	159,965 19	2 16,172 75	3,754 68	2,353 33	23,424 78	186,639 96
South Carolina	889,577 00	217,328 93	1,631 04	24,490 93	646,126 10	1,0 90,399 51	335,841 18	66 00	35,973 57	718,518 76
Georgia	207,390 23	11,133 44	433 13	13,360 97	182,462 69	2 00,767 93	6,689 79	—	13,657 84	180,420 30
Kentucky	1,673 96	—	—	257 39	1,416 57	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	26 67	—	—	150 80	—	30 59	—	—	150 92	—
Michigan Territory	25,333 78	—	—	1,909 50	23,424 28	39,296 52	—	—	2,712 60	36,583 92
Indiana do.	3,001 19	—	—	346 19	2,665 00	714 43	—	—	435 53	278 90
Mississippi do.	18,701 12	—	—	1,533 60	17,167 52	5,406 24	—	—	1,224 67	4,181 57
Orleans do.	—	—	—	—	—	293,066 87	11,820 19	—	11,974 37	279,272 31
Total,	14,523,652 99	2,610,661 06	183,749 65	406,814 89	11,322,551 52	20,799,635 24	5,113,524 72	194,061 18	495,084 31	14,997,085 36

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1803, is . Dolls. 11,322,551 52
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in Ohio 124 13

True net amount of duties, &c Dolls. 11,322,427 39

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1804, is Dolls. 14,997,085 36
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in Ohio 120 33

True net amount of duties, &c. Dolls. 14,996,965 03

Statement of the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1805.*					*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1806.*				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, Light money, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Bounties and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, Light money, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Drawbacks on Domestic Spirits, Sugar, Bounties and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	172,582 58	43,553 45	8,373 89	11,099 63	109,555 61	224,615 89	86,345 51	9,134 31	11,753 94	117,382 13
Vermont	2,414 76	—	193 50	1,441 71	779 55	2,599 08	—	142 75	1,457 06	999 27
Massachusetts	6,046,344 41	2,449,040 57	149,704 37	139,553 06	3,308,046 41	6,295,470 61	2,479,025 63	151,854 43	140,263 63	3,524,326 92
Rhode Island	655,330 19	274,910 03	4,333 73	26,459 10	349,627 33	682,326 58	289,365 29	5,033 58	26,246 19	361,681 52
Connecticut	471,448 11	80,488 40	11,727 82	24,514 94	354,716 95	484,579 98	114,715 48	17,489 26	27,257 64	325,117 60
New-York	7,046,104 18	2,062,509 46	5,964 87	95,553 29	4,882,076 56	7,392,103 08	2,406,462 99	6,400 82	103,456 25	4,875,783 02
New-Jersey	20,861 95	—	—	2,452 15	18,409 80	17,029 51	5,581 60	217 25	3,374 59	7,856 07
Pennsylvania	3,679,122 31	1,319,869 65	3,146 87	55,542 42	2,300,563 37	5,136,050 90	2,052,551 31	3,203 21	62,892 93	3,017,403 45
Delaware	171,958 09	57,179 16	177 00	10,022 59	105,589 34	36,000 54	88,680 12	158 00	13,571 36	—
Maryland	2,316,948 44	1,142,355 97	3,525 85	40,232 31	1,130,834 31	2,935,560 33	1,442,461 35	3,300 70	43,200 55	1,446,597 73
District of Columbia	150,414 57	23,799 21	872 35	6,731 78	119,011 23	161,969 88	17,023 64	610 90	7,256 15	137,079 19
Virginia	980,047 24	135,107 71	788 67	38,920 28	805,230 58	788,309 50	109,876 14	384 35	58,032 25	620,016 76
North Carolina	200,935 97	10,646 93	1,473 22	23,547 78	165,268 04	230,385 45	2,011 56	1,232 77	25,085 89	202,055 23
South Carolina	1,330,775 72	448,812 88	29 40	38,797 97	843,135 47	1,365,665 18	449,380 00	125 00	44,766 92	871,393 26
Georgia	113,561 27	6,037 21	—	11,575 27	95,948 79	190,156 54	—	—	6,821 37	183,335 17
Kentucky	—	—	—	64 43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	12 59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	5,333 69	—	—	512 39	4,821 30	1,743 03	—	—	859 94	883 09
Michigan Territory	44,902 88	—	—	1,110 11	43,792 77	30,650 75	—	—	3,217 10	27,438 65
Indiana do.	—	—	—	261 11	—	—	—	—	250 00	—
Mississippi do.	1,318 83	—	—	603 33	715 50	1,805 72	—	—	653 61	1,152 11
Orleans do.	469,249 60	97,110 66	362 50	29,680 73	342,095 71	561,964 86	166,069 27	283 75	34,131 41	361,480 43
Total,	23,879,664 79	8,150,421 29	190,674 04	558,688 97	14,980,218 62	26,538,987 41	9,709,549 89	199,571 08	614,548 78	16,081,976 60

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1805, is . . . Dolls. 14,980,218 62

From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in

Kentucky	. . . . .			64 43	
do.	do.	do.	Tennessee	12 59	
do.	do.	do.	Indiana Territory	251 11	
					338 13

True net amount of duty, &c. . Dolls. 14,979,880 49

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1806, is Dolls. 16,081,976 60

From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond

the duty in	Delaware			66,408 94	
do.	do.	do.	Indiana Territory	250 00	
					66,658 94

True net amount of duty, &c. . Dolls. 16,015,317 66

Statement of the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to 31st of December, 1807.*					*From the 1st of January, to 31st of December, 1808.*				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, Light money, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, Light money, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.
		Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Bounties and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.			Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Bounties and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	179,465 36	60,967 65	8,324 99	10,491 27	99,681 45	62,234 55	23,289 95	7,025 58	12,270 82	19,648 20
Vermont	2,197 71	—	184 50	1,517 50	495 71	1,082 51	—	—	4,805 16	—
Massachusetts	6,453,638 86	2,580,623 40	149,904 54	146,436 77	3,576,674 15	2,335,281 51	895,243 17	129,298 11	125,818 28	1,184,921 95
Rhode Island	444,129 26	292,736 65	5,371 27	22,270 96	123,750 38	333,598 79	37,323 35	5,098 50	20,745 13	270,431 81
Connecticut	470,190 99	114,896 06	15,522 37	25,338 72	314,433 84	259,196 05	24,314 11	11,495 07	26,262 87	197,124 00
New-York	7,711,466 32	2,669,334 85	3,881 59	111,536 46	4,926,713 42	3,651,179 63	799,796 33	2,948 19	83,892 57	2,764,542 54
New-Jersey	20,289 86	2,403 16	—	3,265 16	14,616 54	12,807 32	5,587 28	—	5,286 10	1,933 94
Pennsylvania	5,241,324 65	2,012,542 80	1,498 67	64,550 02	3,162,733 16	2,621,267 73	928,567 49	1,095 50	44,535 34	1,647,068 00
Delaware	156,837 24	56,530 23	35 50	14,123 81	86,147 70	54,884 40	15,344 99	226 55	25,121 78	13,791 58
Maryland	3,033,026 63	1,337,128 65	2,124 25	59,873 89	1,633,899 84	1,081,584 38	449,852 57	2,291 80	41,294 87	588,145 14
District of Columbia	148,723 83	16,827 96	410 60	7,603 54	123,881 73	27,151 15	1,076 75	128 10	5,639 53	20,306 77
Virginia	641,314 58	104,409 94	329 10	29,990 03	506,585 51	141,675 15	6,259 35	79 00	25,004 15	110,332 65
North Carolina	218,964 88	5,921 78	938 00	15,712 13	196,392 97	51,894 05	2,390 22	291 15	32,294 19	16,918 49
South Carolina	1,378,185 78	594,386 00	19 52	48,252 42	735,527 84	461,991 43	171,228 07	—	65,325 17	225,438 19
Georgia	528,230 60	16,542 46	33 30	22,164 79	489,490 05	60,117 63	7,692 95	—	17,339 30	35,085 38
Ohio	516 40	—	—	929 87	—	97 54	—	—	670 10	—
Michigan Territory	25,116 21	—	—	3,565 55	21,550 66	12,417 19	—	—	3,606 20	8,810 99
Indiana do.	—	—	—	132 21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi do.	1,057 06	—	—	473 10	583 96	140 67	—	—	575 29	—
Orleans do.	668,550 97	130,302 56	90 00	57,882 57	480,275 84	180,492 44	75,297 14	175 00	27,805 86	77,214 44
Total,	27,323,227 19	9,995,559 15	188,668 20	646,110 77	16,493,434 75	11,348,694 12	3,443,263 72	160,152 55	568,292 71	7,181,714 97

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1807, is	Dolls.	16,493,434 75
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in Ohio	413 47	
Deduct do. in Indiana Territory	132 21	
		545 68
True net amount of duty, &c.	Dolls.	16,492,889 07

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1808, is	Dolls.	7,181,714 97
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in Vermont	3,722 65	
do. do. do. in Ohio	572 56	
do. do. do. Mississippi Territory	434 62	
		4,729 83
True net amount of duty, &c.	Dolls.	7,176,985 14

Statement of the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to 31st of December*, 1809.					*From the 1st of January, to 31st of December*, 1810.				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean fund, Tonnage, Light money, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, Light money, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.
		Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Bounties and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.			Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Bounties and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	57,802 00	7,800 30	2,453 89	8,431 02	39,146 79	63,017 57	2,484 49	15 50	7,107 58	53,410 00
Vermont	12,939 81	—	—	2,970 99	9,968 82	12,047 09	—		2,881 34	9,165 75
Massachusetts	2,717,391 72	1,158,105 26	41,450 55	133,086 63	1,384,749 28	4,039,809 11	1,151,868 34	2,599 94	111,114 49	2,774,226 34
Rhode Island	274,376 12	211,808 27	1,081 45	25,503 67	35,982 73	557,440 75	101,664 82	—	20,289 51	438,486 42
Connecticut	170,372 49	16,729 72	3,198 42	21,191 84	129,252 51	193,438 15	8,312 50	996 00	17,003 89	167,125 76
New-York	3,860,927 29	791,116 59	749 37	87,132 73	2,981,928 60	5,341,670 41	842,539 55	—	80,070 40	4,419,060 46
New-Jersey	29,592 02	5,689 84	—	4,350 99	19,551 19	16,509 85	8,496 62	—	2,522 73	5,490 50
Pennsylvania	2,340,150 47	897,451 87	131 00	37,443 77	1,405,123 83	3,357,847 30	879,527 36	132 85	39,168 22	2,439,018 87
Delaware	107,085 51	24,394 37	—	18,256 11	64,525 03	40,355 29	28,900 12	—	9,962 20	1,492 97
Maryland	1,046,758 92	848,237 80	525 10	42,714 36	155,281 66	1,415,854 65	450,616 85	24 00	31,191 37	928,022 43
District of Columbia	71,551 52	6,148 22	—	5,259 87	60,143 43	62,007 98	6,017 25	—	5,228 73	50,762 00
Virginia	320,264 01	38,431 39	—	24,113 98	257,718 64	530,792 01	46,543 52	—	22,731 91	461,516 58
North Carolina	87,297 57	—	—	22,069 82	65,227 75	81,425 39	4,185 55	—	18,993 71	58,246 13
South Carolina	551,342 33	137,600 20	—	36,048 86	377,693 27	730,473 22	138,854 92	—	24,597 13	567,021 17
Georgia	17,094 58	312 43	—	10,070 73	6,711 42	161,577 93	493 20	—	26,173 05	134,911 68
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 95	146 50	900 56	—
Ohio	179 83	—	—	540 66	—	672 74	—	—	502 16	170 58
Michigan Territory	14,400 59	—	—	3,215 01	11,185 58	10,147 99	—	—	2,920 13	7,227 86
Mississippi do.	1,086 87	—	—	483 84	603 03	1,958 73	—	—	515 08	1,443 65
Orleans do.	162,933 23	7,668 95	—	21,020 45	134,243 83	281,493 24	19,310 13	—	17,993 97	244,189 14
Total,	11,843,576 88	4,151,405 21	49,589 78	503,905 33	7,139,037 39	16,898,539 40	3,689,863 17	3,914 79	447,868 16	12,757,988 29

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1809, is	Dolls.	7,139,037 39	
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in Ohio,		300 83	
True net amount of duty, &c.	Dolls.	7,138,676 56	

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1810, is	Dolls.		12,757,988 29
From which deduct for duties refunded in Kentucky		62 05	
Deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in do.		1,095 01	
			1,157 06
True net amount of duty, &c.	Dolls.		12,756,831 23

Statement of the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1811.*					*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1812.*				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.
		Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Bounties, and Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.			Drawbacks on Merchandise.	Bounties & Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	
	Dolls. Cts	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	78,927 04	8,397 09	—	8,228 54	62,301 41	133,155 24	1,827 01	—	9,010 64	122,217 59
Massachusetts	2,823,565 17	916,490 48	—	93,525 42	1,813,549 27	3,269,793 91	451,682 32	—	98,763 56	2,719,348 03
Vermont	7,664 00	—	—	4,936 46	2,727 54	120,807 19	—	—	5,296 54	115,510 65
Rhode Island	394,566 98	63,285 50	30 00	20,632 81	310,618 67	567,501 74	76,014 91	—	38,841 62	452,645 21
Connecticut	262,204 06	3,592 06	—	18,498 01	240,113 99	884,382 95	14,220 14	—	30,187 72	839,975 09
New-York	2,487,933 88	443,765 95	—	68,927 56	1,975,240 37	3,380,251 49	419,000 77	—	76,148 08	2,885,102 64
New-Jersey	87,796 90	2,986 03	—	3,910 30	80,900 57	29,891 78	1,082 88	—	4,376 78	24,432 12
Pennsylvania	2,390,223 57	510,327 53	—	39,990 43	1,839,905 61	2,501,832 34	378,956 27	—	32,598 07	2,090,298 00
Delaware	15,937 43	6,992 90	—	18,211 43	—	384,770 22	1,324 84	—	14,160 94	369,284 44
Maryland	1,101,557 37	345,266 76	754 13	34,820 40	720,716 08	2,225,271 64	404,692 15	—	40,213 87	1,780,365 62
District of Columbia	51,499 27	223 18	—	5,421 22	45,854 87	87,906 87	4,920 43	—	5,039 58	77,946 86
Virginia	227,769 03	9,012 51	—	24,304 49	194,452 08	723,537 62	6,967 92	—	27,148 28	689,421 42
North Carolina	71,628 89	588 05	—	26,174 75	44,866 09	65,204 69	880 75	—	18,003 43	46,320 51
South Carolina	403,442 48	32,444 15	—	33,068 32	337,930 01	476,832 51	14,081 07	—	29,523 30	433,228 14
Georgia	79,108 97	5,745 17	—	18,635 30	54,728 50	276,065 03	1,249 15	—	18,578 47	256,237 41
Ohio	55 26	—	—	692 29	—	8 46	—	—	707 86	—
Michigan Territory	184 28	—	—	2,072 16	—	593 99	—	—	3,442 21	—
Orleans do.	176,079 34	6,091 48	—	21,457 51	148,530 35	173,102 63	5,710 35	—	29,604 93	137,787 35
Mississippi do.	522 39	—	—	428 99	93 40	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	10,660,666 31	2,355,208 84	784 13	443,936 39	7,872,528 76	15,300,910 30	1,782,590 96		481,745 88	13,040,121 08

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1811, is		Dolls.	7,872,528 76
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of Delaware	. . .	9,266 90	
do. do. do. Ohio	. .	637 03	
do. do. do. Mississippi		1,887 88	
			11,791 81
True net amount of revenue,		Dolls.	7,860,736 95

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1812, is		Dolls.	13,040,121 08
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of Ohio	. . . .	699 40	
do. do. do. Michigan Territory		2,848 22	
			3,547 62
True net amount of revenue,		Dolls.	13,036,573 46

Statement of the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December,* 1813.					*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December,* 1814.				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR Drawbacks on Merchandise.	PAYMENTS FOR Bounties & Allowances.	PAYMENTS FOR Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR Drawbacks on Merchandise.	PAYMENTS FOR Bounties & Allowances.	PAYMENTS FOR Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	Net Revenue.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	48,174 10	1,147 92	—	8,281 31	38,744 87	159,463 09	257 92	—	8,271 41	150,933 76
Vermont	8,394 73	—	—	8,546 13	—	130,147 44	—	—	10,866 59	119,280 85
Massachussets	2,231,645 48	106,267 79	—	85,844 58	2,039,533 11	1,720,150 41	24,598 99	—	86,543 33	1,609,008 09
Rhode Island	793,415 03	4,742 62	—	33,375 18	755,297 25	624,282 38	17,702 35	—	34,430 34	572,149 69
Connecticut	496,228 39	24,556 86	—	27,605 16	444,066 37	112,873 08	—	—	17,036 71	95,836 37
New-York	1,756,740 83	324,597 37	—	63,524 47	1,368,618 99	664,434 96	25,985 82	—	47,765 19	590,683 95
New-Jersey	51,380 03	—	—	4,027 70	47,352 33	81,074 19	—	—	5,785 63	75,288 56
Pennsylvania	523,063 72	185,821 28	—	26,211 50	311,030 94	281,874 57	3,227 22	—	18,483 71	260,163 64
Delaware	102,198 48	4,876 24	—	26,568 04	70,754 20	17,914 06	—	—	19,012 60	—
Maryland	523,242 82	316,501 98	—	24,734 71	182,006 13	5,907 06	3,626 12	—	19,435 89	—
District of Columbia	6,265 73	1,952 95	—	4,838 96	—	536 39	—	—	3,578 28	—
Virginia	147,647 51	14,391 97	—	23,339 37	109,916 17	23,735 58	5,283 32	—	14,411 28	4,040 98
North Carolina	477,068 27	497 24	—	20,092 22	456,478 81	378,229 30	480 15	—	32,655 86	345,093 29
South Carolina	304,358 35	20,530 59	—	25,004 11	258,823 65	160,087 88	1,449 94	—	9,107 70	149,530 24
Georgia	194,065 49	4,109 48	—	15,002 47	174,953 54	322,040 30	2,030 75	—	12,654 88	307,354 67
Ohio	—	—	—	507 22	—	5 84	—	—	500 17	—
Louisiana	294,341 96	5,792 48	—	19,004 21	269,545 27	111,585 13	2,367 15	—	14,851 99	94,365 99
Mississippi Territory	7,334 90	—	—	853 03	6,481 87	11,680 58	—	—	3,528 28	8,152 30
Michigan do.	—	—	—	579 43	—	—	—	—	250 00	—
Total,	7,965,568 82	1,015,786 75		417,939 80	6,533,603 50	4,806,022 24	87,009 73		359,169 84	4,381,882 38

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1813, is				Dolls.	6,533,603 50
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duties in the state of Vermont				151 40	
do.	do.	do.	District of Columbia	526 18	
do.	do.	do.	Ohio	507 22	
do.	do.	do.	Michigan	579 43	
					1,764 23
True net amount of Revenue,				Dolls.	6,531,839 27

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1814, is				Dolls.	4,381,882 38
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duties in the state of Delaware				1,091 54	
do.	do.	do.	Maryland	17,154 95	
do.	do.	do.	District of Columbia	3,041 89	
do.	do.	do.	Ohio	494 33	
do.	do.	do.	Michigan	250 00	
					22,039 71
True net amount of Revenue,				Dolls.	4,359,842 67

Statement of the Gross and Net amount of the Customs, continued.

STATES.	*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1815.*					*From the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1816.*				
	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, Light Money, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.	Gross amount of Duties on Merchandise, Mediterranean Fund, Tonnage, Light Money, &c.	PAYMENTS FOR			Net Revenue.
		Drawback on Merchandise.	Bounties & Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.			Drawback on Merchandise.	Bounties & Allowances.	Expenses of Prosecutions and Collection.	
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	105,455 47	2,468 76	—	10,669 74	92,316 97	79,834 98	8,971 64	7,784 08	7,927 84	55,151 42
Vermont	245,195 07	—	—	16,237 62	228,957 45	20,524 58	1,313 39	—	13,075 71	6,135 48
Massachusetts	6,168,448 45	271,675 47	—	125,105 19	5,771,667 79	6,104,903 30	1,056,455 93	74,530 22	157,982 88	4,815,934 27
Rhode Island	287,167 86	31,539 20	—	22,604 00	233,024 66	408,430 40	21,360 24	517 46	40,521 01	346,031 69
Connecticut	247,283 15	352 61	—	13,246 90	233,683 64	366,192 08	9,226 12	1,995 63	23,456 15	331,514 18
New-York	14,867,311 85	267,496 12	—	108,076 43	14,491,739 30	11,017,206 09	1,380,417 01	—	176,028 83	9,460,760 25
New-Jersey	17,666 61	—	—	4,054 32	13,612 29	30,528 32	—	—	5,025 22	25,503 10
Pennsylvania	7,267,450 86	95,806 32	—	29,310 93	7,142,333 61	6,333,542 83	764,341 04	—	73,902 60	5,495,299 19
Delaware	43,284 62	—	—	12,185 83	31,098 79	15,135 56	835 49	—	9,298 58	5,001 49
Maryland	4,202,463 45	125,071 82	—	26,886 67	4,050,504 96	3,416,512 44	566,840 07	323 00	77,439 13	2,771,910 24
District of Columbia	492,870 72	2,624 16	—	7,819 66	482,426 90	510,442 62	27,014 97	157 47	18,279 71	464,990 47
Virginia	1,254,143 97	4,597 59	—	23,061 50	1,226,484 88	1,329,676 08	33,303 88	—	45,705 17	1,250,667 03
North Carolina	375,804 03	3,860 78	—	26,739 22	345,204 03	287,704 48	15,084 46	12 00	28,185 71	244,422 31
South Carolina	1,466,907 77	16,057 92	—	21,351 12	1,429,498 73	1,531,075 06	115,600 02	—	46,763 07	1,368,711 97
Georgia	909,947 04	851 20	—	26,642 63	882,453 21	687,901 09	22,597 42	—	37,911 04	627,392 63
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	76 43	—	—	792 23	—
Louisiana	1,013,949 81	590 30	—	28,450 29	984,909 22	1,377,332 54	57,009 20	—	49,323 63	1,270,909 71
Mississippi Territory	18,848 04	—	—	6,620 13	12,227 91	13,242 00	1,254 30	—	6,703 52	5,284 18
Michigan do.	5,837 42	—	—	1,495 58	4,341 84	28,699 56	—	—	2,101 02	26,598 54
Total,	38,990,036 19	822,992 25		510,557 76	37,656,486 18	33,558,960 44	4,081,625 18	85,319 86	820,423 05	28,572,218 15

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1815, is	Dolls.	37,656,486 18
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duties in the state of Ohio,		505 75
True net amount of Revenue,	Dolls.	37,655,980 43

The net amount of Revenue exhibited for 1816, is	Dolls.	28,572,218 15
From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duties in the state of Ohio,		715 80
True net amount of Revenue,	Dolls.	28,571,502 35

Statement exhibiting the amount of Drawback payable on sundry articles exported from

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1793.		1794.	
	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
On Merchandise paying a duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem	1,122,450 38	7,393 49	508,361 01	11,902 33
Do. do 8 do.	28,735 26	15 28	17,625 32	2,240 72
Do. do. 8¼ do.	15,261 83	32 68	3,372 12	403 25
Do. do. 10 do.	455,448 50	1,437 53	1,092,812 55	2,844 59
Do. do. 10¼ do.	8,573 67	25 01	2,473 89	108 16
Do. do. 10¾ do.	6,139 28	9 12	1,921 85	68 19
Do. do. 11 do.	15,279 88	29 20	51,715 45	936 23
Do. do. 12½ do.	83,089 60	74 87	241,753 80	643 13
Do. do. 13½ do.	—	—	18 62	—
Do. do. 13¾ do.	—	—	4,841 16	—
Do. do. 15 do.	83,098 16	43 66	362,990 12	346 42
Do. do. 15½ do.	1,403 20	1 29	430 27	—
Do. do. 16 do.	752 88	3 29	2,343 24	—
Do. do. 16¼ do.	3,109 93	—	9,299 65	13 45
Do. do. 16½ do.	—	—	16,353 96	—
Do. do. 17½ do.	100 25	—	—	—
Do. do. 19½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 20 do.	—	—	21,376 23	—
Do. do. 21¾ do.	—	—	1,634 49	—
Do. do. 22 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 22½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 24¾ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 27½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 32½ do.	—	—	—	—
On Wines, do. 40 do.	104,770 80	3,192 47	237,042 35	26,313 13
Do. do. 42½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 44 do.	—	—	—	—
Madeira	121,752 15	4,692 98	166,263 43	14,258 50
Burgundy and Champaigne	—	—	—	—
sherry	52,092 33	405 80	82,501 98	631 15
St. Lucar	3,472 28	337 39	5,286 31	—
claret	—	—	—	—
Lisbon	50,543 05	45 30	115,980 85	231 17
Oporto	14,944 51	231 78	66,337 54	138 75
Teneriffe and Fayal	114,261 56	2,217 35	63,353 89	1,615 68
Malaga	—	—	—	—
all other	7,998 22	1,403 04	15,890 66	1,376 50
Spirits, foreign distilled, from grain	102,338 56	5,323 33	103,202 22	15,954 88
Do. do. other materials	924,302 36	26,056 71	1,515,162 11	22,162 62
domestic do. molasses	—	—	140 79	—
Do. do. domestic produce	—	—	8 07	—
Molasses	148,229 95	228 25	104,735 03	140 08
Beer, ale and porter	22,572 45	—	25,961 96	165 20
Teas, bohea	164,577 68	1,071 36	228,380 62	2,319 01
souchong	78,041 66	1,441 15	62,306 31	2,313 73
hyson	43,151 62	8,405 70	32,877 19	21,436 77
other green	28,713 78	2,898 28	10,410 47	2,859 79
Coffee	1,396,652 14	169,928 17	1,680,163 46	1,141,523 96
Chocolate	15 78	—	23 46	—
Cocoa	29,182 35	6,201 13	54,442 78	9,246 46
Sugar, brown, clayed or otherwise	660,350 36	13,634 55	666,677 62	155,760 46
white, clayed, or powdered	—	—	60,655 26	—
lump	—	—	12 99	—
loaf and candy	3,883 71	3 27	3,529 52	—
other refined, &c.	104,672 17	2,793 83	85,483 94	87,792 54
Almonds	—	—	—	—
Fruits, currants	—	—	—	—
prunes and plumbs	—	—	—	—
figs	—	—	—	—
raisins, in jars and muscadel	—	—	—	—
do. all other	—	—	—	—

the United States, with the amount of Duties collected on the same respectively.

1795.		1796.		1797.		1798.	
Duties received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
453 99	11,827 35	—	993 00	—	—	—	—
—	3,442 20	—	401 35	—	—	—	—
—	348 98	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,781,787 40	40,830 12	2,153,549 65	133,500 52	1,473,793 00	186,650 00	1,217,761 00	143,973 00
8 20	9 41	—	75 26	—	—	—	—
92	293 41	—	—	—	—	—	—
107,538 89	4,935 68	133,498 23	10,040 35	130,793 00	52,517 00	358,925 00	117,715 00
662,291 62	17,033 28	896,413 29	58,523 49	869,731 00	134,371 00	791,363 00	135,959 00
230 82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19,308 01	157 23	39,618 80	3,330 83	26,392 00	15,594 00	78,364 00	30,516 00
891,248 12	6,102 25	1,149,984 18	22,825 65	952,540 00	50,640 00	637,126 00	53,532 00
36 11	2 34	—	—	—	—	—	—
220 19	14 41	—	—	—	—	—	—
301 84	68 73	—	—	—	—	—	—
53,613 12	535 10	65,329 79	8,393 15	60,263 00	15,391 00	92,471 00	18,324 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43,660 40	138 82	72,807 55	1,623 10	60,779 00	8,807 00	34,718 00	5,145 00
48 32	40 80	—	12 25	—	—	—	—
2,693 35	—	3,872 16	542 31	5,783 00	996 00	17,474 00	3,411 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174,591 79	62,566 15	69,497 75	118,551 03	130,019 00	89,936 00	106,600 00	80,626 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28,402 22	181 65	42,485 05	7,819 89	45,624 00	26,584 00	85,994 00	51,024 00
196,842 76	5,982 68	209,280 84	69,899 70	174,920 00	24,562 00	86,158 00	14,571 00
2,369 22	—	630 00	79 20	623 00	75 00	539 00	245 00
99,955 61	2,108 63	185,547 38	7,383 12	90,467 00	22,797 00	51,876 00	6,836 00
12,432 18	—	9,489 68	1,716 14	6,964 00	733 00	8,084 00	750 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65,784 17	728 95	138,096 72	3,472 52	102,959 00	2,608 00	27,235 00	951 00
44,899 89	3,164 92	31,075 77	16,091 34	77,250 00	2,652 00	65,879 00	2,345 00
95,773 03	1,108 62	79,016 16	12,273 95	41,839 00	13,586 00	37,496 00	12,440 00
51,976 94	—	36,022 19	1,869 00	17,972 00	1,041 00	46,175 00	12,130 00
94,370 29	3,321 73	90,920 89	60,414 58	86,685 00	66,613 00	45,776 00	37,483 00
38,848 89	5,701 58	157,777 86	2,695 78	416,670 00	65,010 00	159,512 00	32,281 00
1,453,643 28	53,481 10	1,603,023 39	154,222 90	1,586,650 00	56,960 00	1,312,596 00	85,556 00
257 69	—	743 53	271 41	376 00	96 00	342 00	2 00
2 87	—	176 80	—	27 00	19 00	54 00	—
127,759 05	156 87	145,747 69	1,121 96	145,858 00	1,631 00	177,252 00	1,194 00
29,375 76	288 26	27,765 87	3,570 25	22,673 00	2,768 00	16,349 00	710 00
227,884 56	5,237 22	185,861 52	7,681 41	145,760 00	3,975 00	131,573 00	1,440 00
28,877 96	867 99	16,216 03	2,590 85	37,992 00	1,223 00	64,872 00	1,497 00
35,703 50	1,856 23	82,225 98	5,367 20	79,126 00	13,256 00	76,017 00	9,705 00
9,822 48	36 05	46,090 48	2,079 67	45,087 00	222 00	57,158 00	365 00
2,694,902 00	1,946,226 28	2,829,062 26	3,102,982 68	2,820,073 00	2,299,646 00	2,556,361 00	2,321,589 00
21 73	—	7 41	—	19 00	—	21 00	—
73,576 35	46,884 88	40,483 65	40,246 63	58,881 00	27,927 00	104,605 00	78,233 00
902,801 40	295,378 92	883,425 66	497,187 85	1,218,131 00	482,460 00	1,263,212 00	632,431 00
68,086 85	70,056 43	27,718 04	23,367 26	420,890 00	345,197 00	627,951 00	535,706 00
—	—	45 74	—	67 00	—	6 00	—
3,892 19	—	2,515 18	235 97	1,937 00	—	2,325 00	1,036 00
26 32	52,520 85	—	2,562 82	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement exhibiting the amount of Drawback

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1793.		1794.	
	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Candles, tallow	1,100 63	1 74	2,518 42	311 28
wax and spermaceti	627 99	—	152 68	245 21
Cheese	4,863 02	20 20	14,849 95	65 06
Soap	4,970 46	137 84	2,496 81	2,086 10
Tallow	—	—	—	—
Spices, mace	—	—	—	—
nutmegs	—	—	—	—
cinnamon	—	—	—	—
cloves	—	—	—	—
pepper	21,390 57	77 46	38,735 60	346 41
pimento	11,350 18	3,736 62	30,032 62	5,015 85
Chinese cassia	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	1,898 26	444 49	1,890 16	272 59
Snuff	763 15	28 32	142 21	148 09
Indigo	76,291 87	13,847 19	137,131 43	51,644 58
Cotton	80,264 79	1,104 12	75,605 44	26,700 21
Powder, hair	—	—	—	—
gun	—	—	—	—
Starch	—	—	—	—
Glue	—	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	—	—	—	—
slit and hoop	—	—	—	—
nails	42,943 48	84 44	38,001 74	432 87
spikes	752 22	27 00	747 75	—
Quicksilver	—	—	—	—
Paints, ochre in oil	—	—	—	—
dry yellow ochre	—	—	—	—
Spanish brown	—	—	—	—
white and red lead	—	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	15,324 25	180 27	19,786 89	452 03
Seines	—	—	—	—
Steel, unwrought	7,166 33	28 63	7,684 61	87 59
Hemp	52,182 73	—	95,503 55	—
Cables	698 35	81 49	2,159 64	106 26
Tarred cordage	5,082 98	293 47	11,403 76	462 23
Untarred do.	1,392 16	—	631 26	—
Untarred yarn	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	3,537 75	—	3,253 46	—
Glauber salts	779 05	—	1,381 34	—
Salt	247,622 48	21 38	361,127 88	574 40
Coal	6,302 09	—	6,401 97	164 67
Malt	—	—	—	—
Fish, dried or smoked	—	—	—	—
pickled salmon	—	—	—	—
mackarel	—	—	—	—
all other	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	—	—	—	—
window	—	—	—	—
Cigars	—	—	—	—
Lime	—	—	—	—
Boots	239 85	99	338 82	26 55
Shoes and slippers, silk	1,432 64	34 06	331 90	100 39
all other	6,284 32	18 00	5,577 56	587 22
Cards, wool and cotton	42 42	—	51 47	—
playing	3,179 00	64 86	4,289 52	—
Total, Dolls.	6,598,445 31	279,809 83	8,588,382 98	1,615,574 44

Note. To the amount of Drawbacks paid in the year 1795, per this Statement, must be added 8,731 dollars 39 cents, received from the collector in Newburyport after the Statement had been made at the Treasury, which will make the amount of Drawbacks and Debentures actually paid in the year 1795, 2,898,765 dollars and 79 cents.

Drawback and Duties, continued.

1795.		1796.		1797.		1798.	
Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
6,967 69	307 36	5,867 55	2,669 32	2,718 00	1,696 00	2,646 00	1,397 00
557 14	87 20	500 15	344 37	253 00	40 00	462 00	266 00
19,138 80	2,668 52	39,114 12	9,844 66	26,020 00	19,376 00	34,902 00	16,377 00
15,536 77	1,436 02	19,247 56	10,063 34	23,438 00	16,062 00	10,679 00	12,304 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22,072 24	12,239 39	115,500 34	8,718 13	87,543 00	85,434 00	63,775 00	30,426 00
48,168 52	26,894 91	23,471 94	24,042 62	4,685 00	12,910 00	11,229 00	106 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,255 04	18 59	3,947 95	—	3,375 00	189 00	4,650 00	2,717 00
5,137 09	—	146 42	—	4,518 00	22 00	5,346 00	5,705 00
221,192 24	120,380 87	74,984 56	179,534 42	46,064 00	33,028 00	52,933 00	45,524 00
146,466 79	75,723 09	118,227 42	138,254 15	95,814 00	77,489 00	104,026 00	92,024 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48,195 22	1,788 14	69,102 46	2,362 60	65,336 00	6,370 00	49,150 00	6,414 00
810 66	47 77	1,365 70	163 14	2,250 00	100 00	1,085 00	157 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35,109 83	33 03	12,127 92	8,389 70	7,250 00	1,850 00	12,419 00	22 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,226 63	236 29	9,223 07	145 91	10,140 00	81 00	6,044 00	427 00
68,130 72	214 79	90,038 04	1,359 27	40,455 00	—	82,788 00	—
1,142 62	637 65	5,168 98	457 20	1,911 00	91 00	—	981 00
10,211 16	1,208 49	29,892 60	1,884 12	24,495 00	5,911 00	15,797 00	5,443 00
1,915 37	—	2,948 07	315 46	2,995 00	81 00	2,432 00	11 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,029 50	92 57	10,618 09	168 99	6,430 00	738 00	6,622 00	778 00
869 81	—	2,102 54	—	1,453 00	31 00	1,180 00	10 00
345,770 35	177 25	443,549 57	3,852 58	391,134 00	12,436 00	543,810 00	32,242 00
8,338 59	—	12,749 10	24 50	9,702 00	153 00	9,755 00	16 00
—	—	—	—	18 00	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
695 62	—	1,157 91	241 03	1,406 00	273 00	1,080 00	159 00
478 55	84 85	1,021 59	119 55	731 00	419 00	594 00	359 00
11,667 05	242 81	19,810 95	1,255 38	19,250 00	4,864 00	12,033 00	1,991 00
24 50	3 27	109 30	—	10 00	—	2 00	—
3,889 45	3,638 12	19,150 07	3,623 41	12,874 00	13,577 00	18,215 00	14,775 00
11,163,370 23	2,890,034 40	12,581,167 12	4,784,050 12	12,247,861 00	4,308,704 00	11,394,074 00	4,701,742 00

It is also to be observed, that in some instances, the amount of Duties received on particular articles, appear less than the Drawbacks paid within the same period; this arises from exportations of merchandise imported in preceding years.

Statement of the amount of

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1799,		1800.	
	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
On Merchandise paying a duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 8 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 8¼ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 10 do.	1,654,709 00	289,357 00	562,182 00	191,476 00
Do. do. 10½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 10¾ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 11 do.	418,968 00	252,252 00	142,456 00	90,603 00
Do. do. 12½ do.	912,771 00	206,136 00	2,886,365 00	504,160 00
Do. do. 13½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 13¾ do.	150,676 00	67,861 00	329,947 00	80,692 00
Do. do. 15 do.	723,955 00	69,756 00	1,123,015 00	115,288 00
Do. do. 15½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 16 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 16½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 16⅔ do.	119,986 00	22,491 00	146,221 00	25,750 00
Do. do. 17½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 19¼ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 20 do.	40,997 00	6,077 00	59,149 00	4,965 00
Do. do. 21¾ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 22 do.	11,961 00	3,048 00	13,877	2,654 00
Do. do. 22½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 24¾ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 27½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 32½ do.	—	—	—	—
On Wines, do. 40 do.	65,557 00	47,957 00	49,458 00	57,162 00
Do. do. 42½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 44 do.	50,919 00	55,614 00	27,993 00	33,519 00
Madeira	35,949 00	6,826 00	151,846 00	11,817 00
Burgundy and Champaigne	391 00	167 00	748 00	108 00
sherry	231,566 00	57,468 00	75,493 00	13,062 00
St. Lucar	6,647 00	1,918 00	1,220 00	544 00
claret	—	—	—	—
Lisbon	38,008 00	890 00	89,904 00	174 00
Oporto	35,796 00	3,648 00	9,810 00	980 00
Teneriffe and Fayal	55,833 00	9,497 00	86,257 00	11,905 00
Malaga	61,665 00	24,946 00	68,210 00	19,393 00
all other	69,059 00	47,787 00	241,339 00	132,467 00
Spirits, foreign distilled, from grain	151,290 00	15,966 00	181,082 00	19,552 00
Do. do. other materials	2,151,600 00	233,166 00	1,367,210 00	94,464 00
domestic do. molasses	498 00	175 00	203 00	172 00
Do. do. domestic produce	2 00	—	41	—
Molasses	167,911 00	1,277 00	194,248 00	446 00
Beer, ale and porter	22,871 00	2,834 00	22,114 00	7,273 00
Teas, bohea	412,329 00	2,097 00	367,617 00	109,027 00
souchong	58,491 00	1,178 00	128,847 00	3,589 00
hyson	92,385 00	15,106 00	214,978 00	43,854 00
other green	109,847 00	1,881 00	153,353 00	12,730 00
Coffee	1,932,504 00	1,464,170 00	2,120,368 00	1,773,422 00
Chocolate	31 00	—	61 00	—
Cocoa	124,136 00	102,076 00	120,192 00	93,334 00
Sugar, brown, clayed or otherwise	1,547,823 00	734,488 00	1,796,428 00	734,801 00
white, clayed, or powdered	984,661 00	864,847 00	1,019,863 00	840,951 00
lump	29 00	—	—	—
loaf and candy	255 00	162 00	1,967 00	310 00
other refined, &c.	115 00	—	—	—
Almonds	—	—	—	—
Fruits, currants	—	—	—	—
prunes and plumbs	—	—	—	—
figs	—	—	—	—
raisins, in jars and muscadel	—	—	—	—
do. all other	—	—	—	—

Drawback and Duties, continued.

1801.		1802.		1803.		1804.	
Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,339 00	8,444 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,659 00	10,331 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,738,042 00	822,263 00	3,318,075 00	513,459 00	3,399,781 00	243,765 00	1,794,697 00	308,011 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
688,854 00	231,835 00	270,171 00	99,808 00	185,568 00	24,757 00	64,427 00	29,790 00
1,397,954 00	164,973 00	1,170,338 00	67,635 00	1,104,355 00	25,005 00	3,374,397 00	247,857 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	40 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122,720 00	25,443 00	102,604 00	8,561 00	68,634 00	4,216 00	223,422 00	56,897 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	678,035 00	27,053 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	41,151 00	8,284 00
91,047 00	7,159 00	73,125 00	6,010 00	67,857 00	1,309 00	32,986 00	2,850 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23,232 00	3,942 00	25,798 00	2,092 00	13,126 00	870 00	4,060 00	748 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	49,048 00	1,525 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	11,083 00	342 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62 00	3,593 00	—	182 00	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
155,124 00	12,202 00	145,741 00	12,864 00	196,857 00	19,934 00	238,982 00	29,952 00
2,167 00	337 00	2,464 00	586 00	1,868 00	138 00	862 00	65 00
26,239 00	342 00	268,573 00	4,829 00	131,358 00	5,222 00	225,888 00	4,153 00
138 00	—	650 00	—			61,992 00	32,027 00
—	—	—	—	—	—		
133,830 00	2,711 00	63,906 00	767 00	52,619 00	1,410 00	77,921 00	1,371 00
4,140 00	77 00	20,515 00	—				
98,885 00	26,289 00	107,318 00	4,575 00	120,849 00	1,837 00	135,692 00	2,030 00
43,206 00	41,477 00	71,835 00	—				
481,803 00	394,002 00	175,889 00	130,639 00	246,398 00	104,119 00	729,615 00	425,287 00
252,697 00	16,357 00	237,069 00	18,584 00	363,302 00	19,715 00	422,002 00	85,354 00
2,089,962 00	121,879 00	2,179,805 00	104,068 00	2,367,804 00	84,961 00	2,987,528 00	248,572 00
522 00	—	—	—	—	—	8 00	—
24 00	64 00	87 00	—	—	—	—	—
299,768 00	15,927 00	353,431 00	1,706 00	303,584 00	629 00	328,412 00	1,579 00
15,917 00	3,074 00	15,751 00	544 00	14,919 00	201 00	10,039 00	376 00
187,071 00	68,898 00	221,651 00	50,047 00	453,351 00	216,337 00	58,378 00	6,753 00
134,715 00	55,913 00	117,395 00	88,069 00	134,792 00	90,854 00	293,262 00	124,540 00
186,334 00	96,418 00	110,436 00	60,903 00	96,591 00	13,369 00	179,433 00	37,357 00
248,507 00	78,734 00	292,488 00	139,099 00	245,517 00	85,809 00	145,611 00	16,195 00
2,983,447 00	2,439,944 00	1,682,439 00	1,284,376 00	948,672 00	499,251 00	3,001,066 00	2,601,646 00
99 00	5 00	175 00	4 00	46 00	—	42 00	1 00
173,330 00	137,132 00	29,526 00	28,096 00	22,664 00	11,755 00	26,511 00	11,213 00
2,623,647 00	1,346,382 00	1,821,117 00	717,353 00	1,969,256 00	709,499 00	2,990,008 00	1,586,751 00
1,123,594 00	1,067,532 00	196,581 00	252,026 00	245,587 00	150,639 00	299,482 00	253,052 00
70 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,292 00	55 00	1,161 00	172 00	2,333 00	525 00	551 00	—
430 00	—	55 00	—	47 00	—	13 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,182 00	113 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	251 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,005 00	352 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	148 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,911 00	58 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	190 00	—

Statement of the amount of

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1799.		1800.	
	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Candles, tallow	2,021 00	1,020 00	2,544 00	1,095 00
wax and spermaceti	660 00	288 00	161 00	17 00
Cheese	18,685 00	13,182 00	34,649 00	16,565 00
Soap	13,302 00	11,246 00	74,183 00	34,636 00
Tallow	—	—	—	—
Spices, mace	—	—	—	—
nutmegs	—	—	—	—
cinnamon	—	—	—	—
cloves	—	—	—	—
pepper	20,106 00	29,295 00	158,984 00	53,642 00
pimento	33,020 00	23,151 00	25,642 00	16,827 00
Chinese cassia	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	8,855 00	542 00	19,699 00	5,314 00
Snuff	3,274 00	1,257 00	3,607 00	109 00
Indigo	83,965 00	68,028 00	167,558 00	141,800 00
Cotton	141,514 00	113,282 00	105,787 00	103,484 00
Powder, hair	—	—	—	—
gun	—	—	—	—
Starch	—	—	—	—
Glue	—	—	—	—
Pewter plates and dishes	—	—	—	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	—	—	—	—
slit and hoop	—	—	—	—
nails	66,314 00	11,386 00	73,939 00	14,264 00
spikes	1,493 00	137 00	4,904 00	89 00
Quicksilver	—	—	—	—
Paints, ochre in oil	—	—	—	—
dry yellow ochre	—	—	—	—
Spanish brown	—	—	—	—
white and red lead	—	—	—	—
Lead and manufactures of lead	27,478 00	28 00	24,972 00	635 00
Seines	—	—	—	—
Steel, unwrought	6,801 00	42 00	9,077 00	511 00
Hemp	165,785 00	500 00	19,535 00	1,017 00
Cables	1 00	183 00	292 00	1,181 00
Tarred cordage	37,912 00	4,922 00	19,647 00	9,888 00
Untarred do.	2,296 00	43 00	2,456 00	25 00
Untarred yarn	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	7,915 00	469 00	8,546 00	700 00
Glauber salts	2,285 00	258 00	2,832 00	28 00
Salt	488,617 00	20,805 00	687,387 00	5,190 00
Coal	11,981 00	79 00	25,150 00	181 00
Malt	—	—	—	—
Fish, dried or smoked	—	—	—	—
pickled salmon	—	—	—	—
mackarel	—	—	—	—
all other	—	—	—	—
Glass, black quart bottles	—	—	—	—
window	—	—	—	—
Cigars	—	—	—	—
Lime	—	—	—	—
Boots	1,428 00	562 00	3,460 00	323 00
Shoes and slippers, silk	546 00	216 00	876 00	298 00
all other	11,403 00	2,407 00	11,766 00	1,822 00
Cards, wool and cotton	10 00	—	2 00	—
playing	11,134 00	11,904 00	19,462 00	8,997 00
Totals, Dolls.	13,610,814 00	4,905,345 00	15,261,279 00	5,249,282 00

In the returns for 1799, the accounts were not received at the Treasury for the 1st quarter, for Marblehead and Norfolk; from Savannah, for the 2d quarter, and from Charleston for the 3d quarter; of course, they are not included in the amount stated above.

Drawback and Duties, continued.

1801.		1802.		1803.		1804.	
Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
5,596 00	1,856 00	1,297 00	1,847 00	548 00	117 00	890 00	546 00
273 00	108 00	95 00	—	185 00	75 00	347 00	90 00
50,344 00	43,747 00	28,382 00	21,056 00	9,331 00	4,309 00	16,835 00	7,681 00
38,830 00	45,560 00	8,906 00	11,300 00	3,837 00	2,981 00	27,283 00	15,444 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,935 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	896 00	11 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,667 00	112 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	621 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,632 00	1,742 00
289,124 00	234,532 00	371,305 00	335,258 00	244,673 00	130,246 00	374,521 00	343,595 00
15,848 00	10,037 00	11,523 00	2,010 00	35,034 00	14,042 00	22,727 00	17,942 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,169 00	573 00
17,947 00	1,147 00	22,533 00	1,220 00	12,417 00	60 00	4,688 00	202 00
3,048 00	3,936 00	1,050 00	270 00	2,125 00	1,633 00	2,236 00	772 00
129,380 00	73,723 00	78,589 00	91,442 00	37,321 00	3,532 00	76,060 00	39,774 00
129,731 00	108,675 00	101,699 00	93,301 00	98,692 00	85,028 00	83,483 00	81,815 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	34 00	14 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	11,891 00	1,529 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	148 00	6 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	714 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,965 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,180 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	154 00	—
73,878 00	12,543 00	69,250 00	6,101 00	74,593 00	3,063 00	83,309 00	6,683 00
2,877 00	67 00	3,194 00	213 00	3,485 00	32 00	2,795 00	34 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	136 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	262 00	6 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,568 00	104 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,433 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	18,109 00	537 00
23,034 00	3,867 00	15,178 00	2,629 00	26,975 00	696 00	38,646 00	777 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	163 00	—
15,489 00	529 00	12,202 00	753 00	7,811 00	48 00	10,198 00	—
81,435 00	—	83,446 00	—	123,217 00	—	81,358 00	—
860 00	49 00	1,783 00	166 00	2,839 00	—	1,182 00	87 00
50,900 00	5,731 00	20,963 00	6,935 00	15,248 00	771	10,234 00	4,175 00
3,267 00	—	2,395 00	8 00	2,350 00	—	2,989 00	18 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,120 00	265 00	6,663 00	192 00	7,940 00	11 00	11,012 00	333 00
2,995 00	254 00	1,756 00	—	2,388 00	4 00	1,360 00	5 00
686,454 00	13,864 00	792,838 00	6,607 00	721,355 00	4,561 00	686,799 00	5,992 00
31,889 00	227 00	23,388 00	—	21,957 00	298 00	14,063 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	19,855 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,266 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,971 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,319 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,681 00	685 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	15,778 00	224 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	13,054 00	4 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	130 00	—
5,388 00	383 00	3,663 00	230 00	3,534 00	145 00	2,861 00	313 00
1,022 00	757 00	2,393 00	461 00	996 00	360 00	1,438 00	244 00
13,559 00	839 00	11,150 00	1,048 00	9,067 00	329 00	9,593 00	1,874 00
35 00	—	141 00	—	5 00	—	24 00	5 00
48,939 00	52,623 00	15,039 00	17,155 00	1,620 00	1,347 00	992 00	381 00
20,064,059 00	7,819,093 00	14,766,990 00	4,197,256 00	14,227,778 00	2,569,813 00	20,186,185 00	6,686,185 00

Statement of the amount of

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1805. Duties Received.	1805. Drawback Payable.	1806. Duties Received.	1806. Drawback Payable.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
On Merchandise paying a duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 8 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. $8\frac{1}{4}$ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 10 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. $10\frac{1}{2}$ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. $10\frac{3}{4}$ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 11 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. $12\frac{1}{2}$ do.	—	42,239 00	—	168 00
Do. do. $13\frac{1}{3}$ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. $13\frac{3}{4}$ do.	—	2,410 00	—	—
Do. do. 15 do.	5,792,800 00	834,456 00	6,493,372 00	1,160,844 00
Do. do. $15\frac{1}{3}$ do.	—	—	17,858 00	3,254 00
Do. do. 16 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. $16\frac{1}{4}$ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. $16\frac{2}{3}$ do.	338,539 00	151,949 00	189,333 00	96,335 00
Do. do. $17\frac{1}{2}$ do.	1,339,132 00	109,881 00	1,636,240 00	201,526 00
Do. do. $19\frac{1}{4}$ do.	72,046 00	18,292 00	58,721 00	15,194 00
Do. do. 20 do.	—	18 00	—	—
Do. do. $21\frac{3}{4}$ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 22 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. $22\frac{1}{2}$ do.	86,419 00	8,190 00	129,797 00	10,038 00
Do. do. $24\frac{3}{7}$ do.	16,103 00	1,274 00	11,480 00	1,482 00
Do. do. $27\frac{1}{2}$ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. $32\frac{1}{2}$ do.	—	—	—	—
On Wines, do. 40 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. $42\frac{1}{2}$ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 44 do.	—	—	—	—
Madeira	171,592 00	48,194 00	226,271 00	44,382 00
Burgundy and Champaigne	2,556 00	732 00	3,701 00	794 00
sherry	130,339 00	8,696 00	135,588 00	9,946 00
St. Lucar				
claret	86,086 00	58,745 00	51,545 00	38,062 00
Lisbon	90,148 00	1,396 00	145,993 00	3,212 00
Oporto				
Teneriffe and Fayal	289,824 00	57,078 00	93,089 00	70,210 00
Malaga				
all other	956,983 00	699,368 00	644,712 00	574,390 00
Spirits, foreign distilled, from grain	178,881 00	54,425 00	387,429 00	28,632 00
Do. do. other materials	2,545,499 00	402,661 00	3,056,364 00	312,942 00
domestic do. molasses	94 00	—	—	—
Do. do. domestic produce	—	—	—	—
Molasses	465,645 00	1,200 00	430,305 00	1,422 00
Beer, ale and porter	21,534 00	4,544 00	17,615 00	2,938 00
Teas, bohea	63,565 00	7,889 00	49,261 00	757 00
souchong	371,655 00	159,849 00	508,687 00	222,424 00
hyson	234,088 00	77,565 00	293,907 00	84,412 00
other green	359,442 00	101,678 00	549,999 00	109,208 00
Coffee	2,345,853 00	1,992,982 00	3,265,335 00	2,259,761 00
Chocolate	132 00	1 00	98 00	32 00
Cocoa	122,277 00	74,968 00	158,521 00	122,653 00
Sugar, brown, clayed or otherwise	4,152,366 00	2,550,880 00	4,204,548 00	2,304,061 00
white, clayed, or powdered	1,245,284 00	924,918 00	1,022,579 00	923,717 00
lump	—	—	—	—
loaf and candy	5,507 00	5,154 00	598 00	124 00
other refined, &c.	15 00	—	63 00	—
Almonds	3,548 00	603 00	7,902 00	2,120 00
Fruits, currants	828 00	—	7,581 00	133 00
prunes and plumbs	4,501 00	1,062 00	2,277 00	904 00
figs	5,062 00	523 00	8,476 00	274 00
raisins, in jars and muscadel	21,468 00	4,153 00	17,139 00	1,575 00
do. all other	31,210 00	1,387 00	37,021 00	763 00

Drawback and Duties, continued.

1807.		1808.		1809.	
Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
Dolls. Cts.	Doll . Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
6,709,598 00	1,256,450 00	2,620,742 00	71,387 00	3,522,184 00	506,770 00
37 00	1,969 00	3,579 00	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
98,790 00	54,138 00	138,789 00	580 00	—	—
1,861,965 00	223,270 00	411,172 00	6,442 00	939,667 00	78,809 00
44,330 00	10,690 00	58,782 00	1,225 00	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
127,468 00	12,892 00	13,610 00	258 00	73,363 00	1,957 00
5,679 00	865 00	1,650 00	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
178,466 00	34,530 00	61,275 00	7,029 00	174,290 00	10,435 00
5,873 00	904 00	453 00	114 00	112 00	17 00
143,447 00	17,568 00	106,492 00	150 00	137,543 00	1,846 00
70,651 00	37,359 00	9,022 00	1,168 00	795 00	9,071 00
173,918 00	6,921 00	24,478 00	153 00	66,733 00	3,879 00
154,331 00	36,020 00	79,560 00	3,848 00	148,153 00	9,850 00
980,818 0	705,390 00	179,747 00	41,896 00	20,763 00	120,217 00
344,181 00	50,936 00	61,024 00	2,078 00	27,944 00	2,066 00
2,792,001 00	401,357 00	1,306,455 00	13,313 00	1,390,970 00	68,918 00
—	—	—	—	80 00	—
13 00	—	—	—	—	—
415,358 00	1,225 00	325,899 00	—	274,928 00	1,941 00
17,747 00	2,517 00	1,356 00	—	4,816 00	625 00
190,613 00	1,499 00	77,065 00	—	15,574 00	6,700 00
396,820 00	135,689 00	288,622 00	1,017 00	37,054 00	182,791 00
429,109 00	119,834 00	257,978 00	889 00	129,937 00	106,625 00
610,099 00	145,651 00	352,222 00	726 00	150,406 00	67,338 00
2,865,818 00	2,150,843 00	1,606,385 00	26,661 00	1,936,508 00	1,480,297 00
109 00	21 00	32 00	—	50 00	—
185,191 00	157,033 00	21,196 00	—	29,053 00	51,366 00
4,221,561 00	2,691,284 00	1,686,962 00	35,647 00	1,285,422 00	735,144 00
1,406,390 00	1,065,804 00	602,105 00	7,707 00	429,580 00	614,456 00
—	—	—	—	—	—
3,506 00	4 00	347 00	—	129 00	93 00
12,108 00	—	2,456 00	—	31 00	2,122 00
15,271 00	3,907 00	4,602 00	809 00	4,841 00	1,420 00
8,394 00	1,897 00	691 00	113 00	1,620 00	—
1,948 00	472 00	600 00	13 00	845 00	33 00
2,631 00	791 00	1,600 00	—	3,350 00	—
10,227 00	2,771 00	11,986 00	82 00	26,054 00	715 00
23,983 00	4,197 00	14,184 00	145 00	39,877 00	568 00

Statement of the amount of

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1805.		1806.	
	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Candles, tallow	3,218 00	1,286 00	8,349 00	4,577 00
wax and spermaceti	252 00	97 00	400 00	20 00
Cheese	32,735 00	26,266 00	55,031 00	35,293 00
Soap	33,025 00	27,504 00	52,765 00	34,630 00
Tallow	7,737 00	536 00	33,836 00	5,938 00
Spices, mace	14,094 00	1,388 00	16,486 00	19,056 00
nutmegs	14,702 00	1,536 00	9,281 00	8,695 00
cinnamon	4,061 00	1,036 00	1,766 00	3,468 00
cloves	13,368 00	3,593 00	6,169 00	10,558 00
pepper	247,204 00	271,896 00	298,692 00	173,170 00
pimento	5,531 00	4,783 00	23,317 00	3,486 00
Chinese cassia	15,470 00	11,999 00	11,727 00	4,197 00
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	404 00	125 00	831 00	416 00
Snuff	1,366 00	686 00	2,981 00	1,087 00
Indigo	118,886 00	92,763 00	189,263 00	116,509 00
Cotton	75,488 00	69,372 00	71,553 00	44,697 00
Powder, hair	274 00	28 00	457 00	228 00
gun	27,540 00	1,286 00	11,240 00	2,922 00
Starch	292 00	19 00	443 00	5 00
Glue	1,507 00	171 00	4,281 00	35 00
Pewter plates and dishes	2,726 00	—	3,128 00	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	11,171 00	—	8,766 00	—
slit and hoop	2,019 00	272 00	3,359 00	597 00
nails	83,516 00	12,845 00	84,636 00	22,552 00
spikes	4,736 00	158 00	4,109 00	24 00
Quicksilver	5,575 00	61 00	6,424 00	3,211 00
Paints, ochre in oil	375 00	40 00	390 00	56 00
dry yellow ochre	1,831 00	67 00	1,264 00	63 00
Spanish brown	6,842 00	11 00	6,198 00	—
white and red lead	43,530 00	317 00	53,853 00	709 00
Lead and manufactures of lead	45,607 00	443 00	38,276 00	2,499 00
Seines	194 00	—	446 00	18 00
Steel, unwrought	10,274 00	498 00	13,468 00	1,171 00
Hemp	115,946 00	—	117,014 00	—
Cables	1,256 00	—	889 00	242 00
Tarred cordage	17,434 00	1,268 00	11,341 00	6,404 00
Untarred do.	1,601 00	63 00	1,188 00	—
Untarred yarn	—	—	—	—
Twine and pack-thread	12,793 00	366 00	14,729 00	1,240 00
Glauber salts	896 00	—	207 00	—
Salt	765,804 00	2,413 00	862,694 00	16,376 00
Coal	25,810 00	204 00	15,857 00	90 00
Malt	—	—	—	—
Fish, dried or smoked	77,800 00	—	120,638 00	—
pickled salmon	7,505 00	—	7,537 00	—
mackarel	6,708 00	—	9,739 00	—
all other	4,602 00	—	7,108 00	—
Glass, black quart bottles	12,992 00	3,535 00	15,433 00	2,873 00
window	53,031 00	281 00	54,009 00	1,191 00
Cigars	34,274 00	885 00	50,661 00	4,101 00
Lime	305 00	—	170 00	—
Boots	1,984 00	131 00	3,212 00	328 00
Shoes and slippers, silk	3,805 00	1,420 00	4,371 00	2,544 00
all other	10,260 00	4,742 00	11,484 00	3,910 00
Cards, wool and cotton	—	—	2 00	—
playing	3,537 00	—	2,985 00	—
Total, Dolls.	23,545,114 00	8,955,745 00	26,197,658 00	9,146,875 00

Drawback and Duties, continued.

1807.		1808.		1809.	
Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
9,391 00	6,136 00	1,025 00	181 00	29 00	2,240 00
415 00	84 00	197 00	—	42 00	134 00
55,544 00	43,435 00	5,065 00	720 00	1,766 00	10,046 00
34,164 00	30,288 00	7,001 00	630 00	1,621 00	7,209 00
24,513 00	1,816 00	4,344 00	—	576 00	5,413 00
5,889 00	4,141 00	1,393 00	—	3,142 00	4,388 00
2,873 00	4,073 00	4,849 00	—	24,199 00	2,018 00
1,797 00	1,492 00	1 00	110 00	349 00	—
9,411 00	10,916 00	5,942 00	—	10,284 00	4,188 00
249,520 00	209,806 00	266,279 00	21,144 00	286,065 00	363,313 00
45,271 00	28,473 00	11,768 00	—	14,532 00	673 00
7,261 00	4,589 00	9,568 00	—	3,618 00	7,453 00
330 00	365 00	125 00	—	31 00	—
6,797 00	5,017 00	1,181 00	—	199 00	656 00
232,141 00	185,186 00	235,999 00	497 00	24,855 00	117,497 00
110,465 00	107,388 00	101,647 00	279 00	12,558 00	87,807 00
294 00	19 00	112 00	—	5 00	37 00
9,685 00	1,520 00	4,653 00	—	3,274 00	487 00
576 00	—	1 00	—	43 00	—
2,812 00	5 00	556 00	—	2,377 00	—
2,006 00	—	324 00	—	852 00	—
13,046 00	275 00	4,906 00	—	12,414 00	—
10,641 00	2,153 00	3,978 00	—	3,960 00	1,654 00
85,123 00	22,600 00	4,658 00	1,474 00	29,328 00	8,429 00
2,860 00	9 00	8 00	—	1,819 00	43 00
1,409 00	2,349 00	619 00	—	763 00	125 00
390 00	38 00	24 00	—	145 00	—
2,176 00	148 00	702 00	—	526 00	—
7,650 00	86 00	2,945 00	—	12,345 00	165 00
50,617 00	384 00	35,660 00	—	60,445 00	86 00
23,305 00	3,112 00	20,241 00	401 00	11,414 00	1,898 00
361 00	—	7 00	—	88 00	—
13,231 00	2,427 00	7,264 00	—	14,839 00	1,954 00
132,389 00	10 00	5,932 00	—	17,188 00	697 00
1,676 00	229 00	—	—	338 00	178 00
19,941 00	8,707 00	46 00	215 00	932 00	2,491 00
1,846 00	—	386 00	—	316 00	8
5 00	—	—	—	—	—
14,387 00	751 00	4,499 00	—	3,016 00	54 00
287 00	—	—	—	169 00	—
731,508 00	19,689 00	6,017 00	113 00	43 00	—
28,874 00	153 00	7,164 00	—	18,410 00	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
88,043 00	—	10,944 00	—	4,710 00	—
7,869 00	—	100 00	—	1,204 00	—
7,500 00	—	737 00	—	2,639 00	—
5,470 00	—	373 00	—	1,363 00	—
12,214 00	2,807 00	1,649 00	73 00	4,700 00	670 00
42,734 00	405 00	7,234 00	109 00	45,854 00	284 00
59,812 00	4,581 00	32,454 00	—	44,956 00	6,224 00
66 00	—	1 00	—	23 00	—
2,096 00	91 00	547 00	—	441 00	127 00
18,434 00	9,123 00	1,446 00	—	275 00	1,197 00
2,205 00	1,132 00	1,872 00	—	791 00	696 00
—	—	—	—	—	—
1,964 00	485 00	1,045 00	—	388 00	—
26,709,833 00	10,067,191 00	11,158,617 00	249,396 00	11,559,185 00	4,706,608 00

Statement of the amount of

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1810		1811.	
	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
On Merchandise paying a duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem	—	—	—	—
Do. do 8 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 8¼ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 10 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 10½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 10¾ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 11 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 12½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 13½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 13¾ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 15 do.	6,598,612 00	612,069 00	2,852,535 00	458,666 00
Do. do. 15½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 16 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 16¼ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 16½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 17½ do.	1,392,219 00	38,975 00	484,048 00	38,030 00
Do. do. 19¼ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 20 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 21¾ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 22 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 22½ do.	130,506 00	5,729 00	32,210 00	2,566 00
Do. do. 24¾ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 27½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 32½ do.	—	—	—	—
On Wines, do. 40 do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 42½ do.	—	—	—	—
Do. do. 44 do.	—	—	—	—
Madeira	176,208 00	21,085 00	169,031 00	17,256 00
Burgundy and Champaigne	422 00	—	375 00	—
sherry	31,082 00	8,914 00	1,808 00	—
St. Lucar				
claret	2,890 00	537 00	10,869 00	2,306 00
Lisbon	37,435 00	651 00	37,361 00	3,157 00
Oporto				
Tenerriffe and Fayal	166,856 00	16,516 00	194,406 00	10,575 00
Malaga				
all other	72,181 00	29,120 00	194,020 00	61,464 00
Spirits, foreign distilled, from grain	45,099 00	131 00	10,572 00	361 00
Do. do. other materials	1,269,976 00	33,192 00	964,447 00	21,622 00
domestic do. molasses	10 00	—	30 00	—
Do. do. domestic produce	—	—	—	—
Molasses	385,999 00	969 00	427,411 00	926 00
Beer, ale and porter	12,635 00	100 00	3,616 00	174 00
Teas, bohea	175,924 00	13,485 00	18,296 00	11,319 00
souchong	449,634 00	43,059 00	124,146 00	31,944 00
hyson	417,331 00	102,382 00	115,629 00	29,439 00
other green	518,925 00	76,687 00	376,535 00	17,934 00
Coffee	1,563,159 00	1,206,337 00	1,457,152 00	550,607 00
Chocolate	80 00	—	55 00	—
Cocoa	46,088 00	8,110 00	47,967 00	32,442 00
Sugar, brown, clayed or otherwise	1,300,367 00	577,394 00	1,452,539 00	96,228 00
white, clayed, or powdered	522,498 00	437,585 00	492,015 00	424,195 00
lump	—	—	—	—
loaf and candy	300 00	—	204 00	—
other refined, &c.	2 00	—	79 00	—
Almonds	1,970 00	707 00	4,989 00	152 00
Fruits, currants	2,087 00	1,456 00	2,087 00	—
prunes and plumbs	545 00	193 00	870 00	—
figs	7,061 00	323 00	5,822 00	634 00
raisins, in jars and muscadel	10,902 00	2,542 00	16,647 00	307 00
do. all other	5,636 00	6,814 00	11,954 00	409 00

Drawback and Duties. continued.

1812.				1813.				1814.			
Duties Received.		Drawback Payable.		Duties Received.		Drawback Payable.		Duties Received.		Drawback Payable.	
Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
654,808	00	111,958	00	6,306	00	2,622	00	214	00	—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
176,760	00	18,966	00	572	00	470	00	119	00	—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
11,435	00	286	00	6	00	10	00	—		—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
4,094,997	00	2,744	00	1,653,634	00	16,456	00	1,255,002	00	1,982	00
1,416,681	00	498	00	365,352	00	2,215	00	272,596	00	—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
46,358	00	—		13,725	00	—		56,159	00	—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
113,256	00	3,951	00	16,986	00	974	00	1,329	00	—	
936	00	—		1,632	00	100	00	511	00	—	
15,325	00	—		65,889	00	599	00	—		—	
								93	00	—	
13,128	00	1,447	00	18,609	00	2,954	00	5,819	00	—	
45,583	00	1,787	00	16,199	00	—		8,578	00	—	
284,235	00	8,912	00	94,393	00	60	00	50,351	00	—	
221,146	00	9,685	00	201,241	00	47,224	00	120,094	00	661	00
24,704	00	—		694	00	611	00	25,085	00	—	
1,510,810	00	3,755	00	649,960	00	18,635	00	318,136	00	1,665	00
173	00	—		15	00	—		69	00	—	
79	00	—		—		—		—		—	
463,495	00	—		366,452	00	96	00	324,336	00	—	
7,472	00	—		1,902	00	39	00	2,225	00	—	
23,066	00	2,199	00	—		35	00	4,199	00	—	
79,198	00	54,208	00	44,039	00	44	00	30,058	00	—	
186,768	00	13,668	00	59,137	00	96	00	46,465	00	—	
448,479	00	7,030	00	125,715	00	—		75,920	00	—	
1,801,952	00	668,554	00	1,251,305	00	279,131	00	692,255	00	15,760	00
30	00	—		37	00	—		33	00	—	
38,278	00	7,464	00	9,498	00	4,470	00	11,642	00	821	00
2,135,297	00	173,430	00	1,647,640	00	45,859	00	1,000,105	00	—	
420,780	00	243,603	00	368,781	00	111,720	00	139,284	00	—	
—		—		—		—		—		—	
33	00	—		366	00	—		353	00	—	
—		—		53	00	—		52	00	—	
10,857	00	1,269	00	12,319	00	—		2,743	00	114	00
6,051	00	—		1,619	00	—		1,105	00	—	
952	00	—		3,722	00	—		1,646	00	—	
5,552	00	193	00	3,325	00	—		529	00	—	
10,269	00	519	00	41,902	00	—		9,336	00	—	
7,024	00	242	00	24,744	00	—		8,414	00	—	

Statement of the amount of

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1810.		1811.	
	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.	Duties Received.	Drawback Payable.
Candles, tallow	1,183	423	951	303
wax and spermaceti	73	—	492	—
Cheese	2,905	290	882	325
Soap	4,169	2,162	15,831	8,748
Tallow	2,345	—	16,532	545
Spices, mace	23,276	5,582	15,849	17,696
nutmegs	48,284	39,361	73,320	43,744
cinnamon	108	—	8,061	5,437
cloves	24,444	19,432	35,236	26,208
pepper	349,262	279,783	169,834	190,337
pimento	22,622	1,912	15,283	809
Chinese cassia	16,355	8,425	11,535	5,140
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	95	—	1,142	—
Snuff	756	520	80	—
Indigo	186,090	185,299	196,614	104,489
Cotton	10,973	23,807	11,350	5,203
Powder, hair	1	—	—	—
gun	1,178	279	160	—
Starch	260	—	140	—
Glue	3,772	465	576	—
Pewter plates and dishes	314	—	155	—
Iron, anchors and sheet	12,878	—	5,069	—
slit and hoop	8,691	905	1,764	743
nails	45,160	2,757	5,796	1,393
spikes	2,895	88	523	34
Quicksilver	118	—	859	—
Paints, ochre in oil	162	—	11	—
dry yellow ochre	664	—	1,362	—
Spanish brown	9,920	475	224	139
white and red lead	50,754	235	17,268	36
Lead and manufactures of lead	15,820	532	13,399	—
Seines	99	—	—	—
Steel, unwrought	15,092	3,883	4,749	1,289
Hemp	178,760	—	221,434	2,125
Cables	3,776	1,625	2,632	912
Tarred cordage	16,918	3,247	30,148	13,112
Untarred do.	2,292	27	3,088	271
Untarred yarn	—	—	4	—
Twine and pack-thread	12,135	379	5,554	696
Glauber salts	265	—	—	61
Salt	—	—	—	—
Coal	19,907	—	4,862	—
Malt	11	—	4	—
Fish, dried or smoked	4,031	—	644	—
pickled salmon	4,835	—	325	—
mackarel	2,872	—	2,082	—
all other	802	—	119	—
Glass, black quart bottles	12,912	358	2,042	173
window	51,299	988	13,033	70
Cigars	41,893	10,285	28,114	4,101
Lime	26	—	—	—
Boots	829	—	457	192
Shoes and slippers, silk	445	—	1,130	148
all other	1,724	86	858	53
Cards, wool and cotton	3	—	22	—
playing	988	488	36	—
Total, Dolls.	16,562,080	3,839,160	10,450,160	2,227,245

Drawback and Duties, continued.

1812.		1813.		1814.	
Duties received.	Drawback payable.	Duties received.	Drawback payable.	Duties received.	Drawback payable.
214	292	1,167	—	1,194	—
636	100	87	139	53	—
2,246	45	2,201	491	3,833	—
14,308	4,600	1,059	3,314	2,480	142
11,593	—	10,514	—	2,397	—
3,231	7,642	733	—	—	—
977	6,900	714	—	387	—
217	3,109	848	648	15	—
25,909	6,263	6,889	16,908	2	—
101,465	78,393	65,724	1,529	2,077	—
9,453	1,148	4,302	—	2,229	—
14,042	3,241	3,379	379	302	—
834	—	358	—	252	—
96	18	86	—	48	—
70,209	32,670	112,426	97	35,558	1,527
67,677	14,469	61,471	16,046	8,842	287
—	—	9	—	5	—
520	—	18,120	—	259	—
288	1	252	134	239	—
3,755	—	3,962	—	2,364	—
354	—	3	—	19	—
13,660	—	7,533	—	4,912	—
10,412	175	3,773	—	7,961	—
30,284	681	8,272	—	6,144	2,551
1,986	85	462	—	52	—
5,629	—	376	—	15,343	—
10	—	51	—	31	—
1,071	—	2,689	—	2	—
488	—	571	—	353	—
47,731	—	17,053	—	6,503	—
20,832	—	1,376	—	1,977	—
55	—	7	—	116	—
14,138	526	11,683	168	13,865	—
25,889	7,500	—	—	—	—
324	960	6,876	—	514	—
13,972	5,902	408	1,010	1,655	—
2,313	—	1,691	—	188	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
5,048	—	3,953	—	564	—
27	—	92	—	17	—
—	—	—	—	75,822	—
9,886	—	2,529	—	2,555	—
1	—	—	—	—	—
9,096	—	3,899	2,430	19,348	364
1,380	—	730	—	2,236	—
103	—	239	—	2,030	—
333	—	2,006	—	4,097	—
3,656	89	2,463	189	1,044	—
18,301	—	10,802	—	9,647	—
28,678	1,168	16,395	632	7,529	208
—	—	393	—	363	—
682	58	226	—	1,557	—
1,456	222	2,621	1,767	98	—
2,641	28	1,704	27	3,653	—
2	—	92	—	13	—
—	—	185	—	2,798	—
14,874,090	1,542,623	7,473,253	580,328	4,720,400	26,082

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the gross and net amount of ad valorem and specific duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States, from the 1st of January, 1794, to the 31st of December, 1814.

YEARS.	*Ad Valorem Duties.*			*Specific Duties.*			Total gross amount of duties.	Total Drawbacks payable.	Total Net amount of duties.
	Gross amount.	Drawbacks payable.	Net amount.	Gross amount.	Drawbacks payable.	Net amount.			
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1794	2,576,366	45,820	2,530,546	6,012,017	1,569,754	4,442,263	8,588,383	1,615,574	6,972,809
1795	3,766,435	148,576	3,617,859	7,396,961	2,750,190	4,646,771	11,163,396	2,898,766	8,264,630
1796	4,621,056	366,832	4,254,224	7,960,109	4,417,217	3,542,892	12,581,165	4,784,049	7,797,116
1797	3,755,717	580,246	3,175,471	8,492,144	3,728,458	4,763,686	12,247,861	4,308,704	7,939,157
1798	3,420,796	642,225	2,778,571	7,973,278	4,059,517	3,913,761	11,394,074	4,701,742	6,692,332
1799	4,150,499	1,020,549	3,129,950	9,460,315	3,884,796	5,575,519	13,610,814	4,905,345	8,705,469
1800	5,340,663	906,269	4,434,394	9,920,616	4,343,013	5,577,603	15,261,279	5,249,282	10,011,997
1801	7,067,909	1,277,983	5,789,926	12,996,150	6,541,110	6,455,040	20,064,059	7,819,093	12,244,966
1802	4,960,111	697,747	4,262,364	9,806,879	3,499,509	6,307,370	14,766,990	4,197,256	10,569,734
1803	4,839,321	299,922	4,539,399	9,388,457	2,269,891	7,118,566	14,227,778	2,569,813	11,657,965
1804	6,273,346	683,357	5,589,989	13,912,839	6,002,828	7,910,011	20,186,185	6,686,185	13,400,000
1805	7,645,039	1,168,709	6,476,330	15,900,075	7,787,036	8,113,039	23,545,114	8,955,745	14,589,369
1806	8,536,801	1,488,841	7,047,960	17,660,857	7,658,034	10,002,823	26,197,658	9,146,875	17,050,783
1807	8,847,867	1,560,274	7,287,593	17,861,966	8,506,917	9,355,049	26,709,833	10,067,191	16,642,642
1808	3,248,324	79,892	3,168,432	7,910,293	169,504	7,740,789	11,158,617	249,396	10,909,221
1809	4,535,214	587,536	3,947,678	7,023,971	4,119,072	2,904,899	11,559,185	4,706,608	6,852,577
1810	8,121,337	656,773	7,464,564	8,440,743	3,182,387	5,258,356	16,562,080	3,839,160	12,722,920
1811	3,368,793	479,262	2,889,531	7,082,167	1,747,983	5,334,184	10,450,960	2,227,245	8,223,715
1812	6,401,045	134,422	6,266,623	8,473,045	1,408,201	7,064,844	14,874,090	1,542,623	13,331,467
1813	2,039,595	21,773	2,017,822	5,433,658	558,555	4,875,103	7,473,253	580,328	6,892,925
1814	1,584,090	1,982	1,582,108	3,136,310	24,100	3,112,210	4,720,400	26,082	4,694,318

SECTION III.

OF THE INTERNAL REVENUES.

The internal revenues include all the monies paid into the Treasury, from domestic sources. We have already treated of the revenues derived from the post-office establishment, and the sales of the public lands.

I. *Of the Duties laid upon Spirits distilled, and Stills employed within the United States.*

In 1791,[1] the following duties were directed to be paid upon all Spirits distilled after the 30th of June, wholly or in part from molasses, sugar or other foreign materials, viz:

1st.	For every gallon,	more than 10 per cent. below proof,[2] . . .	11 cents.
2d.	Do.	under 5 and not more than 10 per cent. below proof,	12 do.
3d.	Do.	of proof and not more than 5 per cent. do. . .	13 do.
4th.	Do.	above proof, and not exceeding 20 per cent. . .	15 do.
5th.	Do.	more than 20 and not more than 40 per cent. above proof	20 do.
6th.	Do.	more than 40 per cent. above proof	30 do.

Upon spirits distilled in any city, town, or village, from articles the growth or produce of the United States, at the rates following, viz:

1st.	For every gallon,	more than 10 per cent. below proof, . . .	9 cents.
2d.	Do.	under 5 and not more than 10 per cent. do. .	10 do.
3d.	Do.	of proof and not more than 5 per cent. do. .	11 do.
4th.	Do.	above proof, but not exceeding 20 per cent. .	13 do.
5th.	Do.	more than 20 and not more than 40 per cent. above proof, ...	17 do.
6th.	Do.	more than 40 per cent. above proof, . . .	25 do.

An annual duty of sixty cents per gallon, was imposed on the capacity of every still, including the head thereof, employed in any other place than a city, town.

(1) Act 3d of March, 1791; vol. ii. ch. 89. sec. 14.
(2) The proof to be according to Dycas's hydrometer.

or village, for the distillation of spirits from articles the growth or produce of the United States.

Spirits distilled as aforesaid, upon which the duties had been paid, when exported to any foreign country, were entitled to drawback, equal to the amount of the duties, deducting therefrom half a cent per gallon, and adding to the allowance upon spirits distilled, within the United States, from molasses, when so exported, three cents per gallon, as an equivalent for the duty laid upon molasses imported into the United States.

In 1792,[3] after the 30th of June, the following duties were directed to be paid on spirits distilled, and stills employed within the United States, in lieu of those formerly imposed thereon, viz:

1. Upon spirits distilled wholly or in part from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials.

For every gallon of the	1st	class of proof	10 cents.
Do.	2d	do.	11 do.
Do.	3d	do.	12 do.
Do.	4th	do.	14 do.
Do.	5th	do.	18 do.
Do.	6th	do.	25 do.

2. Upon spirits distilled, from materials the growth or produce of the United States, in any city, town, or village, at any distillery at which there were one or more stills, which, singly or together, were of the capacity of four hundred gallons or upwards, the following rates of duty, viz:

For every gallon of the	1st	class of proof	7 cents.
Do.	2d	do.	8 do.
Do.	3d	do.	9 do.
Do.	4th	do.	11 do.
Do.	5th	do.	13 do.
Do.	6th	do.	18 do.

When domestic materials were employed, and the still or stills singly or together, were of a capacity less than four hundred gallons, an annual duty of fifty four cents, was laid upon every gallon of the capacity thereof; or the proprietor of the stills, in lieu of the annual duty, might pay at the rate of seven cents for

(3) Act 8th May, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 133.

every gallon of spirits distilled, or at the rate of ten cents per gallon, of the capacity of the stills employed, for every month they were made use of.

A drawback was allowed only when the spirits exported amounted to 100 gallons or upwards.

In 1794[4] the drawback on spirits exported was allowed, only when the quantity amounted to 150 gallons or upwards.

In 1797,[5] the option to pay an annual duty of fifty-four cents upon every gallon of the capacity of certain stills employed, or to pay at the rate of seven cents per gallon of spirits distilled, &c. as per act of 8th of May, 1792, was discontinued after the 30th of June, 1797; and other rates of duties were thenceforth to be paid by the proprietors of the stills above referred to, viz:

For a license to use each and every of such still during the term of two weeks. six cents per gallon, according to the capacity thereof, including the head.

For a license for 1 month, 10 cents per gallon as aforesaid.

Do.	.	2	do.	18	do.	.	.	.	do.
Do.	.	3	do.	24	do.	.	.	.	do.
Do.	.	4	do.	30	do.	.	.	.	do.
Do.	.	5	do.	36	do.	.	.	.	do.
Do.	.	6	do.	42	do.	.	.	.	do.

In 1802,[6] the duties imposed upon spirits distilled, and on stills employed within the United States, ceased after the 30th of June, 1802.

In 1813,[7] after the 1st of January, 1814, a duty was directed to be paid by every person, who should use any still or other implement in lieu of a still, employed for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, within the United States. The duty was laid upon the capacity of the still, including the head thereof, as follows, viz:

1. For stills employed on domestic materials;

For a license to use the same during 2 weeks, 9 cents per gallon on the capacity.

Do.	.	.	1 month,	18	do.	.	do.
Do.	.	.	2 months,	32	do.	.	do.
Do.	.	.	3 do.	42	do.	.	do.
Do.	.	.	4 do.	52	do.	.	do.
Do.	.	.	6 do.	70	do.	.	do.
Do.	.	.	1 year,	108	do.	.	do.

(4) Act 6th of June, 1794; vol. ii. ch. 225.
(5) Act 3d March, 1797; vol. ii. ch. 359.
(6) Act 6th April, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 279.
(7) Act 24th July, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 553.

Half the above rates were paid on the capacity of such stills, as were employed, wholly, in the distillation of roots.

2. For stills employed on foreign materials;

For a license to use the same during 1 month, 25 cts. for each gallon of the capacity.

Do.	3	do.	60	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	105	do.	do.
Do.	1	year,	135	do.	do.

In all cases where steam was substituted to the immediate application of fire to the materials from which the spirituous liquors were distilled, however the boiler, &c. employed to generate the steam might be constructed, a duty, double the amount of the rates above enumerated, was laid upon each gallon of the capacity of such boiler, &c. including the head thereof.

The duties aforesaid, were to continue during the war with Great Britain, and for one year thereafter.

In 1814,[8] a duty of twenty cents per gallon, upon all spirits distilled within the United States, and the territories thereof, whether from domestic or foreign materials, in stills or boilers, was to be paid, from the 1st of February, 1815, in addition to the duties imposed by the act of the 24th of July, 1813.

The duties imposed by the acts of 24th July, 1813, and 21st December, 1814, were applicable to every still or boiler, employed in the rectification of spirituous liquors, and to the spirits rectified therein.

The owner of one still only, whose capacity did not exceed one hundred gallons, or of one boiler only, whose capacity did not exceed fifty gallons, if employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, was allowed the option, to comply with the terms and conditions of the present act, and those of the act of the 24th July, 1813, or to pay at the rate of twenty-five cents upon every gallon of spirits distilled.

Other licenses, in addition to those granted by the act of the 24th of July, 1813, were authorised to be issued for stills or boilers, on payment of the following duties, for every gallon of the capacity thereof, viz:

For stills employed, for one week, in distilling spirits from domestic materials, five cents; and for boilers employed as aforesaid, ten cents. Only one half of these rates of duties was paid for stills or boilers employed wholly in the distillation of roots.

After the 30th of June, 1816,[9] the provisions of the act of the 21st of

(8) Act 21st December, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 697.

(9) Act 19th April, 1816.

December, 1814, were suspended, and the following duties were paid in lieu thereof, viz:

1. For licenses to use stills in the distillation of spirits from domestic materials.

For 1 week $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every gallon of the capacity thereof, including the head.
2 do. 9 do. . . . . ditto.
1 month 18 do. . . . . ditto.
2 do. 36 do. . . . . ditto.
3 do. 54 do. . . . . ditto.
4 do. 72 do. . . . . ditto.
5 do. 90 do. . . . . ditto.
6 do. 108 do. . . . . ditto.
1 year 216 do. . . . . ditto.

When the stills were employed wholly in the distillation of roots, one half of the above rates of duties was paid.

2. For licenses to use stills in the distillation of spirits from foreign materials.

For 1 month, 23 cents for every gallon of the capacity thereof, including the head.
2 do. 46 do. . . . . ditto.
3 do. 68 do. . . . . ditto.
4 do. 90 do. . . . . ditto.
6 do. 135 do. . . . . ditto.
8 do. 180 do. . . . . ditto.
1 year 270 do. . . . . ditto.

For all boilers, however constructed, where steam was substituted to the immediate application of fire to the materials from which the spirituous liquors were distilled, double the aforesaid rates of duties was paid on every gallon of the capacity, including the head thereof.

A drawback of six cents per gallon was allowed on domestic distilled spirits, not below first proof, when exported to any foreign place, other than to the dominions of any foreign state immediately adjoining the United States, adding four cents to the allowance for every gallon of such spirits so distilled from foreign molasses; *Provided*, the quantity exported was not less than 150 gallons, and that the exportation was made in vessels of thirty tons burthen or upwards.

In 1817,(10) the duties, laid upon spirits distilled within the United States and the territories thereof, ceased after the 31st of December, 1817.

(10) Act 23d December, 1817.

From the 1st of July, 1791, to the 30th September, 1792, two hundred and ninety stills were employed in the distillation of spirits from foreign materials, the capacity thereof amounted to 204,942½ gallons; two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine stills were employed on domestic materials, the capacity thereof amounted to 174,249½ gallons; fifty-one stills were returned without any notice of their capacity. Besides the above mentioned, there were some stills occasionally employed on foreign and on domestic materials. The aggregate of the stills returned amounted to two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight, and the capacity thereof to 385,834 gallons.

The spirits distilled, from foreign materials, during the period above mentioned, amounted to . . . . . 4,207,572 galls.
And that from domestic materials to . . . . . 963,992 do.

Making an aggregate of 5,171,564 do.

The returns aforesaid were incomplete and below the truth. From some states they were made only for a part of the year.(11)

In 1795 and 1796, there were distilled in cities, towns and villages from foreign materials, 2,211,134¾ gallons, and from domestic materials, 85,214¾ gallons; in the country 1,009,797½ gallons, making an aggregate of 3,306,146½ gallons; on which the total gross amount of duties was 424,189 dollars 60¼ cents. An abatement, amounting to 4,641 dollars 1¾ cents, was allowed for leakage, in cities, towns and villages; in the country the abatement amounted to 1,249 dollars 81¾ cents. The discount allowed for prompt payment amounted to 114 dollars 27½ cents, and the drawbacks allowed on exportation amounted to 82,820 dollars 53 cents; leaving the whole amount of duty payable, 418,184 dollars 89½ cents.

During the year, ending on the 30th of June, 1797, the duties, arising on spirits distilled from foreign materials, and on spirits distilled from domestic materials, in cities, towns and villages, in stills of 400 gallons capacity and upwards,

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amounted to	205,163	64½
During the year ending on the 30th of June, 1798, to	148,592	08½
Do. . . . . 31st of December, 1799, to . .	157,580	95
Do. . . . . 31st of December, 1801, to . .	178,659	21

During the year ending on the 30th of June, 1797, the duties arising on spirits distilled from domestic materials, in places other than cities, towns and vil-

(11) Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1st March, 1793.

lages, and in cities, towns and villages, from stills under 400 gallons capacity. together with the duties arising on the stills,

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amounted to	296,960	11½
During the year ending on the 30th of June, 1798, to . . .	371,508	46¾
Do. . . . . 31st of December, 1799, to . .	349,071	55¾
Do. . . . . 31st of December, 1801, to . .	257,070	03

In 1800, 1,290,466¼ gallons of spirits, were distilled from foreign materials[12] and 51,625¼ gallons from domestic materials; the gross amount of duties thereon was 142,778 dollars 91½ cents; the discounts allowed for prompt payment, at the rate of two cents for every ten gallons, 93 dollars 11½ cents; the abatement for leakage, at two per cent. 2,846 dollars 65¼ cents; leaving a net revenue amounting to 139,839 dollars 14¾ cents.

	Gallons.
In 1800, the stills liable to a yearly duty of 54 cents,[13] amounted to	493,685
Do. do. for 2 weeks at 6 cents per gallon[14]	399,461¾
Do. do. 1 month, at 10 do.[14]	543,913¾
Do. do. 2 do. at 18 do.[14]	230,642¾
Do. do. 3 do. at 24 do.[14]	154,435¼
Do. do. 4 do. at 30 do.[14]	76,125
Do. do. 5 do. at 36 do.[14]	44,026
Do. do. 6 do. at 42 do.[14]	73,662
Do. do. for one or more months and a fraction at the rate of 10 cents, not exceeding 100 gallons of capacity	65,261¼
Making the aggregate capacity of the stills employed in 1800	2,081,212¾

and paid an aggregate of duties, amounting to 372,561 dollars 30 cents.

In 1801, the Secretary of the Treasury suggested the expediency of amending the acts in virtue of which duties were imposed upon spirits distilled, and stills employed, within the United States. The distillers, who owned the smaller establishments, and paid a duty on the capacity of the stills, complained of an unfavourable and partial operation of the acts, passed on this subject; they declared that the owners of the large distilleries were enabled to reduce the actual duty, on the quantity of spirits distilled from grain, to about three cents per gallon; and it was apprehended, from some late improvements, that the duty

(12) The spirits distilled from foreign materials are manufactured, principally, in the eastern states, where extensive establishments have been erected for that purpose.

(13) See Act, 8th of May, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 133.

(14) Act 3d March, 1797; vol. ii. ch. 359.

would be reduced to about three-fifths of a cent per gallon on the quantity distilled.

The process of distillation has been very much accelerated, in consequence of alterations in the form and size of the stills; all the machinery used in this operation has been very much improved, and a better distribution of the workmen has been adopted. The distilleries in Great Britain, in consequence of their improvement, engaged the attention of Parliament. In Scotland, the duty was laid on the capacity of the stills; whilst in England, they paid it on the quantity of the product. In 1786, the annual duty in Scotland was 30 shillings sterling per gallon, of the capacity of every still employed; at the same time, the duty in England was at the rate of 2*s.* 9⅓*d.* per gallon, of the product.(15) Large quantities of spirits were sent to the London market, from Scotland; the revenue derived from this source was very much diminished, and the English distillers complained of their Scotch competitors.

The duty, on the capacity of the stills, was augmented to £5 sterling per gallon, and was subsequently raised to £9 sterling; in 1797, it was advanced to £54 sterling per gallon of the capacity of the stills employed. Notwithstanding these augmentations of the duty, the revenue was diminished; and the Scotch distillers continued to send their spirits to the London market. The Lords of the Treasury appointed Doctor Jeffrey to examine the distilleries in Scotland; from his investigations it appeared, that the improvements made by the distillers had advanced in a greater ratio, than did the augmentation of the duties. The Doctor had seen an improved still, of about fifty-three gallons capacity, "charged and discharged, twenty-one times within the hour;" in consequence of further improvements, the same still was charged, and run off upward of four hundred and eighty times in twenty-four hours;(16) the quality of the product was not injured by the acceleration, and it was believed, that the operation might be performed in less time. In a letter, dated at Edinburgh, August, 1813, it was stated, that the annual duty, laid on the capacity of the stills, amounted to £160 sterling per gallon; I have been told, that in 1815, it was raised to £162 sterling per annum.(17)

(15) The duty laid in Scotland, was calculated for the spirits consumed there, and was supposed to be equal to 9⅓*d.* sterling per gallon of the product; when the spirits distilled in Scotland was sent to England, an additional duty of 2*s.* per gallon was laid on it.

(16) When the duty was laid, in 1786, it was upon the calculation that each still would be run off only once in twenty-four hours.

(17) In 1815, the duty in England was £10 sterling per gallon of the product. For details concerning the Scotch distilleries, see reports made to a committee of the House of Commons, in 1798 and 1799; also Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, vol. vi. p. 70, et seq.; p. 161, et seq.

The annual net revenue, derived from spirits distilled, and stills, on the average of seven years, from 1794 to 1801, amounted to 464,675 dollars and 81 cents; the expense of collecting the duties, was computed at about twenty-four and a half per cent. on the gross amount.

The following sums have been paid for drawback of duties on domestic spirits distilled, exported to foreign countries, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
In 1792	136,428	21
1793	89,051	70
1794	42,641	97
1795	49,247	55
1796	117,014	98
1797	69,135	54
1798	42,267	80
1799	56,400	34
1800	80,076	01
1801	37,699	33
1802	91,919	63
1803	24,957	56
1804	710	05
1805	—	—
1806	63	68
Total,	817,614	35

In 1810, the marshals returned fourteen thousand one hundred and ninety-one distilleries within the United States, and 22,977,167 gallons of spirits distilled during that year, from fruits and grain, besides 2,827,625 gallons distilled from molasses, making an annual product of 25,704,892 gallons, valued at 15,558,040 dollars. In the same year only 133,853 gallons of domestic distilled spirits from grain, and 474,990 gallons from molasses, making an aggregate of 608,843 gallons were exported from the United States, leaving of that distilled during the year, 25,096,049 gallons for consumption. On the average of the ten years, from 1803 to 1812 inclusive, 7,512,415 gallons of foreign distilled spirits were annually imported into the United States, of which there was annually re-exported on the same average, only 679,322 gallons; it thence appears, that 31,929,142 gallons of spirits remained within the United States in 1810, which, if consumed in the year, was equal to four and one quarter gallons for each

inhabitant. In 1796, the annual consumption of spirits in the United States, was estimated at 10,000,000 gallons; of which it was supposed that 3,800,000 gallons was manufactured from grain and fruits.[18]

In 1815, the distilleries in the United States were computed to be 15,000, and the capital employed was estimated at 15,000,000 dollars; ten thousand bushels of grain was supposed to be, annually, consumed in these establishments.

II. *Of the Duties laid on Licenses for selling Wines, foreign distilled Spirituous Liquors, and foreign Merchandise by retail.*

In 1794,[19] every person who sold wines, to be sent out of the house, in less quantities at one time than thirty gallons, except in the original cask, case, box or package, was declared to be a retail dealer; and every person who sold foreign distilled spirits in the manner aforesaid, in quantities less than twenty gallons, was also declared to be a retail dealer.

Every retailer as aforesaid, was directed to procure a license, from the 1st day of October, 1794; to such of them as sold wines and foreign distilled spirits, two separate licenses were necessary; each of which was granted for one year, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

A Statement of the Licenses granted to Retailers, from the 30th of September, 1795, to the 31st of December, 1801.

YEARS.	Number of Wine licenses.	Number of Spirit licenses.	Amount of duty. Dolls.	Cts.
During the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1796	4,177	8,592	63,763	68¾
ditto 30th of Sept. 1797	4,333	8,446	63,861	98
ditto ditto 1798	4,005	8,959	64,823	33
ditto 31st of Dec. 1799	3,541	9,747	66,434	16
ditto 31st of Dec. 1800	3,450	9,591	65,159	44
ditto ditto 1801	3,556	10,282	69,173	74

The duties aforesaid ceased after the 30th of June, 1802.[20]

In 1813,[21] duties were laid on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise, to commence on the 1st of January, 1814.

All persons who sold wines and spirituous liquors in the manner and in the

(18) Gallatin's sketch on the Finances of the United States.
(19) Act 4th June, 1794; vol. ii. ch. 224.
(20) Act 6th April, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 279.
(21) Act 2d August, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 567.

quantities above mentioned, were declared to be retailers; importers only were allowed to sell in smaller quantities in the original package.

All persons who sold foreign goods, wares or merchandise, except such of the importers thereof as sold the same in the original case, box or package, were declared to be retailers.

The retailers of merchandise, including wines and spirits, in cities, towns or villages, containing within the limits of one square mile, more than 100 families, paid twenty-five dollars per annum, for a license; the retailers of wines alone paid twenty dollars; and of spirits alone twenty dollars; of domestic distilled spirits alone fifteen dollars; and of foreign merchandise, other than wines and spirits, fifteen dollars. The retailers, in any other place than those above enumerated, paid annually as follows, viz: the retailers of merchandise, including wines and spirits, fifteen dollars; of wines and spirits, fifteen dollars; of spirits alone, twelve dollars; of domestic distilled spirits alone, ten dollars; of merchandise other than wines and spirits, ten dollars.

The duties aforesaid, were to be continued until the termination of the war with Great Britain, and for one year thereafter.

In 1814,[22] a duty of fifty per centum was laid, in addition to the rates imposed by the act of the 2d of August, 1813, upon licenses granted to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise; to commence on the 1st of February, 1815.

In 1816,[23] the additional duty imposed by the act of the 23d of December, 1814, ceased after the 31st of December, 1816; from the 1st of January, 1817, *the retailers of imported salt alone*, whose stock in trade did not exceed one hundred dollars, might retail the same without a license.

In 1817,[24] the duties aforesaid ceased after the 31st day of December.

The annual net revenue, arising from licenses granted to the retailers of wines and spirituous liquors, on the average of the seven years, from 1794 to 1801, amounted to 63,992 dollars 55 cents; and the expenses of collection were estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum.

III. *Of the Duties laid on Carriages for the conveyance of persons.*

In 1794,[25] from the 1st of October, 1794, duties were paid on carriages for the conveyance of persons, whether they were kept for the use of the owners or for hire; an entry of the carriages aforesaid, was directed to be made in the

(22) Act 23d December, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 698.
(23) Act 29th April, 1816.
(24) Act 23d December, 1817.
(25) Act 5th June, 1794; vol. ii. ch. 221.

month of September, in each year. The annual rates of the duties were as follows, viz: for every coach, ten dollars; a chariot, eight dollars; a phaeton or coachee, six dollars; every other four wheel, and every two wheel, top carriage, two dollars; every other two wheel carriage one dollar.

In 1796,[26] the duties above mentioned were repealed, and the following annual rates, to commence on the 1st of September, 1796, were laid in lieu thereof, viz:

For every coach, fifteen dollars; a chariot, post chariot or post chaise, twelve dollars; a phaeton, coachee or other carriage having pannel work, &c. in the upper division of the sides, nine dollars; every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and hanging on steel springs, six dollars; every four wheel top carriage, hanging on iron springs or jacks, or wooden springs, and for every curricle, chaise, chair, sulkey, or other two wheel top carriage, and for every two wheel carriage, hanging upon steel or iron springs, three dollars; for every other two wheel carriage, two dollars; for every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, two dollars.

For the year ending on the 30th of September, 1796, the following carriages were returned subject to duty, viz:

147	coaches paying a duty of	10	dollars per annum.
764	chariots	8	ditto.
519	phaetons	6	ditto.
758	coachees	6	ditto.
1,429	other four wheel carriages	2	ditto.
7,886	two wheel top carriages	2	ditto.
6,919	other two wheel carriages	1	ditto.

And in the aggregate paid 40,790 dollars duty.

The following Statement shows the number of each description of carriages, subject to duties, entered during the years specified, viz:

(26) Act 28th May, 1796; vol. ii. ch. 331.

A STATEMENT

Of Carriages entered subject to duties.

YEARS.	Coaches at 15 dollars.	Chariots at 12 dollars.	Post Chariots at 12 dollars.	Post Chaises at 12 dollars.	Phaetons at 9 dollars.	Coachees at 9 dollars.	Other Carriages having pannel work above with blinds, glasses or curtains, at 9 dollars.	Four wheel carriages having framed posts and tops with steel springs at 6 dollars.	Four wheel top carriages with wooden or iron springs or jacks at 3 dollars	Curricles with tops at 3 dollars.	Chaises with tops at 3 dollars.	Chairs with tops at 3 dollars.	Sulkies with tops at 3 dollars.	Other two wheel top carriages at 3 dollars.	Two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs at 3 dolls	All other two wheel carriages at 2 dollars.	Four wheel carriages, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars at 2 dollars per annum.	Amount of duty payable. Dolls.	Cts.
Year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1797	166	628	47	168	587	778	28	381	693	26	6,479	1,836	541	119	346	7,244	902	72,335	93
1798	153	504	38	161	574	740	37	417	758	21	6,852	2,002	495	113	324	7,542	970	74,290	07
31st Dec. 1799	128	636	34	99	535	877	27	480	897	35	7,809	2,526	525	80	460	7,664	898	79,482	51½
1800	128	564	34	84	458	947	26	502	899	34	7,168	2,910	498	100	525	7,755	809	77,871	41½
1801	108	534	30	86	432	954	24	462	801	67	8,101	2,316	467	46	489	6,508	296	73,926	21

The duties above mentioned, ceased after the 30th of June, 1802.[27]

In 1813,[28] duties were laid upon all carriages, used for the conveyance of persons, whether kept for use or for hire, or for the conveyance of passengers; the duties commenced on the 1st of January, 1814, at the annual rates following, viz: for every coach, twenty dollars; a chariot or post chaise, seventeen dollars; a phaeton or coachee with pannel work, ten dollars; a four wheel carriage, hanging upon steel or iron springs, seven dollars; the same upon wooden springs, four dollars; a two wheel carriage upon steel or iron springs, four dollars, and every other four or two wheel carriage, two dollars.

In 1814,[29] duties were laid on carriages and on the harness used therefor, according to the value thereof, and commenced on the 1st of January, 1815. The duties were paid annually on all carriages kept for use, except such as were exclusively employed in husbandry, and for the transportation of goods, at the rates following, viz:

If the value thereof did not exceed	50	dolls.	.	1	dollar		
If above 50 dollars and not exceeding	100	.	.	2	dollars		
100	. . . . .	do.	.	200	. . .	4	do.
200	. . . . .	do.	.	300	. . .	7	do.
300	. . . . .	do.	.	400	. . .	11	do.
400	. . . . .	do.	.	500	. . .	16	do.
500	. . . . .	do.	.	600	. . .	22	do.
600	. . . . .	do.	.	800	. . .	30	do.
800	. . . . .	do.	.	1000	. . .	40	do.
If above 1000	. . . . .				. . .	50	do.

The provisions of all former acts were repealed, except as they were conformable to that now passed.

The duties laid on carriages ceased on the 31st of December, 1817.[30]

The annual net revenue, arising from carriages, on the average of the seven years, from 1794 to 1801, amounted to 65,731 dollars and 4 cents; the expenses of collection were estimated at 5 per centum.

According to the returns of the marshals in 1810, two thousand four hundred and thirteen carriages were made, during that year, in the state of Virginia and in a part of the state of Massachusetts; the number manufactured in the other states was not specified. The carriages made in 1810, in seven of the states, were valued at 1,449,849 dollars.

(27) Act 6th April, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 279.
(28) Act 24th July, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 552.
(29) Act 15th December, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 694.
(30) Act 23d December, 1817.

IV. *Of the duties laid upon Snuff manufactured, and on Snuff Mills employed within the United States.*

In 1794[31] a duty of eight cents per pound was laid upon all snuff manufactured for sale; and commenced on the 1st of October, 1794. A drawback equal to the duty paid, was allowed on all such snuff exported to a foreign country; provided the quantity exported was not less than twelve dollars in value.

In 1795,[32] the duties aforesaid were repealed, and in lieu thereof an annual duty was laid upon all mills employed in the manufacture of snuff, to commence on the 1st of April, 1795, at the rates following, viz: upon every mortar contained in any mill worked by water, and for every pair of stones employed in the manufacture of snuff, five hundred and sixty dollars; upon every pestle in any mill other than mills worked by hand, one hundred and forty dollars; upon every pestle in any mill worked by hand, one hundred and twelve dollars; and upon every mill in which snuff was manufactured by stampers and grinders, two thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

A drawback of six cents per pound was allowed upon snuff exported, provided the quantity exported, at any one time by the same person, amounted to three hundred pounds.

In 1796,[33] the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1795, were suspended until the end of the next session of Congress. In 1797,[34] the provisions aforesaid were again suspended, until the end of the first session of the 6th Congress, and in 1800,[35] they were repealed.

It was very soon discovered that the revenue to be derived from the duties on snuff, &c. was of a very doubtful character; many frauds were practised, and much more was paid for drawback than had been received for the duties. In 1795, the apparent gross amount of the duties was 20,000 dollars, and the drawback allowed amounted to 25,000 dollars.

In 1810, the marshals returned eighty-two snuff mills for six of the states; and 5,329,670 pounds of tobacco and snuff manufactured in five of the states.

V. *Of the Duties laid on Sugar refined within the United States.*

In 1794,[36] a duty of two cents per pound was paid on all sugar refined with-

(31) Act 7th June, 1794; vol. ii. ch. 227. (32) Act 3d March, 1795; vol. ii. ch. 284.
(33) Act 1st June, 1796; vol. ii. ch. 347.
(34) Acts 3d March, 1797; vol. ii. ch. 366: and 16th July, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 97.
(35) Act 24th April, 1800; vol. iii. ch. 190. (36) Act 7th June, 1794; vol. ii. ch. 227.

in the United States, and commenced on the 1st of October, 1794. A drawback equal to the duty paid, was allowed on all such refined sugar exported to a foreign place, provided the value thereof amounted to twelve dollars; three cents per pound were added to the drawback allowed, on account of the duties paid upon the importation of the raw sugar.

YEARS.	Quantities of sugar removed or sent out of the refineries.	Gross amount of duties.	Discount allowed for prompt payment at 6 per centum.	Amount of duty payable.
	Pounds.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Year ending on the 30th Sept. 1796	3,242,215¼	64,844 33	1,092 5	63,752 80
1797	2,993,257	59,765 6¼	843 66½	58,921 39¾
1798	2,764,482¾	55,289 51½	638 63	54,650 88¼
31st Dec. 1799	2,821,844	56,436 79¼	1,164 36½	55,272 42¾
1800	3,349,896	66,997 86¾	1,756 98¾	65,240 88
1801	3,934,347	78,687 14	2,147 49	76,539 65

The duties aforesaid ceased after the 30th of June, 1802.(37)

In 1813,(38) a duty of four cents per pound was to be paid upon all sugar refined after the 1st of January, 1814; a drawback equal to the duty paid, was allowed on the exportation of such sugars to a foreign place, provided the value thereof was not less than twelve dollars.

The duties aforesaid were to be continued during the war with Great Britain and one year thereafter.

In 1816,(39) the provisions of the act of the 24th of July, 1813, were continued without limitation; and to the drawback allowed, four cents(40) were added upon every pound of sugar refined from sugar of foreign growth, when exported to a foreign country, in quantities of not less than twelve dollars value.

In 1810, the marshals returned thirty-three sugar refineries, and the sugar refined was stated at 7,867,211 pounds, and valued at 1,415,724 dollars.

In 1817,(41) the duties laid on sugar refined, ceased after the 31st of December.

The net annual duty, arising on refined sugar, on the average of the seven years, from 1794 to 1801, amounted to 58,337 dollars and 37 cents, and the expenses of collection were estimated at 5 per centum.

(37) Act 6th April, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 279.
(38) Act 24th July, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 549.
(39) Act 1st February, 1816.
(40) Act 30th April, 1816.
(41) Act 23d December, 1817.

The following sums have been paid for drawback, on refined sugar exported, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
In 1795	4,329	12
1796	21,098	36
1797	12,796	13
1798	3,279	80
1799	4,984	42
1800	5,783	86
1801	9,432	58
1802	16,729	28
1803	6,828	48
1804	441	50
1805	—	—
1806	181	69

VI. *Of the Duties laid upon Sales by way of Auction.*

In 1794,[42] a duty of one quarter per cent. of the purchase money, was laid upon sales at auction of any interest in any lands or hereditaments; of any utensils in husbandry and farming stock, and of ships or vessels; and a duty of one half per cent. of the purchase money on the sales of all other goods, rights and credits whatsoever, not specially excepted; the duties commenced on the 1st of October, 1794.

A Statement of the Duties arising from Sales by way of Auction, during the years specified, viz:

YEARS.	Amount of purchase money paying one quarter per cent. duty.	Amount of purchase money paying one half per cent. duty.	Gross amount of the duties.	Auctioneers' Commissions at 1 per cent.	Amount of duties payable.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Year ending on the 30th Sept. 1796	1,652,705 62	7,893,094 26	43,597 12¼	434 21½	43,169 49½
1797	830,186 87	7,259,997 53	38,377 93¼	381 82¾	37,996 10
1798	753,017 75¾	5,782,162 77¾	30,820 29½	305 92¼	30,514 50
31st Dec. 1799	1,253,498 78	8,672,919 97	46,608 41½	472 85½	46,135 55
1800	1,234,221 15	9,817,024 07	52,170 47½	520 06	51,650 41½
1801	1,845,380 74	12,435,097 31	66,788 41	665 53	66,122 84

The duties aforesaid ceased after the 30th of June, 1802.[43]

(42) Act 9th June, 1794; vol. ii. ch. 241.

(43) Act 6th April, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 279.

In 1813,[44] a duty was laid upon all sales by way of auction, after the 1st of January, 1814, at the rates following, viz: 1 dollar for every 100 dollars of the purchase money on the sale of goods, wares and merchandise; and 25 cents upon every 100 dollars of the purchase money on the sale of ships or vessels.

In 1814,[45] one hundred per centum, in addition to the duties imposed by the act of the 24th of July, 1813, was laid upon sales by way of auction, to commence on the 1st of February, 1815.

The duties aforesaid ceased after the 31st of December, 1817.[46]

The net annual revenue derived from sales by way of auction, on the average of the seven years, from 1794 to 1801, amounted to 43,982 dollars and 69 cents.

VII. *Of the Duties laid on stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.*

The duties imposed on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, commenced on the 1st of July, 1798,[47] and were to continue until the 4th of March, 1803, at the rates following, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
For a certificate of naturalization	5	00
For a license or other certificate, for the admission of counsellors, attornies, &c. in any court of the United States	10	00
For a grant on letters patent, except for lands granted for military services	4	00
For any exemplification or copy of the aforesaid grants or letters patent	2	00
For a charter party, bottomry or respondentia bond	1	00
For a receipt or discharge, on account of any legacy left by will, or for any share of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions, the amount whereof was above 50 dollars, and not exceeding 100 dollars	0	25
If above 100 dollars and not exceeding 500 dollars	0	50
For every further sum of 500 dollars, one dollar additional.		
For a policy of insurance of vessels or goods, going from one district to another in the United States	0	25
For a policy for vessels or goods going from the United States, to any foreign place, when the sum insured did not exceed 500 dollars	0	25
When exceeding 500 dollars	1	00
For an exemplification, that passed the seal of any court	0	50

(44) Act 24th July, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 554. (45) Act 23d December, 1814.
(46) Act 23d December, 1817.
(47) Act 6th July, 1797; vol. iii. ch. 2. Act 15th December, 1797; vol. iii. ch. 18.

	Dolls.	Cts.
For a bond, bill, single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory or other note for the security of money, if of 20 dollars and not exceeding 100 dollars	0	10
If of 100 dollars and not exceeding 500 dollars	0	25
500 do. do. 1000 do.	0	50
Above 1000 dollars	0	75

When the bonds or notes aforesaid, were made payable within sixty days, they were subject only to two-fifths of the rates of the duties above specified.

On the Notes of Banks, the following rates of duties were laid, viz:

On all notes not exceeding 50 dollars, three-fifths of a cent for every dollar.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Do. above 50 and not exceeding 100 dollars	0	50
Do. 100 do. 500 do.	1	00
Do. 500	2	00
For a protest, or other notarial act	0	25
For a letter of attorney	0	25
For a debenture for drawback for less than 500 dollars	1	00
Do. for 500 dollars and not exceeding 2000 dollars	2	00
Do. for more than 2000	3	00
For a bill of lading for merchandise to be exported, if from one district to another district in the United States	0	10
If exported to any foreign place	0	25
For an inventory of furniture required by law	0	50
For a certificate of a share in an insurance company, or of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any state or other bank, if above 20 dollars and not exceeding 100 dollars	0	10
If above 100 dollars	0	25

If under 20 dollars, at the rate of 10 cents for every 100 dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury was authorised to agree with the banks for one per centum, on the annual dividends, in lieu of stamp duty.

In 1799,[48] the duties, imposed on bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. by the act of 6th July, 1797, were repealed, and the rates following were paid in lieu thereof, after the 31st of March, 1799, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
For every foreign bill of exchange, draft or order, for the payment of money in any foreign country	0	20

(48) Act 28th February, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 123.

	Dolls.	Cts.
For a bill of lading, or receipt for merchandise to be exported from one district to another district in the United States, not being in the same state	0	04
If to be exported to any foreign place	0	10
For a policy of insurance, when the sum for which insurance was made did not exceed 500 dollars	0	25
If above 500 dollars	1	00

The above rates of duties were paid upon every bill of exchange or bill of lading, without respect to the number contained in a set.

Statement of the duties on Stamps, during the years specified, viz:

YEARS.	SALES.			Commutation of 1 per cent. received on Bank dividends.	Fines and Penalties.	Net revenue.
	Gross amount.	Discount allowed on purchases of 10 dollars and upwards.	Net amount.			
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Year ending on the 30th June, 1799	255,901 72	12,700 84¼	243,200 87¾	16,189 18	1,090 00	260,449 45¾
31st Dec. 1799	235,075 03	11,409 72¾	223,665 30¼	16,189 18	1,280 00	241,123 48¼
1800	212,692 17¼	10,821 60¾	201,870 56½	18,198 16	1,280 00	221,339 22½
1801	259,566 00	14,036 44	245,528 53	21,475 32	1,037 76	268,041 61

The net annual revenue arising from Stamps on the average of the four years. from 1798 to 1801, amounted to 250,921 dollars and 28 cents.

The duties aforesaid ceased after the 30th of June, 1802.[49]

In 1813[50] a duty, to commence on the 1st of January, 1814, was laid on all promissory notes issued by banks, bankers or companies, who issue and discount notes, bonds or obligations, according to the following scale, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
On a note not exceeding 1 dollar	0	1
If above 1 dollar and not exceeding 2 dollars	0	2
2 do. 3 do.	0	3
3 do. 5 do.	0	5
5 do. 10 do.	0	10
10 do. 20 do.	0	20
20 do. 50 do.	0	50

(49) Act 6th April, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 279.

(50) Act 2d August, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 581.

					Dolls.	Cts.
If above 50 dollars and not exceeding	100	do.	. . . . .		1	00
100	do.	500	do.	. . . . .	5	00
500	do.	1000	do.	. . . . .	10	00
If above 1000	. . . . .				50	00

On any bond, obligation, or promissory note, not issued by any bank, banker or company, discounted by any of them, and on any foreign or inland bill of exchange, above fifty dollars, and having one or more endorsers, according to the following scale, viz:

					Dolls.	Cts.
If not exceeding 100 dollars	. . . . .				0	5
If above 100 and not exceeding	200	dollars	. . . . .		0	10
200	do.	500	do.	. . . . .	0	25
500	do.	1000	do.	. . . . .	0	50
1000	do.	1500	do.	. . . . .	0	75
1500	do.	2000	do.	. . . . .	1	00
2000	do.	3000	do.	. . . . .	1	50
3000	do.	4000	do.	. . . . .	2	00
4000	do.	5000	do.	. . . . .	2	50
5000	do.	7000	do.	. . . . .	3	50
7000	do.	8000	do.	. . . . .	4	50
If above 8000	. . . . .				5	00

The above duties were paid only on the original set of bills of exchange.

The Secretary of the Treasury was authorised to agree with banks or companies for an annual composition, in lieu of the stamp duty, at the rate of one and an half per centum of their annual dividends.

The duties aforesaid were to continue during the war with Great Britain and one year thereafter.

In 1816,[51] the provisions of the act of the 2d of August, 1813, were continued without limitation, and they were repealed on the 31st of December, 1817.[52]

The faith of the United States was pledged, that the revenues arising under the following acts, viz: of the 21st of December, 1814, laying duties on spirits distilled, and on stills employed within the United States; of the 23d of December, 1814, laying duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise; and of the 15th of December, 1814, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, should be applied to the payment of the expenses of the government; the punctual payment of the

(51) Act 1st February, 1816. (52) Act 23d December, 1817.

public debt, principal and interest; and to the creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the public debt; that the duties should be levied and collected during the war between the United States and Great Britain, and until the purposes aforesaid should be completely accomplished; and in case they should be withdrawn, that other adequate revenues should be substituted.

The following statements concern the internal duties imposed prior to 1800.(53)

The aggregate amount of all the Internal Revenues, during each revenue year, was as follows, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
In 1792	399,232	99
1793	438,089	99
1794	341,165	76
1795	523,784	54
1796	635,973	70
1797	737,894	61
1798	744,379	33
The duties which accrued after the end of the revenue year 1798, until the close of the calendar year, including the stamp duties, amounted to	487,862	67
Dolls.	4,308,383	59

The Revenues aforesaid accrued in the following districts, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
New-Hampshire	34,453	50½
Massachusetts	1,222,934	68
Rhode Island	299,815	90¾
Connecticut	129,862	89¾
Vermont	11,170	29¼
New-York	348,279	03
New-Jersey	102,146	72
Pennsylvania	717,383	21½
Delaware	30,315	54½
Carried forward,	2,896,361	79¼

(53) See a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the Internal Revenues, dated 4th February, 1800.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Brought forward,	2,896,361	79¼
Maryland	363,772	54½
Virginia	671,435	78½
North Carolina	143,727	65½
South Carolina	142,506	05
Georgia	25,929	94¼
Ohio	38,733	01
Tennessee	25,916	81
Dolls.	4,308,383	59

The said Revenues accrued upon the following objects, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
On domestic distilled spirits, and on stills	3,201,150	58
Carriages	296,836	20
Sales at auction	158,026	09
Licenses granted to retailers	286,286	95
Sugar refined	237,287	95
Stamps	128,795	82
Dolls.	4,308,383	59

The following sums were received by the Treasurer, on account of the Internal Revenues, before 1799.

	Dolls.	Cts.
In 1792	208,942	81
1793	337,705	70
1794	274,089	62
1795	337,755	36
1796	475,289	60
1797	575,491	45
1798	644,357	95
Total,	2,853,632	49

The sums above mentioned were received from the following districts, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
New-Hampshire	16,021	60
Massachusetts	985,601	66
Rhode Island	247,128	98
Connecticut	93,682	77
Vermont	2,799	73
New-York	276,665	53
New-Jersey	52,142	61
Pennsylvania	392,046	69
Delaware	17,066	15
Maryland	226,660	25
Virginia	401,250	46
North Carolina	55,116	40
South Carolina	75,887	99
Georgia	1,500	00
Ohio	3,176	00
Tennessee	6,885	67
Dolls.	[54]2,853,632	49

VIII. *Of the Duties laid on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise manufactured within the United States.*

In 1815,[55] the following rates were imposed on the articles enumerated, to commence on the 15th of April, 1815, viz:

Upon pig iron, one dollar per ton; upon castings of iron, one dollar and fifty cents per ton; upon bar iron, one dollar per ton; and upon rolled and slit iron, one dollar per ton.

Upon nails, brads and sprigs, other than those usually denominated wrought, one cent per pound.

Upon candles of white wax, or in part of white and other wax, five cents per pound.

Upon mould candles of tallow, or of wax other than white, or in part of each, three cents per pound.

(54) On the 1st of January, 1816, the balances due from the officers of the internal revenues in pursuance of acts passed prior to 1800, agreeably to the accounts settled at the Treasury, amounted to 252,613 dollars and 60 cents.

(55) Act 18th January, 1815, vol. iv. ch. 704.

Upon hats and caps, in whole or in part of leather, wool, or furs; bonnets, in whole or in part of wool or fur, if above two dollars in value, eight per cent. ad valorem.

Upon hats of chip or wood, covered with silk or other materials, or not covered, if above two dollars in value, eight per cent. ad valorem.

Upon umbrellas and parasols, if above the value of two dollars, eight per cent. ad valorem.

Upon paper, three per cent. ad valorem.

Upon playing and visiting cards, fifty per cent. ad valorem.

Upon saddles and bridles, six per cent. ad valorem.

Upon boots and bootees, exceeding five dollars per pair in value, five per cent. ad valorem.

Upon beer, ale and porter, six per cent. ad valorem.

Upon tobacco manufactured, cigars and snuff, twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Upon leather, including therein all hides and skins, whether tanned, tawed, dressed, or otherwise made, on the original manufacture thereof, five per cent. ad valorem.

The duties aforesaid were only laid on articles manufactured for sale, and they were paid by the manufacturer. The value of the merchandise was regulated by the average of the market wholesale sales of the like goods, as far as regarded a manufacturer who sold exclusively by wholesale; and so far as regarded a manufacturer selling by retail, by the market sales by retail.

The duties were pledged in the manner heretofore stated of other internal duties.

In 1816,[56] the duties aforesaid were repealed.

IX. *Of the Duties laid on Household Furniture, and on Gold and Silver Watches.*

In 1815,[57] a duty was laid on all furniture kept for use. All persons, whose furniture did not exceed two hundred dollars in value, after deducting beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, family pictures, and articles made in the family from domestic materials, were exempted from the payment of the duties; the duties were paid annually, and they were laid according to the following scale, viz:

(56) Act 22d February, 1816.
(57) Act 18th January, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 705.

										Dolls.	Cts.
If the furniture as aforesaid, did not exceed 400 dollars in value,										1	00
If above 400 dollars and not exceeding 600 dollars,										1	50
600	do.	.	.	.	do.	.	1,000	do.	.	3	00
1,000	do.	.	.	.	do.	.	1,500	do.	.	6	00
1,500	do.	.	.	.	do.	.	2,000	do.	.	10	00
2,000	do.	.	.	.	do.	.	3,000	do.	.	17	00
3,000	do.	.	.	.	do.	.	4,000	do.	.	28	00
4,000	do.	.	.	.	do.	.	6,000	do.	.	45	00
6,000	do.	.	.	.	do.	.	9,000	do.	.	75	00
9,000	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	00

An annual duty of two dollars was paid by the owner, on every gold watch kept for use; and of one dollar on every silver watch kept for use.

The revenues aforesaid, were pledged as heretofore stated.

In 1816,[58] the duties above mentioned were repealed.

X. *Of the Duties laid on Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, and on Jewellery and Pastework, manufactured within the United States and the Territories thereof.*

In 1815,[59] a duty was laid upon the articles above enumerated, to commence after the 18th of April, 1815, at the rate of six per centum ad valorem; to be paid by the manufacturer thereof.

Time pieces were exempted from the payment of a duty. The revenues arising under this act were pledged, as heretofore mentioned of other internal revenues.

In 1816,[60] the duties aforesaid were repealed.

(58) Act 9th April, 1816.
(59) Act 27th February, 1815, vol. iv. ch. 743.
(60) Act 22d February, 1816.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERNAL DUTIES FOR 1816.

Accruing Duties, viz:

		Dolls.	Cts.
On licenses for stills and boilers employed on domestic materials	824,443 77		
Do. on foreign materials	123,990 54		
		948,434	31
On spirits distilled from domestic materials, at 20 cents per gallon	732,644 40		
Do. at 25 cents per gallon	262,649 87		
Do. from foreign materials, at 20 cents per gallon	59,035 21		
		1,054,329	58
On carriages		130,476	62
On licenses to retailers		812,647	17
On sales at auction		729,109	00
On refined sugar		141,334	94
On stamps, viz:			
On stamped paper and bank notes	362,537 37		
By compounding banks	99,448 32		
		461,985	69
On various goods, wares and merchandise manufactured in the United States		196,301	59
On household furniture, and gold and silver watches		128,655	75
Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid		33,446	38
Moiety of fines, penalties and forfeitures		9,748	36
		4,646,469	29
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted		12,669	95
Total accruing duties		4,633,799	34

		Dolls.	Cts.
Brought forward,		4,633,799	34
Add balances due on December 31st, 1815, viz:			
In bonds uncollected	848,404 05		
In duties not bonded	1,485,126 73		
		2,333,530	78
Total of accruing duties in 1816, and of duties outstanding on December 31st, 1815,		6,967,330	12
Amount of duties received by the collectors		5,314,561	38
Amount of payments to the treasurer		5,027,671	56
Expenses of collection, consisting of			
Contingent expenses	16,805 63		
Measuring stills	953 65		
Commission	217,712 70		
Extra allowances by the President (see Note 2)	11,766 44		
Allowances under 2d section of the act of 3d March, 1815	6,202 00		
Being four and eight-tenths per centum on the amount paid into the treasury		253,440	42
Balances on the 31st December, 1816, viz:			
In bonds uncollected	1,142,360 89		
In duties not bonded	319,984 41		
In cash and treasury notes	479,954 18		
		1,942,299	48

NOTES.

1. There remain to be received partial returns from the districts, by which, when received, this statement will be in a small degree varied. As, moreover, it is formed from the accounts of the collectors as transmitted to this office, unconnected by the revision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, the several items of which it consists will not precisely balance or correspond with the results of the accounts as finally settled.

2. The whole sum allowed by the President for the collection of the direct tax and the internal duties for the year 1816, amounts to 20,110 dollars. There having been received from the direct tax 3,768,545 dollars and 2 cents, and from the duties 5,314,561 dollars and 38 cents; in the foregoing general view a proportionate part of the whole allowance is charged to the duties, viz: 11,766 dollars and 44 cents, the residue being properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax. As the whole of these allowances were made after the close of the year 1816, and after the accounts of the collectors were rendered, they were satisfied out of the duties accruing in 1817, to which, on the books of the Treasury, they will appear to be charged.

A like apportionment has been made of the allowances provided by the second section of the act of 3d of March, 1815, in cases where the annual commissions of a collector do not exceed 1,000 dollars.

Revenue Office, November 26th, 1817.

A SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the Gross Revenues for the year 1794—5,(61) *arising from Domestic Distilled Spirits and Stills; Snuff and Snuff Mills; Refined Sugar; Carriages; and Licenses granted to Retailers of Foreign Spirits and Wines.*

DISTRICTS.	Spirits and Stills for the year ending with June 1795.	Sales at Auction for the year ending with September 1795.	On Snuff for the year ending with September 1795.	On Snuff-mills for the year ending with September 1795	On refined Sugar for the year ending with Sept. 1795.	On Carriages for the year ending with Sept 1795	On Retailers' Licenses for the year ending with September 1795.	Total amount per actual returns of supervisors and inspectors.	Amount returned as per printed statement K. dated 4th March, 1796, including estimated sums.	Difference between the amount in the printed report and statement and actual returns.	
										Increase.	Decrease.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	157 91	71 11¼	—	—	—	908 67	2,836 20½	3,973 90¼	3,944 90¼	29 00	—
Massachussets	92,351 29	4,555 76	2,115 22½	4,480 00	4,950 99	6,492 00	12,091 25	126,676 51½	107,688 03¼	18,988 47½	—
Rhode Island	32,449 75½	60 26	—	280 00	1,329 69	876 00	1,422 93	36,418 63½	36,464 80½	—	46 17
Connecticut	5,586 64½	42 30½	—	—	—	1,977 50	6,201 42½	13,807 87	13,069 77¹	738 09¼	—
Vermont	415 96	00 63½	—	—	—	67 00	1,180 00	1,663 59½	1,663 59½	—	—
New-York	8,241 06	8,904 49	756 08	1,400 00	11,821 58	4,470 50	10,170 83	45,764 54	45,662 53	102 01	—
New-Jersey	9,284 65	17 49	—	280 00	—	4,368 50	2,755 31	16,705 95	17,335 11	—	629 16
Pennsylvania	66,401 47	7,120 77½	1,003 60	4,270 00	18,848 12	4,370 00	6,012 34	(62)108,026 30½	(62)112,218 38½	—	(62)4,192 08
Delaware	1,215 29	—	—	840 00	—	2,067 50	1,206 86	5,329 65	5,302 99	26 66	—
Maryland	23,841 60¼	7,033 32½	7 02	112 00	6,791 72	6,024 00	4,589 48	48,399 14¼	43,452 36½	4,947 78¼	—
Virginia	66,528 47	2,397 97	—	—	—	6,956 00	6,315 00	82,197 44	79,799 61	2,397 83	—
Ohio	3,779 84½	—	—	—	—	16 00	90 00	3,885 84½	20,000 00	—	16,114 15¾
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 08	14 08	—	14 08	—
North Carolina	16,086 14	477 57	—	—	—	1,679 00	1,368 12¼	19,610 83¼	18,102 69¼	1,508 14	—
South Carolina	9,977 34	5,322 90½	5 92	—	—	3,145 00	1,760 00	20,211 46½	20,580 92	—	369 76¼
Georgia	2,728 46	280 40	—	—	—	441 00	670 00	1,119 86	3,195 60	924 26	—
Amounts now actually returned by all descriptions of officers.	339,045 88¼	36,285 00¼	3,887 84½	11,662 00	43,742 10	43,858 67	58,683 83	536,805 33	528,481 31½	29,676 33¼	21,351 33
Amounts now in the printed Statement and Estimate K. of 1796, in the Report dated 29th February, 1796.	357,539 31	31,289 91¼	2,399 08½	7,112 00	33,988 28¼	41,421 17	54,731 54½	528,481 31½	Excess of this Statement from actual returns over Estimate & Statement rendered in 1796.		8,325 00

(61) See Report of February 29th, 1796, and Statement and Estimate K. therein.

(62) It is certain, that the deficient divisions of Pennsylvania have produced much more spirit and still tax than 4,192 dollars and 8 cents, (the difference between these two sums in each of the two former years).

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the Revenues arising from Stills, and Domestic Distilled Spirits; Sales at Auction; Snuff Mills, Machinery, Snuff; Domestic Refined Sugar; Carriages; and Licenses to Retail Wines and Foreign Spirits within the United States, for the year 1795 *and*—6.

DISTRICTS.	Domestic distilled Spirits & Stills.	Sales at Auction.	Snuff paying duty by the pound.	Snuff-mills.	Refined Sugar.	Carriages	Retailers' Licenses.	Total amount payable in each district.	Salaries, commissioners' compensation and emoluments to officers of revenue in each district.	Incidental & contingent expenses in each district for stationary, postage, &c.	Total charges of collection.	Net amount of revenue arising in each district after deducting all expenses of collection.
	Dolls Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls Cts.	Dolls	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts
New-Hampshire	202 33	95 21	—	—	—	927	3,320 00	4,544 54	945 09	104 56½	1,049 65½	3,494 88½
Massachusetts	148,769 36¾	6,100 45	280 52	7,700 00	7,165 36	6,395	12,565 00	188,975 69¾	14,884 98	1,000 00	15,884 98	173,090 71¾
Rhode Island	39,390 35¼	83 56	—	840 00	1,708 46	933	1,395 00	44,350 37¼	3,142 12¼	263 90	3,406 02¾	40,944 34½
Connecticut	14,356 02½	102 56	—	—	—	2,057	7,346 21¼	23,861 80½	2,852 57	761 49	3,614 06	20,247 74½
Vermont	471 29½	—	—	—	—	68	1,575 00	2,114 29½	1,003 92	7 25	1,011 17	1,103 12½
New-York	12,321 62	10,327 13	—	2,634 80	18,976 43	3,674	11,362 92	59,296 90	4,367 83	525 00	4,892 83	54,404 07
New-Jersey	3,515 03½	51 05	—	560 00	—	3,725	2,995 00	10,846 08½	1,732 60	210 00	1,942 60	8,903 48½
Pennsylvania	65,494 53	12,143 58	—	4,270 00	27,454 77	3,556	5,990 00	118,908 88	12,500 00	1,200 00	13,700 00	105,208 88
Delaware	2,621 30	—	—	840 00	—	1,710	1,057 50	6,228 80	1,185 04½	26 00	1,211 04½	5,017 75½
Maryland	32,613 50	8,349 31	—	112 00	8,447 28	5,348	4,711 72	59,581 82	7,342 20	559 44¼	7,901 64¼	51,680 17¾
Virginia	65,211 23	2,974 46	—	—	—	7,153	7,420 00	82,758 69	15,661 76	1,368 32	17,030 08	65,728 61
Ohio	815 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	815 22	(63)—	—	—	815 22½
Tennessee	4,094 98	—	—	—	—	14	39 87	4,148 85	1,242 32	93 58½	1,335 90½	2,812 94½
North Carolina	16,153 96	58 32	—	—	—	1,817	1,025 00	19,054 28	8,616 22	588 13	9,204 35	9,849 93
South Carolina	10,176 40	2,601 27	—	168 00	—	3,134	2,260 00	18,339 67	(64)4,862 38½	283 46	5,145 84½	13,193 82½
Georgia	1,977 74	282 59½	—	—	—	279	700 46	3,239 79½	1,194 46	60 43	1,254 89	1,984 90½
Total	418,184 89⅓	43,169 49½	280 52	17,124 80	63,752 30	40,790	63,763 68¼	647,065 70	81,533 50¾	7,051 57¼	88,585 08	558,480 62

(63) The principal part of the returns for Ohio was not received when the statement was made out.

(64) This amount is an estimate.

A GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the Duties upon Domestic Distilled Spirits and Stills; Sales at Auction; Refined Sugar; Carriages for the conveyance of persons, and Licenses to retailers of Wines and Spirits, during the year 1796—7.

DISTRICTS.	On Domestic distilled Spirits and Stills.	On Sales at Auction.	On refined Sugar.	On Carriages.	On Retailers Licenses.	Amount payable in each District.	Amount of salaries and commissions agreeably to the President's act of 9th April 1795.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	1,949 04	57 48	—	1,593 75	2,745 00	6,345 27	1,136 08
Massachusetts	137,587 27	5,386 27½	3,529 91¾	11,877 50	12,245 00	170,625 96¼	12,054 97
Rhode Island	29,900 52	143 72	1,738 65	1,421 16	1,330 00	34,534 05	2,221 36
Connecticut	13,298 13¼	160 30	—	3,779 80	6,695 00	23,933 23¼	2,362 35
Vermont	429 50	—	—	125 16	1,605 00	2,159 66	996 09
New-York	15,863 06	9,388 17	20,614 11	7,061 47	13,230 00	66,156 81	4,573 46
New-Jersey	8,580 65	33 81	—	5,139 78	2,706 98	16,461 22	2,354 91
Pennsylvania	117,269 32½	8,900 66½	24,538 20	6,660 82	7,035 00	164,404 01	17,119 12
Delaware	1,089 20	13 96½	—	2,372 58	1,190 00	4,665 74½	1,051 19
Maryland	35,135 80¼	7,924 63	8,500 52	9,007 02	4,785 00	65,352 97¼	7,232 13
Virginia	91,057 90	3,540 57	—	13,397 43	6,470 00	114,465 90	18,082 73
Tennessee	6,657 36	—	—	80 16	230 00	6,967 52	1,371 35
North Carolina	27,814 61	199 76	—	3,695 41	1,175 00	32,884 78	8,462 35
South Carolina	12,937 82	2,102 92	—	5,718 98	1,805 00	22,564 72	5,680 78
Georgia	2,553 57	143 83½	—	404 91	615 00	3,717 31½	1,399 56
Total	502,123 76	37,996 10	58,921 39¾	72,335 93	63,861 98	735,239 16¼	86,098 43

A GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the Duties on Domestic Distilled Spirits and Stills; Sugar refined; Licenses to Retailers of Wines and Spirits; Sales at Auction; Carriages for the conveyance of persons, and Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper, during the year 1797—8.

NOTE. The Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper, commenced on the 1st of July, 1798, and ended on the 30th of June, 1799.

DISTRICTS.	On Domestic distilled Spirits and Stills.	On refined Sugar.	On Retailers Licenses.	On Sales at Auction.	On Carriages.	On Stamps.	Amount payable in each District.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	431 34½	—	2,960 00	71 37¾	1,599 50	4,603 59¼	9,665 81½
Massachusetts	102,173 94	3,954 11¼	11,990 00	3,585 81½	11,459 15	35,817 85	168,980 86¾
Rhode Island	26,394 98½	2,013 29	1,510 00	143 46	1,339 17	5,761 38	37,162 28½
Connecticut	7,772 96½	—	6,315 00	122 98¼	3,942 98	8,577 29½	26,731 22½
Vermont	202 57½	—	1,590 00	—	187 33	1,339 59	(64)3,319 49¼
New-York	9,770 88	19,693 74	12,643 33	8,219 55	7,388 58	57,241 27	114,957 36
New-Jersey	4,546 21½	—	2,875 00	84 16½	6,503 65	3,984 66½	17,993 69½
Pennsylvania	123,490 98½	18,919 10	6,965 00	5,536 17	5,915 38	52,283 63	(65)213,110 26½
Delaware	2,088 82	—	1,265 00	79 03½	2,737 25	2,038 69	8,208 79½
Maryland	35,349 74	10,070 64	4,935 00	7,662 31	9,394 91	40,842 80½	108,355 40½
Virginia	109,518 66	—	6,005 00	2,925 52	13,203 86	23,738 81	155,391 85
Ohio	38,233 59¾	—	255 00	38 76¼	160 00	—	38,687 36
Tennessee	12,987 38½	—	250 00	—	86 50	355 75	(66)13,679 63½
North Carolina	21,166 16½	—	2,115 00	102 31	4,030 35	5,801 89	33,215 71½
South Carolina	21,568 32	—	2,180 00	1,727 34	5,561 80	15,675 32	46,712 78
Georgia	4,403 97¼	—	970 00	215 70¼	779 66	2,386 92	(67)8,756 25½
Total	520,100 52½	54,650 88¼	64,823 33	30,514 50	74,290 07	260,449 45¾	1,004,828 79¼

(64) One quarterly return wanting of the duties arising from Stamps.
(65) Sales of Stamps by the inspectors and collectors for the quarter ending 30th June, wanting.
(66) Two complete quarterly returns for Stamps wanting.
(67) The collectors' sales of Stamps for one quarter not included.

A GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the Duties upon Domestic Distilled Spirits and Stills; Sugar refined; Licenses to Retailers of Wines and Spirits; Sales at Auction; Carriages for the conveyance of persons, and Stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, during the year ending upon the 31st of December, 1799.

DISTRICTS.	On Domestic distilled Spirits and Stills.	On Sugar refined.	On Licenses to Retailers.	On Sales at Auction.	On Carriages.	On stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.	Amount payable in each District.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	1,007 70	—	3,270 00	92 65½	1,864 50	4,354 23½	10,589 09
Massachusetts	113,017 61¼	4,499 22¼	13,885 00	7,675 60¼	13,757 25	35,576 85½	187,411 53½
Rhode Island	32,831 98¾	1,757 20	1,430 00	186 92	1,412 25	5,729 63	43,347 98¾
Connecticut	9,478 23	—	6,450 00	129 88½	4,429 66	8,080 44½	28,568 22
Vermont	974 71½	—	1,555 00	—	186 49	1,476 85	4,193 05½
New-York	7,507 07	20,644 69	13,260 00	11,803 94	7,087 83	50,043 71	110,347 24
New-Jersey	6,450 50½	—	2,645 00	70 54	5,544 15	3,503 42	18,213 61½
Pennsylvania	100,416 02½	16,605 92	6,155 00	6,552 76	7,705 66	51,205 70½	188,641 06½
Delaware	2,517 79	—	890 00	26 83	2,978 27	1,745 70½	8,158 59½
Maryland	32,980 21½	11,765 39	4,200 00	11,750 31	9,437 24	35,362 80	105,495 95½
Virginia	104,618 35	—	6,365 00	4,748 34	14,274 40	18,753 00	148,759 09
Ohio	27,808 83¼	—	154 16	13 17¼	—	1,709 56¼	29,685 73¼
Tennessee	9,959 02	—	140 00	—	64 00	571 29½	10,734 31½
North Carolina	34,756 25	—	2,755 00	239 40	4,534 91	6,264 01	48,549 57
South Carolina	18,863 14	—	1,770 00	2,442 75	5,022 25	14,288 89	42,387 03
Georgia	3,465 06½	—	1,510 00	402 44¼	1,183 65½	3,457 38	10,018 54¼
Total	506,652 50¾	55,272 42¾	66,434 16	46,135 55¼	79,482 51½	241,123 48½	995,100 64

Note The returns from Ohio for the last half of the year 1799 are incomplete.

A GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the Duties upon Domestic Distilled Spirits and Stills; Sugar refined; Licenses to Retailers of Wines and Spirits; Sales at Auction; Carriages for the conveyance of persons, and Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1800.

DISTRICTS.	On Spirits distilled.	On country Stills.	On Sugar refined.	On Licenses to Retailers.	On Sales at Auction.	On Carriages.	On Stamps.	Amount payable in each District.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	117 95	—	—	3,075 00	109 86½	1,903 50	4,401 40½	9,607 72
Massachusetts	91,340 43½	825 42½	5,610 72	14,065 00	11,782 05½	14,096 81	35,174 43¾	172,894 88
Rhode Island	26,012 97½	—	1,494 26	910 00	574 60	1,046 71	5,663 99	35,702 57½
Connecticut	8,556 29	3,239 17	—	5,815 00	142 36½	4,564 77	7,409 52½	29,727 12
Vermont	18 34	171 12	—	1,660 00	—	180 66	1,190 40	3,220 52
New-York	5,831 02	6,035 11	23,235 97	13,645 00	13,778 74	7,807 75½	48,736 64	119,070 23½
New-Jersey	—	12,199 95½	—	2,654 69	87 75	5,233 86	3,319 97	23,496 22½
Pennsylvania	1,593 44	114,477 25¾	24,646 83	6,196 21	8,981 72	7,335 77	47,949 55½	211,180 78¼
Delaware	—	2,454 65	—	1,148 54	22 40½	2,565 58	1,720 29½	7,911 47
Maryland	—	32,769 72	10,253 10	4,390 00	6,734 14	8,683 79	23,887 47	86,718 22
Virginia	228 22	102,326 85	—	5,680 00	4,731 94	13,701 47	17,500 49	144,168 97
Ohio	—	33,409 14	—	165 00	16 98½	287 25	1,877 84¾	35,756 22¼
Tennessee	—	10,173 30½	—	65 00	—	85 50	435 15	10,758 91½
North Carolina	14 85	32,897 96	—	2,555 00	348 79	4,834 03	5,828 38	46,479 01
South Carolina	6,125 63	14,996 21	—	1,785 00	3,328 61	4,329 44	12,914 57	43,479 46
Georgia	—	6,585 42¾	—	1,350 00	1,010 45	1,214 48	3,329 10	13,489 45¾
Total	139,839 14¾	372,561 30	65,240 88	65,159 44	51,650 41½	77,871 41½	221,339 22½	993,661 82¼

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the Duties upon Domestic Distilled Spirits and Stills; refined Sugar; Licenses to Retailers of Wines and Spirits; Sales at Auction; Carriages for the conveyance of persons, and Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1801.

DISTRICTS.	On Domestic distilled Spirits.	On Stills.	On refined Sugar.	On Licenses to Retailers.	On Sales at Auction.	On Carriages for the conveyance of persons.	On Stamps.	Amount payable in each district
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	9 66	—	—	3,360 00	95 49	2,029 58	4,290 97	9,785 79
Massachusetts	410,233 91	1,060 59	6,129 08	14,880 00	17,483 38	15,251 81	37,527 56	232,566 33
Rhode Island	20,221 47	—	1,723 18	1,700 00	491 16	1,427 00	6,594 18	32,156 99
Connecticut	1,785 08	5,870 43	—	6,605 00	215 37	5,329 06	7,415 20	27,220 14
Vermont	18 32	168 90	—	1,810 00	52	225 42	1,137 57	3,360 73
New-York	8,037 54	6,544 32	28,849 15	15,115 00	17,625 67	6,592 14	60,994 07	143,757 89
New-Jersey	—	4,313 39	—	945 00	64 72	414 69	2,305 73	8,043 53
Pennsylvania	1,418 35	89,771 06	28,400 73	8,075 00	12,326 64	8,376 57	61,177 11	209,545 46
Delaware	—	1,485 78	—	925 00	62 73	2,708 73	1,812 57	6,994 81
Maryland	—	21,491 69	10,955 08	4,180 00	7,687 02	8,299 19	30,949 98	83,562 96
Virginia	217 51	67,261 29	482 43	6,605 00	4,242 82	13,532 92	23,102 35	115,444 32
Ohio	—	22,733 06	—	128 74	11 69	147 83	73 89	23,095 21
Tennessee	—	8,478 70	—	130 00	—	77 83	770 46	9,456 99
North Carolina	—	18,174 90	—	2,320 00	372 43	5,005 48	6,603 42	32,476 23
South Carolina	6,717 37	8,048 70	—	1,990 00	4,386 52	4,356 96	20,113 08	45,612 63
Georgia	—	1,667 22	—	405 00	1,056 68	151 00	3,173 47	6,453 37
Total,	178,659 21	257,070 03	76,539 65	69,173 74	66,122 84	73,926 21	268,041 61	989,533 29

From the District of New-Jersey, the returns of the duties on retailers, sales at auction, on carriages and on stamps were wanting for the last half year.
Ditto Georgia, the returns of duties on stills, were wanting for the last half year, and on retailers, carriages and stamps, for the last quarter.
Ditto Ohio, the sales of stamps by collectors, were wanting for the whole year, and
Ditto Massachusetts, the sales of stamps by the collectors, for the last half year.

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the amounts which accrued during the year 1814, from the several Internal Duties, in each of the States and Territories, respectively.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON								
	Licenses for Stills and Boilers employed in distilling from		*Carriages.*		Licenses to retailers.	Sales at Auction.	Refined Sugar.	STAMPS.	
	Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.				On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of stamps on notes.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	3,982 50	2,313 90	3,279	6,895 51	18,449 00	776 07	—	773 52	130 21
Massachusetts	33,735 64	39,272 28	14,934	33,995 64	86,211 12	35,359 04	3,542 36	20,741 47	2,880 00
Vermont	31,836 54	—	1,227	2,890 24	14,417 00	14 25	—	19 60	—
Rhode Island	6,918 73	9,346 50	1,232	2,877 50	16,058 00	6,274 82	—	5,825 15	97 29
Connecticut	50,067 34	—	5,226	13,419 80	32,820 26	283 89	—	11,152 07	2,445 44
New-York	225,979 31	6,201 45	6,499	22,834 15	174,748 76	48,480 35	7,468 12	87,971 51	8,289 31
New-Jersey	54,845 67	—	6,502	16,781 26	29,701 00	3,384 32	—	5,905 82	1,609 04
Pennsylvania	392,536 23	56 70	7,848	26,800 80	160,939 21	34,630 74	157 03	80,580 65	2,874 80
Delaware	4,457 64	—	2,261	5,228 21	10,102 88	116 25	—	5,570 10	669 48
Maryland	60,378 10	—	5,014	17,676 78	49,256 20	9,623 15	—	35,364 67	7,716 21
Virginia	264,135 97	3 50	8,067	30,401 80	52,038 68	4,079 37	23 40	36,308 41	2,516 96
North Carolina	87,738 22	—	5,766	14,147 44	23,985 00	1,237 62	—	9,132 80	1,865 94
Ohio	75,596 85	—	160	628 36	20,574 00	549 31	—	6,781 47	273 79
Kentucky	141,157 50	—	610	3,025 77	19,255 00	270 92	—	8,238 69	—
South Carolina	66,941 37	1,425 00	4,560	15,411 58	26,559 00	2,631 39	—	18,916 55	4,055 44
Tennessee	77,091 59	—	209	778 22	10,462 00	63 31	—	1,619 85	—
Georgia	29,262 34	925 00	2,667	7,159 75	13,908 00	1,346 34	—	5,736 75	900 37
Louisiana	7,741 84	—	495	1,435 83	7,497 00	4,832 24	479 36	11,151 21	384 66
Illinois Territory	605 35	—	19	66 62	1,115 00	—	—	7 85	—
Michigan do.	—	—	31	76 00	1,405 00	80 64	—	26 10	—
Indiana do.	2,358 50	—	4	6 00	2,191 00	—	—	—	—
Missouri do.	2,033 95	—	18	79 00	1,540 00	—	—	84 10	—
Mississippi do.	1,862 41	—	78	371 00	3,692 00	210 13	—	983 03	138 36
District of Columbia	279 27	—	353	2,171 21	10,140 00	385 65	—	18,053 90	2,713 95
Total,	1,621,542 86	59,544 33	77,095	225,178 47	787,065 12	154,629 20	11,670 27	370,945 27	39,571 25

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the amounts which accrued, during the year 1815, *from the several Internal Duties, in each of the States and Territories, respectively; together with the sums received, and the amounts paid for the collection thereof.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DUTIES ACCRUING ON				
	Licenses for Stills and Boilers employed in distilling from		SPIRITS FROM		
	Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	Domestic materials at 20 cents per gallon.	Domestic materials at 25 cts. per gallon.	Foreign materials at 20 cts. per gallon.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls Cts.
New-Hampshire	888 69	3,015 90	681 81	137 65	4,840 81
Massachusetts	23,381 83	57,959 11	29,877 84	1,548 14	110,147 27
Vermont	14,263 13	—	18,017 56	846 14	—
Rhode Island	4,073 28	8,440 80	6,097 71	—	12,185 97
Connecticut	50,867 66	3,524 65	52,996 01	3,692 09	5,645 20
New-York	120,522 03	10,299 23	199,645 92	5,672 31	15,519 65
New-Jersey	25,033 72	4,953 90	69,081 42	10,329 74	5,477 20
Pennsylvania	228,042 13	—	381,484 71	38,393 24	—
Delaware	209 11	—	600 35	22,295 38	—
Maryland	28,910 87	—	66,177 25	32,428 34	—
Virginia	87,702 63	—	179,387 95	201,566 82	—
North Carolina	13,353 81	—	21,961 11	175,922 07	—
Ohio	33,819 15	—	56,653 68	15,128 83	—
Kentucky	57,807 62	—	114,644 40	39,569 10	—
South Carolina	12,615 84	2,550 77	19,640 77	68,107 41	3,391 30
Tennessee	34,244 77	—	55,284 66	56,573 59	—
Georgia	14,929 56	864 00	17,563 00	65,162 75	2,021 60
Louisiana	6,109 72	—	12,756 54	177 35	—
Mississippi Territory	958 48	—	583 37	1,045 90	—
Illinois do.	214 91	—	549 23	701 26	—
Michigan do.	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana do.	923 20	—	641 50	2,508 17	—
Missouri do.	1,631 08	—	833 50	622 89	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	750,503 22	91,616 59	1,305,160 32	742,398 57	159,229 00

Statement of the Internal Duties,

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DUTIES						
	CARRIAGES.		Licenses to Retailers.	Sales at Auction.	Refined Sugar.	STAMPS.	
	Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.				On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of stamp duties.
		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	3,337	4,514 09	24,535 64	2,245 79	—	646 70	1,020 28
Massachusetts	14,184	21,748 49	113,906 95	87,643 63	4,394 17	5,520 74	9,339 73
Vermont	1,628	2,443 09	22,337 54	75 20	—	35 75	—
Rhode Island	722	1,123 03	10,093 53	452 01	—	1,131 82	1,466 01
Connecticut	6,319	10,202 46	42,616 04	635 55	—	9,126 97	3,015 91
New-York	7,715	18,675 91	201,757 84	332,841 64	40,279 69	57,725 72	18,661 48
New-Jersey	7,892	14,790 02	35,607 87	949 84	—	4,868 90	2,105 66
Pennsylvania	8,361	20,076 29	153,018 84	229,764 45	6,127 41	74,470 96	15,638 22
Delaware	2,081	4,018 58	8,093 12	453 82	—	3,769 01	753 54
Maryland	4,550	13,283 87	58,747 36	102,758 79	18,619 18	47,590 18	8,166 19
Virginia	7,047	20,147 24	69,720 64	20,003 64	980 32	33,235 88	6,061 96
North Carolina	4,859	8,907 95	32,967 98	3,734 47	—	11,909 15	2,852 40
Ohio	219	732 45	26,923 23	636 22	—	8,964 82	1,870 65
Kentucky	546	3,192 86	23,789 71	1,371 29	—	7,937 97	1,531 18
South Carolina	4,178	11,345 94	28,142 91	18,401 94	—	18,156 65	4,093 51
Tennessee	154	781 43	13,280 54	291 06	—	2,118 92	347 77
Georgia	1,948	6,095 60	24,454 33	4,133 92	—	6,302 95	1,070 69
Louisiana	430	1,357 27	9,773 09	13,504 09	408 05	10,821 53	1,920 00
Mississippi Territory	73	371 98	4,837 74	750 47	—	1,191 02	—
Illinois do.	18	36 75	1,248 80	—	—	4 50	—
Michigan do.	28	60 00	1,817 10	71 05	—	16 35	—
Indiana do.	5	17 44	3,139 59	—	—	—	—
Missouri do.	6	47 00	1,861 46	—	—	93 90	—
District of Columbia	316	1,747 57	14,872 62	4,413 96	1,998 90	28,569 31	4,507 92
Total,	76,616	165,717 31	927,444 47	825,132 83	72,807 92	334,209 70	84,422 10

which accrued in 1815, continued.

ACCRUING ON		Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid.	United States' moiety of fines, penalties and forfeitures recovered.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
Goods, &c. manufactured in the United States.	Household furniture and gold & silver watches.						
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
4,540 76	3,753 00	61 79	81 00	50,963 31	40,570 06	37,482 58	3,603 05
56,784 89	5,063 00	213 06	926 79	528,455 64	432,296 01	403,079 16	25,415 94
9,250 40	2,976 50	328 95	479 19	71,023 45	62,057 70	56,649 92	5,360 33
910 47	1,766 50	29	—	47,750 42	60,071 68	62,915 22	4,046 72
20,504 80	6,264 00	67 06	2,040 73	201,199 16	146,777 35	140,541 51	9,522 57
157,176 79	40,069 50	2,595 70	1,788 21	1,223,231 62	930,192 54	922,256 21	41,444 17
28,546 87	9,311 50	396 65	251 92	211,705 21	149,135 93	141,634 13	9,379 78
228,188 88	—	3,325 00	1,490 28	1,380,020 41	1,087,757 00	1,041,642 35	50,590 94
10,803 31	3,377 50	22 15	—	54,394 87	42,641 83	34,689 03	2,442 12
70,746 17	2,988 50	890 15	249 00	451,556 15	341,098 08	313,244 79	15,324 20
88,154 31	—	2,080 25	264 98	709,206 62	569,432 39	533,299 05	38,198 43
12,801 23	—	481 57	72 76	284,964 50	208,285 02	180,714 43	14,662 48
23,270 60	3,207 50	752 33	193 00	172,152 46	132,032 94	122,249 01	10,592 03
33,184 46	—	1,472 01	149 33	284,649 93	231,559 05	213,668 01	15,009 46
10,156 58	7,673 50	550 40	96 00	204,922 75	176,793 59	161,029 62	11,897 02
15,373 43	252 50	1,141 20	—	179,689 87	128,787 97	120,539 39	8,305 90
8,993 25	3,521 00	380 93	20 00	155,513 58	109,580 38	89,466 95	7,012 68
1,283 03	—	10	1,039 80	59,150 57	53,404 88	51,214 77	4,327 36
1,158 61	—	23 85	—	10,921 42	10,451 28	7,749 05	2,395 94
220 14	—	—	—	2,975 59	1,966 41	—	792 54
39 46	—	—	—	2,003 96	2,005 05	—	622 34
1,064 44	—	—	—	8,294 34	4,569 56	4,958 43	894 43
162 68	—	17 30	—	5,269 81	3,353 04	—	772 07
10,309 97	2,810 00	27 11	—	69,257 26	61,352 49	58,218 58	3,263 49
793,625 53	93,034 50	14,827 85	9,142 99	6,369,272 90	4,986,262 23	4,697,252 19	285,875 89
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted as heretofore explained - - - -				126,769 35			
				6,242,503 55			
Deduct amount of extra allowances by the President, and allowances made under the 2d section of the act of 3d March, 1815, properly chargeable to the collection of the direct tax - -							6,598 32
							279,277 67

A Statement of the amount of Duties which have accrued on various Goods, War
to the 22d of February, 1816, being t

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Iron.	Nails, Brads and Sprigs.	Candles.	Hats, Caps, and Bonnets.	Paper.	Playing a Visiting Ca
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls Cts	Dolls. C
New-Hampshire	134 45	168 42	10 24	894 82	167 54	—
Massachusetts	2,753 48	21,209 18	9,641 68	8,804 41	4,905 31	92 8
Vermont	584 82¼	1,007 16	—	1,756 32¾	1,115 57¼	—
Rhode Island	3 60	7 89	—	190 39	—	—
Connecticut	1,735 12½	1,154 21	2,966 31½	4,506 54½	1,960 43	—
New-York	5,567 63	30,701 50	1,186 91	27,064 22¼	4,509 22½	—
New-Jersey	8,885 11	3,699 97½	23 62	5,074 54	2,891 61	—
Pennsylvania	27,941 20	31,876 87¾	2,486 00	31,416 41	11,139 77¾	8 3
Delaware	179 92½	868 38	—	1,670 64	1,368 39	—
Maryland	4,983 86½	9,368 95½	4,514 30	14,799 90	1,212 73	—
Virginia	4,982 86	1,800 47½	2,834 29	12,994 35½	427 75½	—
North Carolina	762 06	229 73¾	11 45½	3,641 49¾	192 16	—
Ohio	1,150 10¼	1,790 01¾	—	4,328 37	927 51	—
Kentucky	670 83½	877 51¾	250 56	5,901 94	377 46	—
South Carolina	285 25¼	38 08¼	2,004 79	2,375 16½	5 80	—
Tennessee	1,267 48	610 81¼	42 12¼	2,961 16¾	115 84¼	—
Georgia	15 44	263 62	1,111 34	1,644 90	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	90 31	233 34½	—	—
Illinois Territory	—	—	—	66 50½	—	—
Michigan do.	—	—	—	18 92	—	—
Indiana do.	—	—	—	347 46½	—	—
Missouri do.	—	—	—	76 01	—	—
Mississippi do.	—	77 44½	—	666 47	—	—
District of Columbia	—	1,173 27	314 36½	2,399 05	138 50½	—
Total,	61,903 23¾	106,924 12½	27,488 79¾	133,833 36	31,455 62	101 2

d Merchandise manufactured in the United States, from the 18th of April, 1815, riod during which those duties were in force.

Saddles and Bridles.		Boots and Bootees.		Beer, Ale, and Porter.		Tobacco, Segars, and Snuff.		Leather.		Umbrellas and Parasols.		Gold, Silver and Plated wares		Total amount.	
Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
672	41	392	33	2	06	167	44	3,739	61	7	71	143	80	6,500	83
1,117	18	3,469	57	2,108	18	5,014	78	23,255	10	3	20	2,513	41	84,888	87
1,557	92¾	487	43¾	—		—		4,654	82	—		490	86	11,654	92¾
55	60	144	18	87	19	91	60	609	26	—		174	74	1,364	45
1,905	97	1,151	14	—		400	27	7,436	11	56	57	1,404	04	24,676	72½
6,277	85½	10,106	73¾	19,232	48½	44,147	13	36,216	95¾	1,107	38	9,725	71	195,843	74¼
733	89½	1,331	14	860	42	1,131	17	9,317	78	—		1,520	46	35,469	72
17,144	03	10,484	18¼	17,142	64	61,097	39¼	42,314	49½	2,724	00¾	12,202	91¾	267,978	16¼
180	12	366	27	445	17	3,010	86	4,181	83½	—		222	19½	12,493	78½
3,572	70½	6,244	39¾	4,878	90	14,767	96½	13,009	05	635	04	2,638	14½	85,605	95
10,440	74½	5,168	43¾	598	87½	19,893	17½	19,185	29¼	—		1,389	34	79,715	60
4,207	38½	806	84	3	23	690	82	4,934	01¼	—		459	91	15,989	10½
4,589	72½	989	74¾	1,445	59	3,135	55	9,422	78½	—		542	80	28,272	79½
8,292	10¾	1,552	08	434	33½	9,855	91	10,089	33½	—		1,498	50½	39,800	58¾
1,741	48¼	1,124	61	—		545	77	4,630	57½	—		73	86	12,845	38
5,597	62¼	351	43½	59	77½	891	45¾	5,310	92½	—		358	87	17,567	51
4,748	44	454	38	—		548	15½	2,126	38½	—		21	16	10,933	82
164	02	158	27	—		851	72	899	95	—		76	97	2,475	08
65	25	7	26	—		—		184	35½	—		—		323	37
—		—		—		—		39	62	—		—		58	54
270	84¼	44	67¼	—		24	06¼	509	46¼	—		—		1,196	50½
76	62	—		—		12	08	236	81	—		—		401	52
1,015	94	179	63	—		52	28	892	69¼	—		151	65	3,036	10¾
557	03	869	55	1,376	17½	2,619	60	2,250	49½	—		1,029	21½	12,727	25½
74,934	89¾	45,884	29¾	48,674	92½	173,949	19	205,447	71¼	4,533	90¾	36,638	55½	951,769	84½

A Statement exhibiting the amounts which accrued, during the year 1816, from the several Internal
paid for the

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DUTIES								
	Licenses for Stills and Boilers employed in distilling from		SPIRITS			CARRIAGES.		Licenses to Retailers.	Sales at Auction.
	Domestic materials.	Foreign materials.	Distilled from domestic materials at 20 cents per gallon.	Distilled from domestic materials at 25 cents per gallon.	Distilled from foreign materials at 20 cents per gallon.	Number of carriages.	Duty thereon.		
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	148 82	1,935 02	334 71	105 95	1,805 18	1,904	2,610 03	20,316 53	1,283 93
Massachusetts	7,801 92	74,681 01	11,962 62	499 40	41,277 01	10,391	15,850 59	107,507 92	95,708 94
Vermont	4,934 68	—	5,297 79	313 99	—	946	1,458 60	16,519 27	106 42
Rhode Island	1,762 02	10,433 45	2,981 85	—	4,018 04	606	938 27	11,408 78	2,640 44
Connecticut	25,079 72	5,538 91	16,596 94	530 54	976 60	5,048	8,178 21	36,104 29	322 67
New-York	77,313 22	22,123 49	77,437 92	6,716 03	7,047 02	3,836	11,034 37	173,192 37	300,510 99
New-Jersey	39,462 12	2,451 16	24,030 14	5,898 00	1,075 20	6,330	11,325 88	32,611 75	448 58
Pennsylvania	256,409 57	699 35	271,911 02	28,514 17	408 60	5,969	17,122 42	139,035 73	160,493 43
Delaware	3,397 35	—	—	156 62	—	1,717	3,666 90	10,863 56	61 73
Maryland	35,214 29	—	41,294 68	4,967 05	—	4,084	13,072 07	50,348 09	69,407 84
Virginia	111,137 31	4,407 32	111,952 59	48,223 93	413 56	5,770	18,348 01	58,603 16	20,996 12
North Carolina	21,256 28	—	10,710 53	61,163 20	—	3,566	7,382 18	28,221 83	4,844 26
Ohio	63,588 41	—	34,274 30	18,838 91	—	155	480 52	23,394 59	1,014 90
Kentucky	84,175 84	—	80,549 71	24,703 57	—	877	2,459 19	20,141 62	813 53
South Carolina	12,908 40	—	4,486 96	21,588 64	1,461 00	2,997	7,936 57	25,316 11	30,203 26
Tennessee	49,657 02	—	24,391 62	29,360 37	—	106	680 65	9,499 92	287 77
Georgia	16,717 85	1,720 83	6,038 22	5,959 45	553 00	1,294	4,486 71	14,039 49	7,052 03
Louisiana	10,138 62	—	5,585 60	92 11	—	247	1,443 58	11,821 27	23,217 92
Illinois Territory	367 43	—	—	566 96	—	8	21 74	776 95	—
Michigan do.	—	—	—	—	—	21	42 00	1,694 13	39 59
Indiana do.	764 00	—	662 85	2,544 87	—	2	8 25	1,860 00	—
Missouri do.	1,125 17	—	1,838 35	498 97	—	6	31 00	1,981 75	—
Mississippi do.	1,083 73	—	306 00	1,407 14	—	69	385 40	5,499 42	1,053 58
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	230	1,513 68	11,888 64	8,601 07
Total,	824,443 77	123,990 54	732,644 40	262,649 87	59,035 21	55,679	130,476 62	812,647 17	729,109 00

Duties, in each of the States and Territories respectively; together with the sums received, and the amount collection thereof.

ACCRUING ON											
Refined Sugar.	STAMPS.		Goods, &c. manufactured in the United States.	Household furniture and gold and silver watches.	Interest and additions received on duties not punctually paid.	U. States' moiety of fines, penalties & forfeitures recovered.	Total duties accruing.	Total duties received by the Collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
	On stamped paper and bank notes.	Paid by banks in lieu of stamp duties.								
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
—	542 91	1,125 97	2,486 07	743 50	66 06	310 24	33,814 92	39,495 87	37,049 41	2,976 67
15,182 74	4,562 18	10,463 33	31,269 46	15,549 50	575 51	2,137 18	635,029 11	467,043 29	444,231 82	21,422 85
—	23 75	—	2,408 39	145 00	442 51	750 75	32,401 15	45,470 31	41,397 16	3,598 69
238 75	3,366 07	1,534 35	543 78	—	59 64	—	39,925 44	63,059 17	60,704 66	4,045 29
—	8,538 29	3,669 07	4,241 53	1,318 00	335 43	819 66	112,249 86	158,589 05	146,873 88	8,795 11
57,065 07	20,852 48	22,690 60	38,693 33	2,073 50	5,617 88	1,491 50	823,859 77	949,683 08	906,460 96	39,845 33
22 38	4,826 30	2,215 76	7,032 81	1,347 50	1,124 55	299 28	134,171 41	179,239 81	169,761 72	11,002 41
33,634 65	93,879 59	20,388 43	41,370 28	49,868 50	7,004 74	1,702 68	1,122,443 16	1,188,667 42	1,133,745 65	42,195 49
—	11,865 91	1,585 99	1,690 47	76 00	22 82	—	33,387 35	45,391 91	51,489 57	3,650 53
27,024 48	48,033 51	9,488 62	16,997 89	16,298 00	1,578 05	154 00	333,878 57	379,749 49	349,847 73	13,762 00
1,900 29	21,429 66	5,061 54	19,272 54	20,218 51	6,359 73	105 89	448,430 16	568,721 08	531,820 13	33,737 01
—	12,922 36	3,499 90	4,518 92	5,404 74	1,491 40	17 18	161,432 78	219,903 42	227,953 82	13,567 94
406 42	12,099 60	2,324 88	5,016 34	2,186 00	1,802 78	722 79	166,150 44	145,435 52	151,691 56	11,717 43
—	13,904 30	2,153 71	7,086 12	7,224 00	3,058 34	1,042 21	247,312 14	239,776 98	230,180 60	14,333 47
—	17,641 24	3,495 34	2,670 53	1,390 00	859 32	195 00	130,152 37	172,600 71	161,611 22	12,353 79
—	3,529 56	659 39	2,450 17	1,717 00	1,926 74	—	124,160 21	137,608 34	125,892 48	6,520 45
—	9,049 86	1,399 55	2,019 24	611 00	702 51	—	70,349 74	111,515 55	96,034 14	7,973 70
164 66	10,202 97	1,848 48	1,192 05	1,620 00	—	—	67,327 26	68,690 80	63,862 60	5,787 88
—	2 80	—	103 23	126 00	—	—	1,965 11	1,536 34	1,319 10	739 56
—	21 65	—	19 08	72 00	—	—	1,888 45	1,888 45	504 71	546 03
—	98 05	—	132 06	—	17 74	—	6,087 82	3,053 74	—	—
—	167 70	—	282 48	—	144 78	—	6,070 20	7,745 18	5,012 10	878 15
—	1,390 73	420 00	2,356 84	667 00	139 34	—	14,709 18	14,012 61	10,141 53	2,455 35
5,695 50	63,585 90	5,423 41	2,447 98	—	116 51	—	99,272 69	105,683 26	100,085 01	4,276 85
141,334 94	362,537 37	99,448 32	196,301 59	128,655 75	33,446 38	9,748 36	4,646,469 29	5,314,561 38	5,027,671 56	266,181 98
Deduct amount of duties refunded or remitted - - - - - -							12,669 95			
							4,633,799 34			
Deduct amount of extra allowances by the President, and of allowances made under the 2d section of the act of March 3, 1815, properly chargeable to the collection of the Direct Tax. See Note 2, p. 482, ante.										12,741 56
										253,440 42

XI. *Of Direct Taxes.*

In 1798,[69] an act to provide for the valuation of the lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of the slaves, within the United States, was passed. Each state was divided into divisions, composed of the several counties thereof; and a commissioner was appointed for each of the divisions aforesaid. The commissioners from each state, convened in a general meeting, divided their respective states into a suitable number of assessment districts, and appointed one respectable freeholder as the principal assessor, and a sufficient number of respectable freeholders as the assistant assessors.

The commissioners for each state, framed instructions and established suitable regulations for the government of the assessors in the execution of their several duties in relation to the valuation and enumeration of all lands, dwelling-houses and slaves within their respective districts, to be made as follows, viz: "Every dwelling-house above the value of one hundred dollars, with the out-houses thereto appurtenant, and the lot on which such dwelling-house and out-houses are erected, not exceeding two acres in any case, shall be valued at the rate such dwelling-house, with the lot and appurtenances aforesaid, are worth in money, with a due regard to situation. All lands and town lots, except lots on which dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred dollars, with their appurtenances, are erected as aforesaid, shall be valued by the quantity, either in acres or square feet, as the case may be, at the average rate which each separate and entire tract or lot is worth in money, in a due relation to other lands and lots, and with reference to all advantages, either of soil or situation, and to all buildings and other improvements, of whatever kind, except dwelling-houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out-houses appurtenant thereto. And all slaves, whether negroes, mulattoes or mestizoes, above the age of twelve and under the age of fifty years, shall be enumerated in the assessment district in which they may, respectively, be kept or employed at the time of the enumeration, except such as from fixed infirmity or bodily disability, may be incapable of labour."

All property belonging to the United States, or to any state, or such as was permanently exempted from taxation by the laws of the state, wherein the same was situated or possessed, was exempted from the valuation and enumeration aforesaid.

(69) Act 9th July, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 87.

In the same year,[70] a direct tax of two millions of dollars, was laid upon the United States, and apportioned to the several states as will be hereafter stated. This tax was assessed upon dwelling-houses, lands and slaves, according to the valuations and enumerations made in pursuance of the act of the 9th of July, 1798, in the manner following, viz: Upon every dwelling-house which with the out-houses appurtenant thereto, and the lot whereon the same were erected, not exceeding two acres in any case, valued in manner aforesaid at more than one hundred, and not more than five hundred dollars, a sum equal to two-tenths of one per centum was assessed on the amount of the valuation.

Upon every dwelling-house, valued at more than 500 dollars and not more than 1000 dollars, three-tenths of one per centum.

Upon every dwelling-house, valued at more than 1000 dollars and not more than 3000 dollars, four-tenths of one per centum.

Upon every dwelling-house, valued at more than 3000 dollars and not more than 6000 dollars, one-half per centum.

Upon every dwelling-house, valued at more than 6000 dollars and not more than 10,000 dollars, six-tenths of one per centum.

Upon every dwelling-house, valued at more than 10,000 dollars and not more than 15,000 dollars, seven-tenths of one per centum.

Upon every dwelling-house, valued at more than 15,000 dollars and not more than 20,000 dollars, eight-tenths of one per centum.

Upon every dwelling-house, valued at more than 20,000 dollars and not more than 30,000 dollars, nine-tenths of one per centum.

Upon every dwelling-house, valued at more than 30,000 dollars, one per centum.

Fifty cents were assessed upon every slave enumerated.

The whole of the sums assessed, upon dwelling-houses and slaves within each state respectively, was deducted from the amount apportioned to such state, and the remainder of said sum, was assessed upon the lands within such state, according to the valuations made pursuant to the act above recited, and at such rate per centum as was sufficient to produce the said remainder.

No part of the tax was assessed upon such lands, or dwelling-houses and slaves, as were especially exempted from taxes by the laws of the states respectively.

In 1813,[71] collection districts were established in each of the states respectively, for the purpose of assessing and collecting direct taxes, &c.

(70) Act 14th July, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 92.
(71) Act 22d July, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 544.

One collector and one assessor, were appointed for each of the districts aforesaid; each principal assessor was directed to divide his district into a convenient number of assessment districts, and to appoint a respectable freeholder to be his assistant assessor.

The assessors, pursuant to regulations and instructions established by the Secretary of the Treasury, valued and enumerated all the lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling-houses and slaves, liable to be taxed, under any direct tax, laid by the authority of the United States, at the rate each of them was worth in money. All property belonging to the United States, or to any state, or such as was permanently or specially exempted from taxation, by the laws of the state wherein the same was situated, was exempted from the valuation and enumeration aforesaid.

In the same year,(72) a direct tax, of three millions of dollars, was laid upon the United States, and apportioned upon the several states, as will be hereafter stated.

The quotas, payable by the states respectively, were apportioned on the several counties and state districts, in the manner prescribed in the act of the 22d of July, 1813.

Each state was authorised, by an act of its legislature, to vary the respective quotas imposed on its several counties or districts. Each state was allowed to pay its quota of the tax into the Treasury of the United States, and was entitled to a deduction of fifteen per centum, provided such payment was made prior to the 10th of February, 1814; and of ten per centum if made prior to the 1st of May, 1814.

In 1815,(73) a direct tax, of six millions of dollars, was laid annually upon the United States, and apportioned to the states respectively, as will be hereafter stated. This tax was assessed, in the manner prescribed in the act of the 22d of July, 1813.

Each state was allowed to pay its quota into the Treasury of the United States. Provided the payments were made, prior to the 1st of May, in the year to which each payment related, a deduction of fifteen per centum was allowed, and if made prior to the 1st of October, the deduction was at the rate of ten per centum.

The direct tax now laid, was pledged in the manner heretofore stated, concerning sundry internal revenues.

(72) Act 2d August, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 565.
(73) Act 9th January, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 703.

The President might authorise the Secretary of the Treasury, to anticipate the collection of the aforesaid direct tax, by obtaining a loan upon the pledge of the tax, for the reimbursement thereof; provided, the sum borrowed did not exceed six millions of dollars, and the interest thereon did not exceed six per centum per annum.

An annual direct tax, amounting to 19,998 dollars and 40 cents, was laid[74] upon the District of Columbia, and was levied and assessed in the manner prescribed in the act of the 9th of January, 1815.

In 1816,[75] the act, laying an annual direct tax of 6,000,000 dollars upon the United States, was repealed; and in lieu thereof, a direct tax of 3,000,000 dollars was laid, for the year 1816. The act passed on the 27th of February, 1815, to lay an annual direct tax of 19,998 dollars and 40 cents, upon the District of Columbia, was also repealed, and in lieu thereof, a direct tax of 9,999 dollars and 20 cents, for the year 1816, was laid upon the district aforesaid.

(74) Act 27th February, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 742.
(75) Act 5th March, 1816.

A Statement of the Quotas of the Direct Taxes, apportioned to the States, respectively, pursuant to the acts of Congress, passed in 1798, 1813 *and* 1815.

STATES.	Quotas apportioned in 1798.			Quotas apportioned in 1813.		Quotas apportioned in 1815.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Mills.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
New-Hampshire	77,705	36	2	96,793	37	193,586	74
Massachusetts	260,435	31	2	316,270	98	632,541	96
Rhode Island	37,502	08	0	34,702	18	69,404	36
Connecticut	129,767	00	2	118,167	71	236,335	42
Vermont	46,864	18	7	98,343	71	196,687	42
New-York	181,680	70	7	430,141	62	860,283	24
New-Jersey	98,387	25	3	108,871	83	217,743	66
Pennsylvania	237,177	72	7	365,479	16	730,958	32
Delaware	30,430	79	2	32,046	25	64,092	50
Maryland	152,599	95	4	151,623	94	303,247	88
Virginia	345,488	66	5	369,018	44	738,036	88
Kentucky	37,643	99	7	168,928	76	337,857	52
North Carolina	193,697	96	4	220,238	28	440,476	56
Tennessee	18,806	38	3	110,086	55	220,173	10
South Carolina	112,997	73	9	151,905	48	303,810	96
Georgia	38,814	87	5	94,936	49	189,872	98
Ohio	—			104,150	14	208,300	28
Louisiana	—			28,295	11	56,590	22

A Statement showing the aggregate amount of the valuations of the Lands, Lots, Dwelling-Houses and Slaves, of the States, respectively, returned pursuant to the acts passed in 1798, 1813 *and* 1815. *The returns for* 1798 *do not include the valuation of the Slaves.*

STATES.	Valuations in 1798.		Valuations in 1813.		Valuations in 1815.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
New-Hampshire	23,175,046	93	36,957,825	00	38,745,974	00
Massachusetts	83,992,469	12	149,253,514	00	143,765,560	20
Rhode Island	11,066,358	08	24,567,020	00	20,907,766	00
Connecticut	48,313,434	52	86,550,033	00	88,534,971	97
Vermont	16,723,873	38	32,747,290	00	32,461,120	00
New-York	100,380,707	08	266,067,145	00	273,120,900	00
New-Jersey	36,437,890	73	(75)		98,612,083	00
Pennsylvania	102,145,900	93	(75)		346,633,889	00
Delaware	6,234,414	25	14,361,469	00	14,493,620	00
Maryland	32,372,291	30	129,016,483	00	122,577,572	90
Virginia	71,225,127	73	(75)		—	
North Carolina	30,842,372	79	92,197,497	00	93,723,031	00
South Carolina	17,465,013	87	(75)		—	
Georgia	12,061,138	20	(75)		57,792,158	38
Kentucky	21,408,090	20	(75)		87,018,837	00
Tennessee	6,134,108	83	38,411,911	00	—	
Ohio	—		(75)		61,347,215	00
Louisiana	—		(76)4,597,550	00	—	

(75) The tax was assumed by the state; no valuation was returned.
(76) This amount was returned for one district only.

The following Statement shows the amount of the Direct Tax actually assessed and paid, on every 100 *dollars of the valuation, in each State, respectively, in* 1798, 1813 *and* 1815.

STATES.	In 1798.	In 1813.	In 1815.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
New-Hampshire	34	26	49
Massachusetts	31	21	44
Rhode Island	33	14	33
Connecticut	26	13	26
Vermont	28	30	60
New-York	18	16	31
New-Jersey	27	(77)	22
Pennsylvania	23	(77)	21
Delaware	48	22	44
Maryland	47	12	24
Virginia	48	(77)	—
North Carolina	62	23	46
South Carolina	64	(77)	—
Georgia	32	(77)	34
Kentucky	17	(77)	39
Ohio	—	(77)	33
Tennessee	30	28	57
Louisiana	—	(78)	—

The amounts above stated are a fraction of a cent below the actual proportion paid for every 100 dollars of the valuation.(79)

(77) The tax was assumed and paid by the states. (78) Returns were deficient.

(79) In 1798, the annual land tax in Great Britain was about £2,000,000 sterling, at four shillings in the pound; it had continued at that rate for a century, and was made perpetual at the rate aforesaid; when landed property in general throughout the kingdom, sold at from 28 to 30 years purchase, the funded stock was sold at from 16 to 17 years purchase. Pitt's Speeches, vol. iii. p. 262, et seq.

A STATEMENT

Of the valuations and enumerations of the Lands, Dwelling-Houses and Slaves in the several States; together with the amount of the Direct Tax thereon assessed, in pursuance of the Acts of the 9th and 14th July, 1798.

STATES.	*Lands.*		*Dwelling-Houses.*		*Slaves.*	*Amount of Tax assessed on*			Total amount of tax assessed.
	Number of Acres.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Value in Dollars.	Number.	Lands.	Dwelling Houses.	Slaves.	
		Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	3,749,061	19,028,108 03	11,142	4,146,938 90	—	66,283 76	11,684 38	—	77,968 14
Massachusetts	7,831,028	59,445,642 64	48,984	24,546,826 46	—	169,958 77	82,732 47	—	252,697 24
Rhode Island	565,844	8,082,355 21	7,034	2,984,002 87	143	28,906 15	8,415 66	71 50	37,393 31
Connecticut	2,649,149	40,163,955 24	23,565	8,149,479 28	654	108,307 59	21,647 12	327 00	130,281 71
Vermont	4,918,722	15,165,484 02	5,437	1,558,389 36	—	43,209 57	3,722 54	—	46,932 11
New-York	16,414,510	74,885,075 69	33,416	25,495,631 39	9,994	77,909 31	99,335 12	4,997 00	182,241 43
New-Jersey	2,788,282	27,287,981 89	19,624	9,149,918 84	2,433	70,417 24	26,592 36	1,216 50	98,226 10
Pennsylvania	11,959,865	72,824,852 60	51,772	29,321,048 33	1,100	138,269 23	99,111 75	550 00	237,930 98
Delaware	1,074,105	4,053,248 42	5,094	2,180,165 83	3,125	22,424 70	6,462 55	1,562 50	30,449 75
Maryland	5,444,272	21,634,004 67	16,932	10,738,286 63	48,254	88,897 53	40,820 79	24,127 00	153,845 32
Virginia	40,458,644	59,976,860 06	27,693	11,248,267 67	153,087	234,018 94	34,826 40	76,542 50	345,388 84
North Carolina	20,956,467	27,909,479 70	11,760	2,932,893 09	59,968	155,385 96	7,296 67	29,984 00	192,666 63
South Carolina	9,772,587	12,456,720 94	6,427	5,008,292 93	65,586	62,345 46	19,306 11	32,793 00	114,444 57
Georgia	13,534,159	10,263,506 95	3,446	1,797,631 25	27,704	18,917 04	6,039 90	13,852 00	38,808 94
Kentucky	17,674,634	20,268,325 07	3,339	1,139,765 13	15,820	26,980 77	3,275 68	7,910 00	38,166 45
Tennessee	3,951,357	5,847,662 00	1,030	286,446 83	5,351	15,481 19	713 46	2,675 50	18,870 15
Total,	163,746,686	479,293,263 13	276,659	140,683,984 79	393,219	1,327,713 21	471,988 96	196,609 50	1,996,311 67

N. B. This Statement was prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, by Mr. D. Shelden, late one of the principal clerks in that office.

A STATEMENT

Of the payments made by the several States, on account of the Direct Tax, laid by an act passed on the 14th of July, 1798, showing the balances due on the 30th September, 1809.

STATES.	Quota per act of the 14th July, 1798.	Amount of the Assessment.	Addition for Interest and costs.	Charges of collection as allowed on settlements.	Losses by insolvencies, removals, &c.	Payments into the Treasury, to the 30th of September 1809.	Balances due from the several States.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	77,705 36	77,968 14	—	4,899 87	—	71,967 71	1,100 56
Massachusetts	260,435 31	260,915 82	186 00	17,316 24	—	235,354 33	8,431 25
Rhode Island	37,502 08	37,393 31	—	2,180 94	—	31,423 21	3,789 16
Connecticut	129,767 00	130,104 90	—	9,024 86	317 90	120,762 14	—
Vermont	46,864 19	47,105 85	—	3,592 65	—	35,314 96	8,198 24
New-York	181,680 71	182,267 27	—	11,685 65	415 27	168,87[illegible] 28	1,293 07
New-Jersey	98,387 25	98,226 10	—	6,100 04	—	91,272 02	8 4 04
Pennsylvania	237,177 73	237,559 97	—	15,458 56	—	212,716 8	9,385 23
Delaware	30,430 79	30,309 90	—	1,841 90	—	28,468 00	—
Maryland	152,599 95	153,864 79	—	10,634 90	—	139,080 67	4,149 22
Virginia	345,488 67	343,315 41	457 00	28,771 37	—	314,555 44	445 60
North Carolina	193,697 96	191,063 54	—	13,308 85	—	170,316 33	7,438 36
South Carolina	112,997 74	114,444 57	—	4,585 15	—	76,354 87	33,504 55
Georgia	38,814 88	38,814 88	—	—	—	11,220 00	27,594 88
Kentucky	37,644 00	38,166 44	—	4,655 23	—	15,051 70	18,459 51
Tennessee	18,806 38	19,242 81	—	3,051 73	—	15,850 75	340 33
Total,	2,000,000 00	2,000,763 70	643 00	137,107 94	733 17	1,738,581 59	(80)124,984 00

(80) By payments made in subsequent years, this balance was, on the 1st of January, 1816, reduced to 83,656 dollars and 12 cents.

A STATEMENT

Of the Valuations of Lands, Lots and Dwelling-Houses, and of the Slaves, in the several States, returned in pursuance of the act of the 22d of July, 1813. The States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, and Kentucky, assumed and paid their quotas, no valuations were returned for those States.

STATES.	Value of Lands, Lots & Dwelling-houses.	Value of Slaves.	Total Valuation.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
New-Hampshire	36,957,825	—	36,957,825
Massachusetts	149,253,514	—	149,253,514
Vermont	32,747,290	—	32,747,290
Rhode Island	21,567,020	—	24,567,020
Connecticut	86,546,841	3,192	86,550,033
New-York(81)	265,224,983	842,162	266,067,145
Delaware(82)	14,218,950	142,519	14,361,469
Maryland	106,490,638	14,525,845	121,016,483
North Carolina(83)	58,114,952	34,082,545	92,197,497
Tennessee(84)	28,748,986	9,662,925	38,411,911
Louisiana, 2d District only(85)	2,312,785	2,284,765	4,597,550

(81) The returns from two districts, the twelfth and twenty-fifth, of the valuations for the year 1814, were not received: the valuations for those districts for 1815, were assumed in the above returns. In four districts, the seventh, twelfth, twenty-first and twenty-fifth, the valuation of slaves was not given distinctly from the valuations of the lands, lots and dwelling-houses.

(82) In one district, the third, the valuation of slaves is not given distinctly from the valuation of lands, lots and dwelling-houses.

(83) In two districts, the fifth and twelfth, the valuation of slaves is not given distinctly from the valuation of lands, lots and dwelling-houses.

(84) The returns from one district, the third, of the valuations for 1814, have not been received. The valuation of this district for 1815, as fixed by the board of principal assessors, has been taken. The valuation of slaves in two districts, the third and fourth, are not given distinctly from the valuation of lands, lots and dwelling-houses.

(85) The returns for 1814, have not been received from any of the districts except the second here given.

A View of the Collection of the Direct Tax of Three Millions of Dollars, laid on the 2d of August, 1813.

STATEMENT

Of the amounts of the Direct Tax, laid in pursuance of the act of 2d of August, 1813, received during the year 1814, with the amounts paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.

STATES.	Amount received by the Collectors.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of Collection.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	90,868 34	79,810 06	5,165 29
Massachusetts	203,266 70	173,264 25	11,355 94
Vermont	91,889 04	81,709 08	5,411 07
Rhode Island	29,077 41	25,464 31	2,142 87
Connecticut	113,566 41	102,864 03	7,036 09
New-York	373,388 62	324,524 76	18,274 13
Delaware	29,476 44	25,951 35	2,131 86
Maryland	74,702 75	55,596 23	3,813 62
North Carolina	117,315 47	156,826 94	10,470 62
Tennessee	74,998 64	64,857 80	3,534 90
Louisiana	—	—	—
	1,258,549 82	1,090,848 81	69,336 39
Add amount of extra allowance by the President, properly chargeable to the collection of the Direct Tax			6,660 14
			75,996 53

Of the tax aforesaid the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and Kentucky, assumed and paid into the Treasury their respective quotas, amounting to 1,363,290 dollars and 31 cents, leaving to be collected by the United States, the remaining sum of 1,636,709 dollars and 69 cents; the three following statements *a. b.* and *c.* exhibit a view of the collection of the sum last mentioned.

STATEMENT (*a.*)

Exhibiting a View of the Collection in each of the States respectively, where the quotas were not assumed by the States. See the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 31st December, 1816.

STATES.	Amount of the Quota.	Amount of Tax list.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of Collection.	Other Credits to the Collectors.(86)	Total amount of Credits.	Amount remaining to be accounted for.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	96,793 37	97,049 20	87,709 16	5,635 11	3,704 93	97,049 20	—
Massachusetts	316,270 98	318,137 09	291,007 91	17,356 20	9,848 18	318,212 29	38 62
Vermont	98,343 71	98,532 26	90,841 06	6,019 40	1,694 29	98,554 75	9 70
Connecticut	118,167 71	118,502 79	110,206 46	7,526 73	766 50	118,499 69	3 16
Rhode Island	34,700 18	34,750 78	31,944 20	2,728 89	79 83	34,752 92	—
New-York	431,931 62	435,006 34	390,087 59	21,485 51	18,786 98	430,360 08	6,350 78
Delaware	32,046 21	32,294 67	29,717 81	2,423 58	163 28	32,304 67	—
Maryland	151,623 94	152,327 49	140,377 87	7,764 50	936 86	149,099 23	3,265 17
North Carolina	220,287 60	220,959 92	206,460 42	13,774 52	993 24	221,228 18	1 07
Tennessee	110,012 30	111,039 49	101,948 90	5,827 28	3,137 36	110,913 54	144 98
Louisiana	28,302 22	29,712 57	8,799 30	829 88	3 71	9,632 89	20,079 68
	1,638,479 84	1,648,312 60	1,489,120 68	91,371 60	40,114 16	1,620,607 44	28,893 16

(86) In this column is stated the amount with which the collectors are credited, arising from taxes on non-residents' property, transferred to the designated collectors; the taxes on property purchased on behalf of the United States and not redeemed; abatements on individual taxes from errors of assessment; taxes lost by persons absconding or becoming insolvent, and excess of charges beyond the additions of ten and twenty per centum incurred on the advertising and sale of property for non-payment of taxes.

STATEMENT (*b.*)

View of the Collection of Taxes on Non-Residents' Property transferred to the designated Collectors in each State.

The Note to Statement (*a.*) is in most respects applicable to this view.

STATES.	Amount Transferred.	Payments to the Treasurer.	Expenses of Collection.	Other Credits to the Collectors. (87)	Total amount of Credits.	Amount remaining to be accounted for.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	3,520 15	3,338 60	181 55	—	3,520 15	—
Massachusetts	6,563 71	5,177 12	324 95	54 19	5,556 26	1,007 45
Vermont	1,771 15	1,676 15	95 00	—	1,771 15	—
Rhode Island	60 33	21 37	1 79	38 69	61 85	—
Connecticut	708 66	631 34	35 33	41 50	708 17	51
New-York	18,903 44	17,766 18	1,137 26	—	18,903 44	—
Delaware	28 81	—	—	36 79	36 79	—
Maryland	627 03	371 17	33 34	81 71	486 22	140 81
North Carolina	633 69	591 77	41 92	—	633 69	—
Tennessee	2,924 81	2,432 87	134 36	417 81	2,985 04	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35,741 81	32,006 57	1,985 50	670 69	34,662 76	1,148 77

(87) See Note to the preceding Statement.

STATEMENT (*c.*)

General View of the Collection of the Direct Tax of 1814.

			Dolls.	Cts.
Aggregate of the quotas of the several districts as fixed by law,			1,638,479	84
Aggregate of the quotas of the several districts agreeably to the tax lists delivered by the principal assessors, to the collectors,			1,648,312	60
Deduct for allowances of errors in assessment . . .			1,929	86
Leaving the amount of tax to be collected . . .			1,646,382	74
Add interest received on the redemption of property purchased in behalf of the United States,	195	72		
Surplus of the additions of 10 to 20 per cent. over the expenses of property advertised or sold . .	3,465	95		
			3,661	67
Amount chargeable to collectors . . .	Dolls.		1,650,044	41
Amount of payments to the treasurer . . .	1,521,129	25		
Deduct amounts over paid by sundry collectors, beyond the amount with which they were respectively chargeable, which will be credited to them in the accounts of direct tax of 1815,	1,257	72		
	1,519,871	53		
Expenses of collection, viz:				
Contingent expenses 5,493 39				
Commission 87,716 68				
	93,210	07		
Amount of taxes lost by persons absconding or becoming insolvent	1,204	84		
			1,614,286	44
Amount remaining to be accounted for			35,757	97
The amount aforesaid remaining to be accounted for, consists of				
Taxes on property purchased by the United States and unredeemed	5,764	18		
Taxes uncollected or in the hands of collectors . .	29,993	79		
			35,757	97

The three preceding statements were dated,
Revenue Office, November 27th, 1816.

View of the state of the Collection of the Direct Tax of Three Millions of Dollars, imposed August 2d, 1813, continued.

			Dolls.	Cts.
Amount remaining to be accounted for agreeably to the last annual statement, dated November 27th, 1816			35,757	97
To which add interest since received on the redemption of property purchased in behalf of the United States			954	74
			36,712	71
From which deduct the following payments since made by collectors, viz:				
Payments to the treasurer		22,930 86		
Expenses of collection, viz:				
Contingent expenses	122 19			
Commission	1,374 74			
		1,496 93		
And amount of taxes lost by persons absconding or becoming insolvent		34 19		
			24,461	98
Amount still remaining to be accounted for		Dolls.	12,250	73
Which consists of				
Taxes on property purchased by the United States and unredeemed		2,872 63		
Taxes on non-residents' property transferred to designated collectors, and not yet collected		1,148 26		
Taxes uncollected, or in the hands of collectors, viz:				
In the 16th and 25th districts of New-York		2,583 17		
In the 4th district of Maryland		1,252 84		
In the state of Louisiana		3,781 30		
In other districts		612 53		
			12,250	73

Revenue Office, November 29th, 1817.

STATEMENT

Of the amount of Direct Tax received during the year 1815, *with the amounts paid to the officers employed in the collection thereof.*

STATES.	Amount received by the Collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of Collection.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	94,776 29	83,693 91	4,390 00
Massachusetts	125,269 00	131,187 15	7,927 00
Vermont	109,618 98	58,147 88	3,479 00
Rhode Island	21,296 61	7,274 45	1,032 00
Connecticut	117,558 01	108,935 05	5,477 00
New-York	53,816 44	73,741 21	4,918 00
New-Jersey	140,049 04	120,155 43	5,752 00
Pennsylvania	—	—	—
Delaware	23,508 66	23,331 54	1,375 00
Maryland	65,464 30	72,730 68	3,386 00
Virginia	—	—	—
North Carolina	40,191 01	49,332 34	3,430 00
Kentucky	—	—	—
Tennessee	33,155 28	88,560 69	2,449 00
Louisiana	1,797 14	1,683 80	113 00
District of Columbia	6,610 65	6,250 00	333 00
	833,111 41	775,024 93	44,066 87
Add amount of extra allowances by the President, properly chargeable to the collection of the Direct Tax			3,427 29
Add amount of allowances under the 2d section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1815, properly chargeable to the collection of Direct Tax			3,171 03
		Dolls.	50,665 19

Being six and one-eighth per cent. on the amount paid into the Treasury,

Revenue Office, November 28th, 1816.

General View of the state of the Collection of the Direct Tax of Six Millions of Dollars, imposed January 9th, 1815.

Although this tax was imposed on the 9th of January, 1815, in consequence of the time occupied by the assessment, the collection did not commence in any district until the 28th day of September, 1815, and generally did not commence until the month of February, 1816.

			Dolls.	Cts.
Amount of the tax			6,000,000	00
Add amount of direct tax imposed on the District of Columbia by the act of the 27th February, 1815			19,998	40
			6,019,998	40
Amount paid into the Treasury by the following states, viz:				
New-York	731,240	76		
South Carolina	258,239	32		
Georgia	170,885	69		
Ohio	177,055	24		
	1,337,421	01		
Deductions allowed	224,846	45		
			1,562,267	47
Leaving to be collected by the collectors			4,457,730	94
Of this sum there is ascertained to have been collected on the 31st of October, 1817			4,300,124	75
Amount remaining to be accounted for, consisting of taxes on non-residents' property transferred to designated collectors and not yet collected; of taxes on property purchased by the United States and unredeemed; and of taxes uncollected or in the hands of the collectors			157,606	19

Revenue Office, November 29th, 1817.

General View of the state of the Collection of the Direct Tax of Three Millions of Dollars, imposed March 5th, 1816.

			Dolls.	Cts.
Amount of the tax			3,000,000	00
Add amount of direct tax imposed on the District of Columbia,			9,999	20
			3,009,999	20
Amounts paid into the Treasury by the following states, viz:				
New-York	365,620	38		
South Carolina	129,119	66		
Georgia	80,756	02		
Ohio	88,527	62		
	664,023	68		
Deduction allowed	117,110	05		
			781,133	73
Leaving to be collected by the collectors			2,228,865	47
Of this sum there is ascertained to have been collected, on the 31st of October, 1817			1,759,091	61
Amount remaining to be accounted for, consisting of taxes on non-residents' property transferred to the designated collectors, and not yet collected; of taxes on property purchased by the United States and unredeemed; and of taxes uncollected, or in the hands of collectors			469,773	78

Revenue Office, November 29th, 1817.

STATEMENT

Of the amounts of the Direct Tax, received during the year 1816*; with the amount paid to the officers employed in the collection.*

STATES.	Amounts received by the collectors.	Paid to the Treasurer.	Expenses of collection.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	106,861 48	112,464 56	7,330 61
Massachusetts	566,826 62	529,875 77	26,660 58
Vermont	104,123 00	138,153 23	8,510 33
Rhode Island	56,950 12	65,921 33	3,699 30
Connecticut	159,048 11	154,487 60	7,717 82
New-York	3,670 07	2,011 06	111 39
New-Jersey	99,796 14	93,435 21	5,254 80
Pennsylvania	706,192 50	664,398 07	29,599 00
Delaware	47,143 18	40,408 87	2,696 00
Maryland	233,494 22	204,817 42	9,451 38
Virginia	705,840 47	638,281 27	35,687 69
North Carolina	398,922 85	371,306 17	20,036 72
Kentucky	340,755 62	318,857 68	18,875 14
Tennessee	205,097 38	195,696 76	10,666 78
Louisiana	20,656 58	17,890 50	1,173 60
District of Columbia	13,166 68	12,645 82	552 96
Total	3,768,545 02	3,560,651 32	188,024 10
Add amount of extra allowances by the President, properly chargeable to the collection of the Direct Tax			8,343 56
Add amount of allowances under the 2d section of the act of 3d March, 1815, properly chargeable to the collection of the Direct Tax			4,398 00
			200,765 66

Being five and three-tenths per cent. on the amount paid into the Treasury.

Revenue Office, November 26th, 1817.

XII. *Of the Fees on Letters Patent granted by the United States.*

Congress has power "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."(89)

In 1790,(90) an act was passed to promote the progress of the useful arts.

In 1793,(91) the act of 1790 was repealed, and the following provisions were enacted, viz: every citizen of the United States, who wishes to obtain a patent for an alleged invention or discovery, is required to present a petition to the Secretary of State, in which is signified his desire of obtaining an exclusive property in the same, and that a patent may be granted therefor; after which, the Secretary aforesaid, may cause "letters patent to be made out in the name of the United States, bearing teste by the President of the United States, reciting the allegations and suggestions of the said petition, and giving a short description of the said invention or discovery, and thereupon granting to such petitioner, or petitioners, his, her, or their heirs, administrators, or assigns, for a term not exceeding fourteen years,(92) the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said invention or discovery."

Persons, who improve original patented discoveries or inventions, are not at liberty to make, use, or vend the original discovery; nor can the first inventor use the improvement. Simply changing the form or the proportions of any machines, or composition of matter, in any degree, is not deemed a discovery.

"Every inventor, before he can receive a patent, must swear or affirm, that he does verily believe that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, or improvement for which he solicits a patent." Explanatory drawings, and specimens of the ingredients made use of, must be presented to be filed and deposited in the Office of State; and models must accompany the petitions, in cases where the Secretary of State deems them to be necessary.

Patent rights may be fully transferred by the inventor, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns.

Thirty dollars must be paid into the Treasury, by every inventor before he presents his petition to the Secretary of State. For every copy, of any paper respecting any patent that has been granted; twenty cents must be paid for

(89) Constitution of the United States, Art. I. sect. viii. cl. 8.

(90) Act 10th April, 1790, vol. ii. ch. 34. (91) Act 21st February, 1793, vol. ii. ch. 156.

(92) In a few instances, Congress, by special acts, have extended the first term allowed to the patentees.

every copy sheet of one hundred words, and two dollars for every drawing. The monies aforesaid, are directed to be passed to the account of clerk hire in the office of the Secretary of State.

In 1800,[93] all the rights and privileges given to citizens of the United States, in relation to inventions and discoveries, by the act of the 21st of February, 1793, were extended and given to all aliens, "who, at the time of petitioning in the manner prescribed by the said act, shall have resided for two years within the United States;[94] these privileges are obtained, used, and enjoyed, by such persons, in as full and ample manner, and under the same conditions, limitations, and restrictions, as by the said act is provided and directed in the case of citizens of the United States." Every person applying for the rights and privileges aforesaid, must make oath or affirm, that the invention, art or discovery, for which he solicits a patent, hath not, to the best of his knowledge, been known or used either in this or any foreign country. Every patent obtained for any invention, art or discovery, which it shall afterwards appear, had been known or used previous to the application therefor, is utterly void.

In case of the death of persons applying for patents, before the same have been issued, the right devolves on their legal representatives in trust, &c. Persons who infringe the rights of patentees, are liable to heavy pecuniary penalties.

The right to issue patents in the United States is not discretionary; they must be granted upon oath being made by the applicants according to law. The patent ought not to be considered as an evidence of the originality or utility of the invention; it only confirms the patentee in that which is *bona fide* his original invention or discovery; for supposed infringement of his patent, he must have recourse to the decision of a jury.

The papers of the applicants for patents, may be transmitted, free of postage. to the Secretary of State; the freight of all the models must be paid for by the proprietor. An extensive building in the city of Washington, has been appropriated for the exhibition of these demonstrations of the genius of our people; to this the admission is free of expense.

(93) Act 17th April, 1800; vol. iii. ch. 179.

(94) Special acts of Congress have been passed, to allow aliens to obtain patents, though they had not previously resided for two years within the United States; to obtain these, petitions must be laid before Congress.

From the 31st July, 1790, to the 31st December, 1811, 1,613 patents were issued.

In 1812	237
1813	179
1814	207
1815	166
1816	201
1817	173
	2,776

The gross amount of the fees for patents granted, from the commencement of the establishment to the 31st December, 1811, was . . . . . Dolls. 49,110 00

In 1812	Dolls.	6,660 00
1813		5,880 00
1814		6,090 00
	Dolls.	67,740 00

XIII. *Of Loans.*

The loans obtained for the United States are authorised by special acts of Congress; in these the sum to be borrowed, the rate of the interest, the period of redemption and every other particular, are enumerated.

Considerable sums have been borrowed from individuals at home and in foreign countries; the banks within the United States, have frequently advanced those required for temporary purposes; more especially the late Bank of the United States, in whose charter it was provided, that the loans to the United States should not exceed 100,000 dollars, and those made to any foreign prince or state were limited to 50,000 dollars, unless otherwise authorised by an act of Congress. The Bank of the United States performed many transactions for the government.

In 1791,[95] the Bank was established; the corporation was limited to twenty years, and expired on the 4th of March, 1811.

The capital stock of the Bank was ten millions of dollars, divided into twenty-five thousand shares, at four hundred dollars each. Of the amount aforesaid, two millions of dollars were subscribed on behalf of the United States, and paid for

(95) Act 25th February, 1791; vol. ii. ch. 84.

out of monies authorised to be borrowed under acts of the 4th of March and 12th of August, 1790. The subscription of the United States, was paid in ten equal annual instalments. The subscriptions on the part of individuals or bodies politic, were not allowed to exceed one thousand shares. These subscriptions were paid in four equal semi-annual instalments; one-fourth thereof was paid in gold or silver, and the remaining three-fourths in that part of the public debt which, at the time of payment, bore an accruing interest of six per centum per annum.(96)

The Bank kept the public monies in safety, transmitted them from different parts of the United States, and collected the revenues arising on foreign merchandise imported, for which several acts no charge was made to the government. The institution derived considerable advantages from the government deposits, as no interest was allowed for any of the balances remaining in the vaults.

The affairs of the institution were managed by a board of twenty-five directors, annually chosen by the stockholders; and the directors made choice of one of the board for the President of the Bank. The first election for directors was directed to be held, as soon as 400,000 dollars were actually received in gold and silver, on account of the subscriptions. The resident stockholders were allowed to vote by proxy; no person, unless he was a citizen of the United States, could be elected a director; and no director, except the President, received a compensation for his services. Seven directors constituted a board for the transaction of business.

The corporation was not permitted, at any time, to owe, in debts of any kind, more than ten millions of dollars, over and above the monies actually deposited in the bank for safe keeping. They were allowed to dispose of any part of the public debt, whereof the capital stock was composed; but they were not permitted to purchase any public debt whatever.

The directors were authorised to establish offices of discount and deposit, within the United States; the Bank was placed in Philadelphia, with a capital of 4,700,000 dollars; the following branches were authorised, viz:

(96) By the act of the 2d of March, 1791; vol. ii. ch. 85, the first payment of the six per cent. stock might be deferred until the first Monday in January, 1792; and such part of the debt of the United States as was funded at three per cent. per annum, was also made receivable in payment of the subscriptions to the Bank. Of the eight millions of dollars subscribed by individuals, two millions were paid in specie, and six millions in six per cent. stock.

1.	In Boston, with a	capital of	700,000	dollars.
2.	New-York	do.	1,800,000	do.
3.	Baltimore	do.	600,000	do.
4.	City of Washington	do.	200,000	do.
5.	Norfolk (Virg.)	do.	600,000	do.
6.	Charleston (S. C.)	do.	600,000	do.
7.	Savannah	do.	500,000	do.
8.	New-Orleans	do.	300,000	do.
			5,300,000	to which add
	the capital reserved in Philadelphia,		4,700,000	
		makes,	10,000,000	dollars.

The officer at the head of the Treasury department of the United States, might require weekly statements of the transactions of the Bank, to be made to him.

The notes of the corporation, payable on demand in gold or silver, were received in all payments to the United States.(97)

During the continuance of the corporation, no other Bank was to be established by any future law of the United States.

The shares which belonged to the government of the United States, amounted to five thousand, of which, two thousand four hundred and ninety-three, were sold in 1796 and 1797, at an advance of twenty-five per centum; in 1797, two hundred and eighty-seven shares were sold at an advance of twenty per centum, and the remaining two thousand two hundred and twenty shares were sold in 1802, at an advance of forty-five per centum.(98) The sales aforesaid gave to the United States a profit of 671,860 dollars, exclusively of the dividends. In 1816,(99)

(97) This provision was repealed by an act passed on the 19th of March, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 366.

(98) By the act of 31st May, 1796, the commissioners of the sinking fund were authorised to sell as many of the shares, belonging to the government, of the capital stock of the bank, as they might think proper for the payment of certain debts of the United States. Individuals have sold the stock of this bank, at an advance of fifty per centum.

The following prices are quoted from Hope's Philadelphia Price Current, viz:

In 1805,	January,	40	per cent.	advance;	1805,	July,	26	per cent. advance.
1806,	do.	30	do.		1806,	do.	38	do.
1807,	do.	38	do.		1807,	do.	22	do.
1808,	do.	19	do.		1808,	do.	22	do.
1809,	do.	26	do.		1809,	do.	26	do.

(99) Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 25th January, 1816.

the following sums were stated to have been received into the Treasury of the United States, from the sales of the

Bank stock	Dolls.	2,671,860
For dividends on ditto		1,101,720
	Dolls.	3,773,580

The greater part of the six per cent. stock which composed the capital stock of the Bank, was subsequently disposed of; a part of it was reimbursed by the government; in 1809, the Bank returned only 2,231,598 dollars of it.

In 1809,(100) about eighteen thousand shares of the capital stock of the Bank were held by foreigners who resided without the United States; the stockholders within the United States, had the exclusive control of the institution, and they owned only seven thousand shares thereof.

The following Statement shows the Dividends declared from 1792 *to* 1809.

YEARS.	Rate per cent.	YEARS.	Rate per cent.
July, 1792	4	January, 1801	6
January, 1793	4	July	4
July	$3\frac{5}{6}$	January, 1802	$4\frac{1}{2}$
January, 1794	$3\frac{7}{8}$	July	$4\frac{1}{2}$
July	4	January, 1803	$4\frac{1}{2}$
January, 1795	4	July	4
July	4	January, 1804	$4\frac{1}{2}$
January, 1796	4	July	4
July	4	January, 1805	4
January, 1797	4	July	4
July	4	January, 1806	4
January, 1798	5	July	4
July	4	January, 1807	6
January, 1799	4	July	4
July	4	January, 1808	4
January, 1800	4	July	4
July	4	January, 1809	4

The average annual dividends declared from the commencement of the establishment, to January, 1809, inclusive, amounted to eight and two-thirds or eight and thirteen thirty-fourths per centum.

(100) Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 2d March, 1809.

Since the dissolution of this Bank, the stockholders received payment in the following instalments, viz:

On the 1st of June,	1812,	70	per cent. of the capital stock.
1st of October,	1812,	18	do.
1st of April,	1813,	7	do.
3d of April,	1815,	5	do.
which together made . . .		100	per centum,

or the original par value thereof. On the 28th of February, 1817, a further dividend of 4 per cent. or sixteen dollars on each share of the capital stock, was declared, and was paid in the month of April following; another dividend will be made, the amount whereof is not ascertained.

On the 4th of March, 1816, it was stated, that of the notes issued by the Bank and its several branches, there remained in circulation, viz:

Of post and bank notes	Dolls. 76,603
bank notes	140,557
	Dolls. 217,160

Of these many may have been destroyed or lost, and cannot be presented for payment.

Many persons viewed a dissolution of the late Bank of the United States, as a national calamity; it was asserted, that a general bankruptcy must follow that event. The fact was otherwise; every branch of industry continued uninterrupted; no failures in the mercantile community were attributable to that occurrence. It is probable, that some embarrassments might have taken place, if the state Banks could not have supplied the want of the late Bank of the United States.

A STATEMENT

Of the Debts due from Individuals and Banks to the late Bank of the United States and its several Branches.

	Due by Individuals.				*Due by Banks in Account.*			Bank Notes of other Banks on hand.
	Bills and Notes discounted.	Bills and Notes in suit.	Bonds.	Total.	Deposited in other Banks.	Due to other Banks.	Balance due by other Banks in account.	
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Philadelphia, 1st January, 1811,	5,123,690 00	—	—	5,123,690 00	175,766 00	28,982 00	146,784 00	191,895 00
Boston, 22d December, 1810,	1,306,368 88	—	—	1,306,368 88	320,000 00	142,000 00	178,000 00	26,750 00
New-York, 29th December, 1810,	4,068,625 01	—	71,500 00	4,140,125 01	480,504 00	—	480,504 00	—
Baltimore, do.	1,100,265 04	—	—	1,100,265 04	383,543 72	193,067 51	190,476 21	71,131 66
Washington, do.	390,911 64	21,982 20	—	412,893 84	160,426 06	3,057 03	157,369 03	31,142 40
Norfolk, 22d December, 1810,	674,997 20	43,118 34	—	718,115 54	70,156 26	—	70,156 26	31,890 00
Charleston, 15th December, 1810,	711,315 92	89,063 62	149,929 86	950,309 40	73,000 00	—	73,000 00	111,240 00
Savannah, do.	772,729 48	—	—	772,729 48	—	—	—	23,095 00
New-Orleans, 24th November, 1810,	601,689 85	—	—	601,689 85	21,734 79	—	21,734 79	24,765 00
	14,750,593 02	154,164 16	221,429 86	15,126,187 04	1,685,130 83	367,106 54	1,318,024 29	511,909 06

Note. The above Bank returns, include as a debt due to the Bank of the United States, the six per cent. exchanged stock, amounting to 1,397,290 dollars and 19 cents, which they still held; but the whole of that stock having been reimbursed on the 1st of January, 1811, that item is omitted.

Bills and notes discounted, and bonds due by individuals as above	15,126,187 04
Balance due by other Banks in account	1,318,024 29
Bank Notes of other Banks on hand	511,909 06
Over drawn by commissioners of loans (circumstances not explained)	32,579 07
Treasury drafts on collectors and other Banks not yet collected	31,466 01
Converted six per cent. stock, as per Treasury books . . .	23,066 23
	17,043,231 70
Loan to the United States of 31st December, 1810,	2,750,000 00
	19,793,231 70

STATEMENT

Of the Funds of the late Bank of the United States, as exhibited by the latest returns, received by the Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKS.	Bills and Notes Discounted.	Due by Banks.	Notes of other Banks.	Specie.	Sundries.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	(101) Dolls. Cts.
Bank at Philadelphia, 15th January, 1811,	4,981,373 00	79,177 00	137,570 00	1,407,373 00	2,764,338 00
Branch at Boston, 5th do.	1,138,925 59	61,000 00	45,610 00	474,497 38	(102)456 01
do. New-York, 12th do.	3,919,628 98	76,420 00	—	571,520 42	—
do. Baltimore, 12th do.	1,108,542 36	330,454 54	86,292 71	604,398 46	—
do. Washington, 12th do.	412,161 60	146,376 86	16,465 84	297,615 83	—
do. Norfolk, 5th do.	713,724 40	3,300 34	28,362 60	307,596 40	(102)11,000 00
do. Charleston, 29th December, 1810,	935,713 92	186,000 00	24,000 00	459,181 62	(103)31,242 48
do. Savannah, 29th do.	768,681 97	—	21,225 00	602,879 41	—
do. New-Orleans, 8th do.	599,544 44	11,416 03	33,815 00	284,504 58	—
	14,578,294 26	894,144 77	393,341 15	5,009,567 10	2,807,046 49

(101) Viz. Loan to the United States - - - Dolls. 2,750,000 00
Funded Debt - - - - - - - - - 14,338 00
2,764,338 00

The last item (funded debt) stands on the Treasury books at Dolls. 23,066 23—whence the difference was not known.

(102) Treasury Drafts not yet collected.

(103) Amount overdrawn by the late Commissioner of Loans in Charleston.

STATEMENT

Of the Debts due by the late Bank of the United States, as exhibited in the latest Bank returns, and the latest return of the Treasurer of the United States, received by the Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKS.	*Deposits by*			*Bank Notes.*		
	(104) Treasury of the United States.	Banks.	Individuals.	Issued.	On hand.	In circulation.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts. (105)	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Bank at Philadelphia, January 15th, 1811,	392,909 24	140,765 00	2,560,864 25	1,687,893 00	126,060 00	1,561,833 00
Branches, at Boston, do. 5th, do.	341,054 47	241,000 00	825,000 11	435,680 00	259,248 39	176,431 61
New-York, do. 12th, do.	625,417 09	29,860 00	878,451 11	1,254,530 00	176,540 00	1,077,090 00
Baltimore, do. 12th, do.	199,201 28	215,991 23	84,057 38	371,865 00	210,822 56	161,042 44
Washington, do. 12th, do.	101,895 55	6,731 78	539,993 04	297,860 00	36,414 83	261,445 17
Norfolk, do. 5th, do.	16,483 76	—	112,303 28	283,900 00	77,232 00	206,668 00
Charleston, December 29th, 1810,	36,645 03	—	491,678 93	802,735 00	12,500 00	790,235 00
Savannah, do. 29th, do.	49,691 63	—	196,854 86	825,950 00	216,610 00	609,340 00
New-Orleans do. 8th, do.	166,701 55	—	211,219 87	192,140 00	—	192,140 00
	1,929,999 60	634,348 01	5,900,422 83	6,152,553 00	1,115,427 78	5,037,125 22

(104) Taken from the Treasurer's cash return of the 21st January, 1811.
(105) Including 291,751 dollars and 25 cents, belonging to the War and Navy Departments and the Sinking Fund.

GENERAL STATE

Of the late Bank of the United States and its Branches, in the month of January, 1811.

			Dolls.	Cts.
Discounts			14,578,294	26
Loan to the United States	2,750,000	00		
Funded Debt	14,338	00		
Overdrawn by the late Commissioner of Loans, Charleston	31,242	48		
Treasury Drafts not yet collected	11,466	01		
			2,807,046	49
Due by other Banks in account	894,144	77		
Notes of other Banks on hand	393,341	15		
			1,287,485	92
Specie			5,009,567	10
Real Estate			500,652	77
			24,183,046	54

			Dolls.	Cts.
Capital Stock			10,000,000	00
Notes in circulation	5,037,125	22		
Deposits by Government	1,929,999	60		
by Banks	634,348	01		
by Individuals	5,900,422	83		
	8,464,770	44		
Balance of outstanding Drafts on Bank and Branches	171,473	17		
			13,673,368	83
Undivided surplus applicable to last dividend, and to cover losses on buildings and debts			509,677	71
			24,183,046	54

In 1816,[106] another Bank was established under the authority of Congress. The capital stock is limited to thirty-five millions of dollars, divided into three hundred and fifty thousand shares, of the value of one hundred dollars each. The corporation is to continue until the 3d of March, 1836.

Seven millions of dollars, or seventy thousand shares of the capital stock, were subscribed for on behalf of the United States, and 28,000,000 dollars, or two hundred and eighty thousand shares, by individuals, companies or corporations. No individual, company, corporation or state was allowed to subscribe for more than three thousand shares, unless the sum of 28,000,000 dollars should not be subscribed for, during the period allowed to receive the subscriptions in the several states; in such case any individual, company or corporation was allowed to subscribe for any number of shares, not exceeding in the whole, the amount required to complete the sum of 28,000,000 dollars.

At the opening of the subscription, the Secretary of the Treasury subscribed for seventy thousand shares, on behalf of the United States; for which payment might be made in gold or silver coin, or in stock of the United States, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, to be paid quarter yearly, and the principal to be reimburseable at the pleasure of the United States.[107] The directors of the Bank were authorised to sell the stock aforesaid, for gold or silver coin, or bullion, provided no more than 2,000,000 dollars should be disposed of in any one year.

In 1816, the subscriptions for the 28,000,000 dollars, commenced on the 1st of July, and were closed on the 23d of the same month, in a principal town or city in each of the states, respectively, under the superintendence of commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States. The payments for the subscriptions aforesaid, were made in three instalments as follows, viz: at the time of subscribing there was paid five dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin, and twenty-five dollars more in coin, or in the funded debt of the United States; at the expiration of six calendar months, the further sum of ten dollars on each share, were paid in gold or silver coin, and twenty-five dollars more in coin, or in the funded debt aforesaid; and at the expiration of twelve calendar months, the further sum of ten dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin, and twenty-five dollars more in coin, or in the funded debt aforesaid.

The funded debt paid by individuals on account of their subscriptions, was received at the rates following, viz: such as bore an interest of six per centum

(106) Act 10th April, 1816.

(107) For the payment above mentioned, 7,000,000 dollars of five per centum stock was created, as will be more particularly stated in the chapter on the Public Debt.

per annum, at the nominal or par value thereof; that bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, at the rate of 65 for every 100 dollars of the nominal amount thereof; that bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, at the rate of 106 dollars and 51 cents, for every 100 dollars of the nominal amount thereof, together with the amount of interest accrued thereon, to be computed and allowed to the time of subscribing.

The funded debt paid by individuals as aforesaid, was redeemable at the pleasure of the government.[108] The Bank was allowed to sell the same for gold or silver coin, or bullion, provided not more than 2,000,000 dollars should be disposed of in any one year, and that the amounts to be sold within the United States, should be previously offered to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the current price, not exceeding the rates above mentioned. The corporation cannot hold more effects whatever than 55,000,000 dollars, including the amount of the capital stock.

The affairs of this institution are managed by twenty-five directors, five of whom are annually appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate; twenty of the directors are chosen annually, by the stockholders, in the city of Philadelphia. No director of any other Bank is allowed to be a director of the Bank of the United States. The President of the United States has the power to remove any of the directors appointed by the government. The directors annually elect one of their number to be the President of the Bank. No director, except the President,[109] is allowed a compensation for his services; seven directors constitute a board for the transaction of business. None but resident citizens of the United States are allowed to be directors.

As soon as 8,400,000 dollars, in gold and silver coin, and in the funded debt, were actually received on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank, exclusively of the subscription made on behalf of the United States, the commissioners at Philadelphia were directed to notify the time and place, when and where an election was to be held for the directors of the corporation.

The corporation is not permitted to owe, at any time, in debts of any kind whatever, over and above the debts due for money deposited in the Bank, a sum exceeding 35,000,000 dollars, unless previously allowed by a law of the United States.

(108) The funded debt held by the Bank of the United States, was purchased on account of the commissioners of the sinking fund, in 1817. See statement postea.

(109) The annual salary of the President is 7,500 dollars, and the same to the Cashier.

The corporation cannot directly or indirectly, deal in any thing except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time, or goods which shall be the proceeds of its lands; nor is it allowed to purchase any Public Debt whatever, and the rate of interest upon its loans or discounts is limited to six per centum per annum. It cannot loan to the United States exceeding 500,000 dollars, or to any particular state exceeding 50,000 dollars, or to any foreign prince or state, unless previously authorised by a law of the United States. It may under its seal make bills obligatory and of credit, provided every such bill or other obligation, shall not be less in amount than 5,000 dollars.

Half yearly dividends (110) are directed to be made of so much of the profits of the Bank, as shall appear to the directors adviseable.

The directors may establish offices of discount and deposit, one of them to be in the District of Columbia, whenever authorised by a law of the United States; also one in any state, in which two thousand shares have been subscribed or are held, whenever, upon application of the legislature of such state, Congress may by law require the same. The directors are not bound to establish any such office, before the whole amount of the capital shall have been paid up; and they are authorised to establish such offices any where within the United States, or the territories thereof; or in lieu of such offices they may employ other Banks, to be first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, at such places as they may think proper, to transact the business of the corporation.(111)

The officer at the head of the Treasury Department, may require weekly statements of the affairs of the Bank, the account of any private individual always excepted.

No stockholder, who is not a citizen of the United States, can vote for direc-

(110) In July, 1817, the directors declared a dividend equal to 2.60 per cent. on each share, or 4 per cent. on the amount paid in; on the 5th of January, 1818, a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, and in July, 1818, a like dividend of 3 and an half per cent. were declared. In September, 1817, shares were sold at an advance of 56 per centum; in January, 1818, they were sold at 53 per cent. advance; in February, 1818, at 46 per cent. advance, and in July, 1818, sales were made at 26 per cent. advance.

(111) In 1817, the following branches were established, viz: one at Portsmouth, (N. H.); one at Providence, (R. I.); one at Middletown, (Con.); one at Boston; one at New-York; one at Baltimore; one at Washington; one at Richmond, and one at Norfolk, (Vir.); one at Charleston; one at Savannah; one at New-Orleans; one at Lexington, and one at Louisville, (K.); one at Cincinnati, and one at Chilicothe, (Ohio); one at Pittsburgh, (Penn.); one at Fayetteville, (N. C.); and one at Augusta, (Georgia).

tors; the following scale exhibits the number of the votes to which stockholders are entitled, according to the shares they own, viz:

1 share to	1 vote	68 shares to	16 votes
4 shares to	2 votes	76	17
6	3	84	18
8	4	92	19
10	5	100	20
14	6	110	21
18	7	120	22
22	8	130	23
26	9	140	24
30	10	150	25
36	11	160	26
42	12	170	27
48	13	180	28
54	14	190	29
60	15	200	30

No person, copartnership or body politic is entitled to more than thirty votes.

No notes of less amount than five dollars, are allowed to be issued; such of the notes as are made payable on demand are receivable in all payments to the United States, until otherwise directed by an act of Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury may require the corporation to give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange; the corporation is also to perform the several and respective duties of the commissioners of loans for the several states, or any one or more of them, whenever required by law.

The monies or funds of the United States, in places where the Bank or its branches are situated, are deposited therein, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Treasury; in which case he is to assign his reasons for such order to Congress, immediately if in session, if not in session, immediately after the commencement of the next session.

The corporation is not allowed at any time to suspend or refuse payment in gold and silver of any of its notes, bills or obligations; nor of any monies received on deposit in the Bank, or in any of its offices of discount and deposit.

In case the corporation shall at any time neglect or refuse to pay on demand any of its bills, notes or obligations according to the contract therein expressed, or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand any monies received on deposit, in every case the person holding said note, bill or obligation, or who may be entitled to receive the monies deposited as aforesaid, shall be entitled to recover and receive interest on the said bills, notes or obligations, or monies, until the same shall be fully paid, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, from the time of the demand of payment: *Provided*, that Congress may at any time enact laws to enforce and regulate the recovery of the amount of the notes, bills, obligations or other debts, of which payment had been refused as aforesaid, with the rate of interest above mentioned, vesting jurisdiction for that purpose in any courts, either of law or equity, of the United States or territories thereof, or of the several states, as they may deem expedient.

It is declared felony to forge or counterfeit, or to cause to be forged or counterfeited, the notes or bills of the Bank; any person convicted thereof is liable to imprisonment, and to be kept at hard labour for not less than three, nor more than ten years; or he may be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

No other Bank is to be established by any law of Congress, during the continuance of this corporation. Congress reserved the right to renew the charters of the Banks authorised within the District of Columbia, or to authorise other Banks within said district, the capital of which, in the whole, must not exceed six millions of dollars.

In consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred upon this corporation, they are to pay to the United States, out of the corporation funds, the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, in three equal payments, as follows, viz: 500,000 dollars at the expiration of two years, 500,000 dollars at the expiration of three years, and 500,000 dollars at the expiration of four years, after the Bank commenced its operations.(112)

A committee of Congress is authorised, at all times, to examine the books and proceedings of the Bank, and to report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated; whenever a committee shall report such violation, or the President of the United States has reason to believe that the charter has been violated, Congress may direct, or the President may order a *scire facias* to be issued out of the Circuit Court of the District of Pennsylvania, in the name of the United States, (which shall be executed upon the President of the corpo-

(112) The operation of the Bank was commenced on the 31st of December, 1816.

ration for the time being,) at least fifteen days before the commencement of the said term of said court, calling on the said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter granted shall not be declared forfeited; and it shall be lawful for the said court, upon the return of the said *scire facias*, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation, and if such violation be made appear, then to pronounce and adjudge that the said charter is forfeited and annulled: *Provided*, however, every issue of fact which may be joined between the United States and the corporation, shall be tried by jury. It shall be lawful for the court aforesaid, to require the production of such of the books of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts; and the final judgment of the court aforesaid, shall be examinable in the Supreme Court of the United States, by writ of error, and may be reversed or affirmed according to the usages of law.

The following Statement shows the number of Subscribers, and the number and value of the Shares subscribed for at the places appointed by law in the States, respectively, for receiving the Subscriptions to the present Bank of the United States.

TOWNS.	Number of the Subscribers.	Number of Shares.	Value of the Shares.
			Dolls.
Portland, (Massachusetts)	22	2,036	203,600
Portsmouth, (New-Hampshire)	14	1,206	120,600
Boston	364	24,023	2,402,300
Providence, (Rhode-Island)	144	7,419	741,900
Middletown, (Connecticut)	2,474	5,873	587,300
Burlington, (Vermont)	2	63	6,300
New-York	2,641	20,012	2,001,200
New-Brunswick, (New-Jersey)	84	1,302	130,200
Philadelphia	3,566	88,784	8,878,400
Wilmington, (Delaware)	1,078	4,706	470,600
Baltimore	15,610	40,141	4,014,100
Richmond, (Virginia)	1,287	16,987	1,698,700
Lexington, (Kentucky)	710	9,587	958,700
Cincinnati, (Ohio)	707	4,700	470,000
Raleigh, (North Carolina)	266	2,583	258,300
Nashville, (Tennessee)	14	536	53,600
Charleston, (South Carolina)	1,588	25,986	2,598,600
Augusta, (Georgia)	102	8,263	826,300
New-Orleans	45	3,085	308,500
(113) Washington City	619	82,708	8,270,800
	31,337	350,000	35,000,000

(113) The subscription at the City of Washington, includes the 70,000 shares subscribed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Government.

A STATEMENT

Of the Funded Debt of the United States, received on account of the respective instalments to the capital of the Bank of the United States, and of the disposition thereof.

	Six per cents.	Three per cents.	Seven per cents.	Old Six per cents.	Deferred Six per cents.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Received on account of the 1st instalment	6,173,878 46	1,092,109 19	65,221 52	38,217 36	23,006 54
Received on account of the 2d instalment	5,127,949 64	1,136,725 14	232,925 62	335,707 06	135,649 05
Received on account of the 3d instalment	442,250 34	165,107 45	35,167 46	340,622 29	42,427 81
	11,744,078 44	2,393,941 78	333,314 60	714,546 71	201,083 40
Of the above there has been redeemed by the United States	9,427,489 11	2,253,221 45	332,984 60	374,196 35	158,764 31
(114)Sold in London	2,000,000 00	—	—	—	—
In possession of the Bank of the United States, redeemable at the will of the government	316,589 33	140,720 33	330 00	340,350 36	42,319 09
	11,744,078 44	2,393,941 78	333,314 60	714,546 71	201,083 40

(114) This sum pledged in London for the purpose of procuring specie for the Bank and sold there, redeemable at the periods stated in the certificates of the said stock; but as the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, claimed the right of redemption at the will of the government, the Bank, in conformity to a compromise proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, did purchase, as the agent of the said Commissioners, an equal amount of similar stock and delivered the same at the par value thereof, the Bank paying the difference between the par value and the actual cost of the said stock, conditioned that the terms of redemption of the two millions sold in London, should be according to the periods stated in the certificates thereof, which agreement has been duly confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bank of the United States, April 9, 1818.

A Statement of the Loans authorised by the Acts of Congress.

Date of the Act.	Amount authorised to be borrowed.	Rate of Interest; terms and condition of the Loans.	Periods of Reimbursement.	REMARKS. Purposes to which the monies were to be applied.
4th Aug. 1790.	Dolls. Cts. 12,000,000 00	Upon terms advantageous to the United States.	Any of the sums borrowed might be reimbursed within 15 years after they were lent.	Solely to discharge the arrears and instalments, and to pay off the whole of the foreign debt.
4th Aug. 1790.	21,500,000 00	6 per cent. deferred, and 3 per cent stocks to be issued therefor.	At the pleasure of the United States.	To make provision for the debts of the respective States.
4th Aug. 1790.	To the full amount of the Domestic Debt.	Ditto.	Ditto.	To make provision for the domestic debt of the United States.
12th Aug. 1790.	2,000,000 00	5 per cent. per annum.	To be redeemed at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on account of interest and principal.	To be applied to the purchase of the public debt, under the direction of commissioners.
3d March, 1791.	20,000 00	6 per cent. per annum.	At the pleasure of the United States.	For the purpose of effecting a recognition of the treaty with Morocco.
3d March, 1791.	312,686 00	Ditto.	Ditto.	To defray the expense of adding another regiment to the army.
2d May, 1792.	523,500 00	5 per cent. per annum.	Ditto.	To be applied to the protection of the frontiers, &c.
8th May, 1792.	50,000 00	Not specified.	Ditto.	To defray the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations.
28th Feb. 1793.	800,000 00	5 per cent. per annum.	Ditto.	To defray the expenses of the government.
20th March, 1794.	1,000,000 00	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be applied to such public purposes as are authorised by law.
9th June, 1794.	1,000,000 00	Not specified.	To be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the revenues provided therefor.	To defray the expenses of the government.
18th Dec. 1794.	2,000,000 00	5 per cent. per annum.	At the pleasure of the United States.	To be applied to such purposes as are authorised by law.
21st Feb. 1795.	800,000 00	Not specified.	Ditto.	Ditto.
3d March, 1795.	1,665,478 24	Ditto.	Out of certain specified revenues.	For the military and naval establishments.
3d March, 1795.	Equal to the Foreign Debt.	Interest same as was paid for the Foreign Debt, and one half per cent. additional.	At the pleasure of the United States.	To be received in exchange for the foreign debt, which, at the time, amounted to 14,720,710 dollars 85 cents.
6th May, 1796.	300,000 00	6 per cent. per annum.	Ditto.	For the use of the City of Washington.
30th May, 1796.	324,539 06	Ditto.	Ditto.	To defray the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations.
31st May, 1796.	5,000,000 00	Ditto.	Not before 1819, and thereafter at the pleasure of the United States.	To be applied to the payment of the debt of the United States, already due, or to become due in 1796.
1st June, 1796.	650,000 00	Ditto.	Out of certain specified revenues.	To be applied to the military and naval establishments.

8th July, 1797.	800,000 00	Ditto.	At the pleasure of the United States.	To be applied to such purposes as may be authorised by law.
18th April, 1798.	100,000 00	Ditto.	Ditto.	For the use of the City of Washington.
16th July, 1798.	5,000,000 00	Not specified.	15 years after the date of the loans.	To make up any deficiencies of appropriations, for defraying expenses on account of the military establishment.
16th July, 1798.	2,000,000 00	6 per cent. per annum.	At the pleasure of the United States.	Upon the credit, and in anticipation of the direct tax.
2d March, 1799.	2,000,000 00	Not specified.	After 15 years.	To be applied to military purposes, and to effect the execution of the treaty with Spain.
7th May, 1800.	3,500,000 00	Ditto.	Ditto.	To supply deficiencies of appropriations, and for military purposes.
29th April, 1802.	Equal in amount to the Dutch Debt, payable in 1803-4-5 and 6.	6 per cent. per annum.	6 years after the date of the loans.	To pay the instalments of the Dutch debt, due in 1803-4-5-6. The amount whereof, including principal, interest, and commissions, was 7,348,204 dollars 50 cents.
26th Feb. 1803.	2,000,000 00	6 per cent. per annum.	Reimbursable before the year 1811.	For expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations.
10th Nov. 1805.	1,750,000 00	Ditto.	At the pleasure of the United States.	This sum, together with other monies appropriated, to be applied to the payment of the claims of the citizens of the United States, on the government of France, the payment thereof having been assumed by the government of the United States.
26th March, 1804.	1,000,000 00	Ditto.	Ditto.	To defray the expenses under the act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary Powers.
1st May, 1810.	Not exceeding the amount of the principal of the debt reimbursable in 1810.	Ditto.	Ditto.	To defray any of the public expenses which were or might be authorised by law.
2d March, 1811.	5,000,000 00	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
14th March, 1812.	11,000,000 00	Ditto.	At any time after 12 years.	Ditto.
8th Feb. 1813.	16,000,000 00	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
2d Aug. 1813.	7,500,000 00	The Stock issued not to be sold at a rate less than 100 dolls. for every 88 dolls paid.	Ditto.	Ditto.
24th March, 1814.	25,000,000 00	Not specified.	Ditto.	Ditto.
15th Nov. 1814.	3,000,000 00	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
21st Dec. 1814.	6,000,000 00	6 per cent. per annum.	Reimbursable with the revenue from domestic spirits and stills.	In anticipation of the revenue pledged for the reimbursement; to defray the expenses of the government.
9th Jan. 1815.	6,000,000 00	Ditto.	Reimbursable with monies to be received from the direct tax.	In anticipation of the direct tax; to defray the expenses of the government.
3d March, 1815.	18,452,800 00	Not specified.	At any time after 12 years.	To defray the expenses of the government; to pay the interest and reimburse the principal of the public debt, charged on the sinking fund. This loan was more particularly authorised, to relieve the sinking fund from the charges of the treasury notes.

Note. By an act passed on the 3d of March, 1817, so much of any acts, as authorised a loan of money to the United States, was repealed.

A Statement of the monies annually received from Foreign and Domestic Loans, either at the Treasury of the United States, or by their Commissioners abroad, commencing on the 4th of March, 1789, until the 31st of March, 1815.

YEARS.	Amount Received. Dolls.	Cts.
From the 4th March 1789, to the 31st December, 1791	5,552,475	31
Do. 1792	4,936,595	56
Do. 1793	1,000,000	00
Do. 1794	4,600,000	00
Do. 1795	3,300,000	00
Do. 1796	320,000	00
Do. 1797	70,000	00
Do. 1798	200,000	00
Do. 1799	5,000,000	00
Do. 1800	1,565,229	24
Do. 1801	—	
Do. 1802	—	
Do. 1803	—	
Do. 1804	—	
Do. 1805	—	
Do. 1806	—	
Do. 1807	—	
Do. 1808	—	
Do. 1809	—	
Do. 1810	2,750,000	00
Do. 1811	—	
Do. [115]1812	12,837,900	00
Do. [115]1813	26,184,435	00
Do. [115]1814	23,377,911	79
From the 1st of January, to the 31st of March, [115]1815	10,728,530	12
	102,423,077	02
Together with the amount received during that period for sales of Bank stock	2,671,860 00	
Dividends on do.	1,101,720 00	
Interest on stock remitted to Europe	136,400 00	
Gain on exchange	805,127 39	
	4,715,107	39
Dolls.	107,138,184	41

[115]YEARS.	From Loans. Dolls. Cts.	Treasury Notes. [116] Dolls. Cts.	Total. Dolls. Cts.
1812	10,002,400 00	2,835,500 00	12,837,900 00
1813	20,089,635 00	6,094,800 00	26,184,435 00
1814	15,080,546 00	8,297,365 79	23,377,911 79
1815	1,748,230 12	8,980,300 00	10,728,530 12
	46,920,811 12	26,207,965 79	73,128,776 91

(116) The Treasury Notes will be specially treated of in the chapter on the Public Debt.

A GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the Annual Receipts of the United States, from the commencement of the present Government, to the 31st of December, 1815, inclusive.

YEARS.	*Customs.*	*Internal Revenue.*					
	Amount of Imposts and Tonnage.	Duties on Spirits distilled, and other Internal Revenues.	Direct Tax.	Postage of Letters.	Sales of Public Lands.	Fees on Letters Patent, Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.	Amount total of Internal Revenue.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
1791	4,399,472 99	—	—	—	—	311 00	311 00
1792	3,443,070 85	208,942 81	—	—	—	118 00	209,060 81
1793	4,255,306 56	337,705 70	—	11,020 51	—	660 00	349,386 21
1794	4,801,065 28	274,089 62	—	29,478 49	—	570 00	304,138 11
1795	5,588,461 26	337,755 36	—	22,400 00	—	600 00	360,755 36
1796	6,567,787 94	475,289 60	—	72,909 84	4,836 13	1,380 00	554,415 57
1797	7,549,649 65	575,491 45	—	64,500 00	83,540 60	1,816 00	725,348 05
1798	7,106,061 93	644,357 95	—	39,500 00	11,963 11	1,022 00	696,843 06
1799	6,610,449 31	779,136 44	—	41,000 00	—	17,711 81	837,848 25
1800	9,080,932 73	809,396 55	734,223 97	78,000 00	443 75	15,249 84	1,637,314 11
1801	10,750,778 93	1,048,033 43	534,343 38	79,500 00	167,726 06	3,950 54	1,833,553 41
1802	12,438,235 34	621,898 89	206,565 44	35,000 00	188,628 02	4,213 96	1,056,306 31
1803	10,479,417 61	215,179 69	71,879 20	16,427 26	165,675 69	4,240 00	473,401 84
1804	11,098,565 33	50,941 29	50,898 44	26,500 00	487,526 79	5,480 83	620,647 35
1805	12,936,487 04	21,747 15	21,882 91	21,342 50	540,193 80	3,079 42	608,245 78
1806	14,667,698 17	20,101 45	55,763 86	41,117 67	765,245 73	2,400 00	884,628 71
1807	15,845,521 61	13,051 40	34,732 56	3,614 73	466,163 27	5,643 62	523,205 58
1808	16,363,550 58	8,210 73	19,159 21	—	647,939 06	4,860 00	680,169 00
1809	7,257,506 62	4,044 29	7,517 31	—	442,252 33	6,876 10	460,690 00
1810	8,583,309 31	7,430 68	12,448 68	—	696,548 82	7,460 15	696,888 33
1811	13,313,222 73	2,295 95	7,666 66	37 70	1,040,237 53	17,935 24	1,068,173 08
1812	8,958,777 53	4,903 06	859 22	85,039 70	710,427 78	7,898 95	809,128 63
1813	13,224,623 25	4,755 04	3,805 52	35,000 00	835,655 14	8,136 21	887,351 91
1814	5,998,772 08	(117)1,662,984 82	(119)2,219,497 36	45,000 00	1,135,971 09	8,626 13	5,072,079 40
1815	7,282,942 22	(118)4,678,059 07	2,162,673 41	135,000 10	1,287,959 28	5,850 00	8,269,541 86

(117) Of this amount 858 dollars and 99 cents, was for duties laid by acts passed prior to 1802.

(118) Of this amount 1,249 dollars and 5 cents were received from the Supervisor of Kentucky, for duties laid prior to 1802.

(119) Of this amount 1,500 dollars 63 cents were received from North Carolina, and 3,000 dollars from Georgia, on account of the Direct Tax imposed in 1798.

General Statement of the Annual Receipts, continued.

YEARS.	*Loans.*				*Treasury Notes.*
	Temporary loans obtained from the Bank of the United States, &c.	Funded eight and six per cent. Stocks.	Foreign Loans.	Amount total received from Loans.	Amount received on account of Treasury Notes issued pursuant to the Acts of Congress.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
1791	—	—	361,391 34	361,391 34	—
1792	2,556,595 56	—	2,545,902 89	5,102,498 45	—
1793	600,000 00	—	1,197,272 01	1,797,272 01	—
1794	3,400,000 00	—	607,950 78	4,007,950 78	—
1795	3,300,000 00	—	96,424 00	3,396,424 00	—
1796	320,000 00	—	—	320,000 00	—
1797	—	70,000 00	—	70,000 00	—
1798	200,000 00	—	—	200,000 00	—
1799	—	5,000,000 00	—	5,000,000 00	—
1800	—	1,565,229 24	—	1,565,229 24	—
1801	—	—	—	—	—
1802	—	—	—	—	—
1803	—	—	—	—	—
1804	—	—	—	—	—
1805	—	—	—	—	—
1806	—	—	—	—	—
1807	—	—	—	—	—
1808	—	—	—	—	—
1809	—	—	—	—	—
1810	2,750,000 00	—	—	2,750,000 00	—
1811	—	—	—	—	—
1812	—	10,002,400 00	—	(120)10,002,400 00	(124) 2,835,500 00
1813	—	20,089,635 00	—	(121)20,089,635 00	(125) 6,094,500 00
1814	—	15,030,546 00	—	(122)15,030,546 00	(126) 8,297,280 00
1815	—	—	—	(123)14,857,423 40	(127)20,406,897 38

(120) Received on account of the loan of 11,000,000 dollars, per act of 14th March, 1812.

(121) One hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred dollars received on account of loan of 11,000,000 dollars, per act of 14th March, 1812; 16,000,000 dollars on account of loan of 16,000,000 dollars per act of 8th February, 1813, and 3,907,335 dollars on account of loan of 7,500,000 dollars, per act of 2d August, 1813.

(122) Three million five hundred and ninety-two thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars, received on account of loan of 7,500,000 dollars, per act of 2d August, 1813; 7,935,581 dollars, on account of loan of 10,000,000 dollars, per act of 24th March, 1814; 3,452,300 dollars, on account of loan of 6,000,000 dollars, per act of 24th March, 1814; and 50,000 dollars, on account of loan of 3,000,000 dollars, per act of 15th November, 1814.

(123) Fifty thousand dollars, received on account of loan of 11,000,000 dollars, per act of 14th March, 1812; 1,123,230 dollars 12 cents, on account of loan of 6,000,000 dollars, per act of 24th March, 1814; 74,590 dollars 75 cents, on account of loan of 25,000,000 dollars, per act of 24th March, 1814; 1,300,000 dollars, on account of loan of 3,000,000 dollars, per act of 15th November, 1814; 200,000 dollars on account of a temporary loan in anticipation of the Direct Tax, per act of 9th January, 1815; 175,000 dollars, on account of a temporary loan of 500,000 dollars, for the repairs of the public buildings, per act of 13th February, 1815, and 11,934,602 dollars 53 cents, on account of the loan of 18,452,800 dollars, per act of 3d March, 1815.

(124) Received on account of Treasury Notes, issued pursuant to the act of 30th June, 1812.

(125) Two million one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars, received on account of Treasury Notes, issued pursuant to act of 30th June, 1812, and 3,930,000 dollars, pursuant to act of 25th February, 1813.

(126) One million and seventy thousand dollars, on account of Treasury Notes, issued per act of 25th February, 1813, and 7,227,280 dollars, per act of 4th March, 1814.

(127) Two million seven hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, on account

General Statement of the Annual Receipts, continued.

YEARS.	*Miscellaneous Receipts.* For Debts due to the United States under the late government.	Proceeds of the United States Bank Stock and dividends on the capital stock of the Bank of the United States.	Interest on Six per cent. Stock for remittances to Europe.	Cents and half cents; interest due on Notes, and surplus gain on remittances in Gold; re-payments into the Treasury.	Sales of Public Stores; proceeds from Prizes; sale of Revenue Cutters, sale of Public armed Vessels, &c.	Amount total of Miscellaneous Receipts.	Aggregate amount of the Receipts for each year.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
1791	10,143 28	—	—	23 82	—	10,167 10	4,771,342 43
1792	4,702 82	8,028 00	—	857 83	4,240 00	17,828 65	8,772,458 76
1793	8,448 58	38,500 00	—	1,281 79	—	48,230 37	6,450,195 15
1794	693 50	303,472 00	—	22,535 98	—	326,701 48	9,439,855 60
1795	5,317 97	160,000 00	4,800 00	—	—	170,117 97	9,515,758 59
1796	5,053 74	1,240,000 00	42,800 00	10,072 40	—	1,297,926 14	8,740,329 65
1797	17,714 95	385,220 00	—	10,110 34	738 00	413,783 29	8,758,780 99
1798	6,710 68	79,920 00	78,675 00	7,597 00	3,363 13	176,265 81	8,179,170 80
1799	2,943 39	71,040 00	—	14,781 25	9,751 11	98,515 75	12,546,813 31
1800	7,704 79	71,040 00	—	27,531 64	24,225 83	130,502 26	12,413,978 34
1801	808 16	88,800 00	10,125 00	18,407 93	242,982 52	361,123 61	12,945,455 93
1802	500 63	1,327,560 00	—	21,757 52	151,433 75	1,501,251 90	14,995,793 95
1803	135 46	—	—	105,632 85	5,509 87	111,278 18	11,064,097 63
1804	—	—	—	92,908 80	14,185 90	107,094 70	11,826,307 38
1805	—	—	—	15,960 38	—	15,960 38	13,560,693 20
1806	617 14	—	—	6,450 00	537 05	7,604 19	15,559,931 07
1807	—	—	—	84,112 25	—	84,112 25	16,452,839 44
1808	—	—	—	11,970 35	—	11,970 35	17,055,689 93
1809	152 80	—	—	69,626 02	47,382 02	117,160 84	7,835,357 46
1810	—	—	—	119,186 18	58,616 00	179,602 18	12,209,799 82
1811	—	—	—	172,358 40	35,694 50	208,052 90	14,589,448 71
1812	—	—	—	75,252 76	22,514 57	97,737 33	22,703,543 49
1813	—	—	—	28,552 81	(130) 224,453 99	253,006 80	40,549,116 96
1814	—	—	—	(128) 322,815 27	(131) 106,853 71	429,668 98	34,878,432 25
1815	—	—	—	(129) 322,008 67	(132) 138,458 94	6,673 85	51,283,946 27

of Treasury Notes, issued per act of 4th March, 1814; 8,318,400 dollars, per act of 26th December, 1814; 3,839,585 dollars, per act of 24th February, 1815; 5,432,543 dollars, for which certificates of seven per cent. stock have been issued; 32,107 dollars 64 cents, on account of premiums on the sale of small Treasury Notes, and 11,541 dollars 74 cents, on account of interest on Treasury Notes.

(128) Of this sum 3,578 dollars 30 cents, was on account of cents and half cents; the remainder for re-payments into the Treasury.

(129) The whole of this sum was on account of re-payments.

(130) Of this amount 210,152 dollars 38 cents, were for the United States' moiety of the net proceeds of prizes captured.

(131) Of this amount 106,364 dollars 56 cents, were for do. do. do.

(132) Of this amount 82,003 dollars 58 cents, were for do. do. do. and 56,455 dollars 36 cents, for net proceeds of gun boats sold.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.[1]

CONGRESS has power "to coin money; regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."[2]

No state is allowed to "coin money; or to make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."[2]

Pursuant to the order of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of April, 1790, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 28th of January, 1791, made a report concerning a Mint Establishment for the United States. The policy, expediency and importance of such an institution were urged, and the principles and practices adopted by other nations, were noticed in that document.

In 1792,[3] a Mint Establishment for the United States, was authorised, for the purpose of a national coinage; to be carried on at the seat of the government for the time being.[4]

The coins struck at the Mint are of Gold, Silver and Copper, of the following denominations, viz:

I. *Gold Coins.*

a. Eagles, of the value of ten dollars or units; they contain 247½ grains of pure, or 270 grains of standard gold.

(1) On the 21st of February, 1782, Congress approved of the establishment of a Mint. On the 16th of October, 1786, they passed an Ordinance, for the establishment of the Mint of the United States of America, and for regulating the value and alloy of coin. Prior to the Mint Establishment, under the present Constitution, there was no national institution, in which coins were struck by the United States. Copper coins had been furnished under a contract of the Board of Treasury; but we do not know of any Gold or Silver having been coined.

(2) Constitution of the United States, Art. I. sect. viii. cl. 5, and sect. x. cl. 1.

(3) Act 2d April, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 117.

(4) Since the removal of the government to the City of Washington, the Mint establishment has been continued in Philadelphia, in virtue of special acts of Congress; the last act passed for the purpose was approved on 14th of January, 1818, and is limited to the 4th of March, 1822.

b. Half Eagles, of the value of five dollars or units; they contain 123$\frac{6}{8}$ grains of pure, or 135 grains of standard gold.

c. Quarter Eagles, of the value of two and an half dollars or units; they contain 61$\frac{7}{8}$ grains of pure, or 67$\frac{4}{8}$ grains of standard gold.

II. *Silver Coins.*

a. The *Dollar* or unit, of the value of one hundred cents; and contains 371$\frac{4}{16}$ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver.

b. Half Dollar, of the value of fifty cents; and contains 185$\frac{10}{16}$ grains of pure silver, or 208 grains of standard silver.

c. Quarter Dollar, of the value of twenty-five cents; and contains 92$\frac{13}{16}$ grains of pure, or 104 grains of standard silver.

d. Dime, of the value of ten cents; and contains 37$\frac{3}{8}$ grains of pure, or 52 grains of standard silver.

e. Half Dime, of the value of five cents; and contains 18$\frac{3}{16}$ grains of pure, or 26 grains of standard silver.

III. *Copper Coins.*

a. Cents, of the value of the one hundreth part of a dollar; and containing eleven pennyweights of copper.

b. Half Cents, of the value of the two hundreth part of a dollar; containing five and an half pennyweights of copper.(5)

The devices upon the coins are, upon one side an impression emblematical of Liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty," and the year of the coinage; upon the reverse of the gold and silver coins, the representation of an Eagle, with the inscription, "United States of America;" upon the reverse of the copper coins, an inscription expressing the denomination of the piece.

The proportional value of the gold and silver in all the coins, which are current in the United States, is as fifteen to one,(6) according to quantity in weight, that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver, are of equal value with one pound weight of pure gold.(7)

The standard of all the gold coins of the United States, is eleven parts fine to

(5) The several denominations of the Coins above mentioned, were originally adopted by Congress, on the 6th of July, 1785.

(6) In Spain the proportion between gold and silver is as 16 to 1. Torres on the Commerce of Spanish America, p. 25.

(7) Twenty-seven grains of standard gold of the United States, containing 24$\frac{3}{4}$ grains of pure gold, are equal in value to one dollar. The British Mint value of standard gold is £3 17*s.* 10$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* sterling per ounce, or 17 dollars 25 and an half cents; the Mint value of standard silver is 5*s.* 2*d.* sterling, or 1 dollar 10 cents per ounce.

one part of alloy; the alloy is composed of silver and copper in proportions not exceeding one half of silver.(8)

The standard of all the silver coins is 1,485 parts fine to 179 parts of alloy; the alloy is wholly of copper.(9)

Any person may carry gold or silver bullion to be coined at the Mint; the bullion so brought was assayed and coined as speedily as possible, free of expense.(10) As soon as the bullion has been coined, the person who deposited the same, may upon demand receive in lieu thereof, coins of the same species of bullion, weight for weight of the pure gold or pure silver therein contained.

The gold and silver coins struck at the Mint, are a lawful tender; the value thereof is in proportion to their respective weights.

Assays are directed to be made annually, of the gold and silver coins struck at the Mint, in the presence of the District Judge of Pennsylvania, the Attorney for that District and the Commissioner of Loans;(11) if any greater inferiority to their respective standards, than one part in one hundred and forty-four parts should appear, it must be certified to the President, and the officers of the establishment are to be disqualified to hold their offices.

The money account in the United States is expressed in Dollars or units; Dimes or tenths; Cents or hundredths, and Mills or thousandths; a dime being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundreth and a mill the thousandth

(8) The addition of silver to the alloy, for the gold coins, occasioned considerable expense to the Mint, without producing any advantage whatever; the practice has been, to form the alloy with the smallest portion of silver, merely to comply with the letter of the act.

" In Spain the fineness of the gold is divided into 24 *carats*, and each *carat* into 4 grains. Generally each grain of fineness is divided into 4 or 8 parts." Torres, loc. citat. p. 24.

(9) According to the standard above mentioned, the silver coins of the United States, should have consisted of 10 oz. 14 dwts. 5 grains of fine silver, and 1 oz. 5 dwts. 19 grains of alloy; which is below the standard of Spain, the Mexican dollar being 10 oz. 15 dwts. fine. From the commencement of the operations in our Mint, until near the close of the year 1795, upon what authority we know not, our silver coins were made finer than the legal standard. In 1795 the director, in conformity with the previous practice in the Mint, proposed to Congress, that our silver coinage should be authorised to consist of " nine parts in ten of fine silver, and the other tenth alloy; or 10 oz. 16 dwts. fine to 1 oz. 4 dwts. alloy, in the pound troy." No act was passed on the subject; our silver coinage was then restored to the legal standard, and has been so continued until the present time.* See letter of the Director of the Mint, to the President of the United States, dated 27th of October, 1795.

In Spain, " the fineness of silver is divided into 12 *dineros*, and each *dinero* into 24 grains." Torres, loc. citat. p. 24.

(10) This provision has been altered, and a charge has been authorised, (see act 3d March, 1795, sect. 5, vol. ii. ch. 288, and postea,) for the assaying and refining of bullion; much expense was incurred on the part of the United States, for refining bullion below the standard, which was deposited by individuals.

(11) Act 3d March, 1801; vol. iii. ch. 246. In 1818, the collector of the port of Philadelphia was substituted for the Commissioner of Loans.

* Letter of the Director of the Mint, to the author, dated 1817.

part of a dollar. The decimal division of money, is by far the most simple and convenient, and was first adopted in the United States.(12)

In 1792,(13) all the copper coins, except those of the United States, were prohibited to be current money, six months after fifty thousand dollars value of the copper coins of the Mint should be paid into the Treasury.

In 1793,(14) it was directed, that the cents should contain 208 grains of copper, and so in proportion the half cents.

The value of foreign coins was established as follows, viz:(15) the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of the standard prior to 1792, at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof; the gold coins of France, Spain and the dominions of Spain, of the standard prior to 1792, at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty-seven and two-fifths grains of the actual weight thereof; Spanish milled dollars, at the rate of 100 cents for each dollar, the actual weight thereof not to be less than seventeen pennyweights and seven grains, and so in proportion for the parts of a dollar; the Crowns of France, at the rate of 110 cents for each crown, the actual weight whereof, not to be less than eighteen pennyweights and seventeen grains, and so in proportion for the parts of a crown.

All foreign gold coins, and all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts thereof, ceased to be a legal tender in the United States, at the expiration of three years next ensuing the time when the coinage of gold and silver commenced at the Mint.(16)

All the foreign gold and silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and the parts thereof, received in payments for the United States, were directed after the coinage of gold and silver had begun at the Mint, to be coined anew, before they were put in circulation.

In 1795,(17) the President was authorised to reduce the weight of the copper coins, provided the reduction should not exceed two pennyweights in each cent.

The Treasurer of the Mint was directed to retain two cents per ounce from every deposit of silver bullion, and four cents per ounce from every deposit of

(12) Resolution of Congress, 8th of August, 1786. (13) Act 8th May, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 140.

(14) Act 14th January, 1793; vol. ii. ch. 147.

(15) Act 9th February, 1793; vol. ii. ch. 150. See postea, act 29th April, 1816.

(16) On the 22d of July, 1797, the President of the United States, by proclamation declared, that the coinage of silver had been commenced at the Mint, in 1794; that of gold in 1795; and that all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts thereof, would cease to be current or to be a legal tender for the payment of debts in the United States, after the 15th of October, 1797; and the same in respect to all foreign gold coins, after the 1st of July, 1798. See postea, the act of 10th of April, 1806; vol. iv. ch. 22.

(17) Act 3d March, 1795; vol. ii. ch. 288.

gold bullion, below the standard of the United States, made for the purpose of being refined and coined. Whenever the bullion is so far below the standard as to require the test, six cents per ounce are retained as a compensation for melting and refining the same.[18] The treasurer of the Mint, is not obliged to receive a deposit of bullion, below the standard of the United States, in smaller quantities than two hundred ounces of silver bullion, and twenty ounces of gold bullion.

In 1800,[19] a sum equivalent to the expense incurred, in refining gold or silver bullion, below the standard of the United States, was directed to be retained on all deposits made at the Mint.

In 1806,[20] foreign gold and silver coins, were declared to be current and a lawful tender, during three years, at the rates mentioned in the act of the 9th February, 1793.[21] The coins, now made current, were directed to be assayed at least once in every year, at the Mint, and it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to lay the results of the assays before Congress.

In 1809, the act of the 10th of April, 1806, by which foreign gold and silver coins were made current, and a tender in payment of debts, expired. The provisions, enacted in 1806, were grounded on the supposition, that $27\frac{3}{4}$ grains of Spanish standard gold, contained $24\frac{3}{4}$ grains of pure gold, and that they were equal in value to 27 grains of the standard gold of the United States; the assays, in the Mint, demonstrated, that the purity or fineness of the Spanish gold coins of different dates, was variable, and that those of 1806, were four per cent. below the value of the gold coins of the United States. The assays, made prior to 1813, authorised, on the general average of several coinages, the Spanish gold coins to be taken at the rate of $28\frac{53}{100}$ grains for one dollar, which is very near four per cent. ($3.\frac{986}{1000}$) below the value of our gold coins.

In 1810, the House of Representatives of the United States, raised a committee to consider the subject of foreign coins; in their report, on the 27th of December, 1810, the committee declared it expedient, "that foreign gold coins ought to be made current money, and a legal tender," with the *proviso*, that no coin should be allowed to be current, at a rate above its intrinsic value. Under a different regulation, the coins of the standard value would be melted down, or be exported, and the base coins would be brought into circulation. They proposed to fix the statute value of the gold coins of Spain, at a rate not higher than was warranted by the average of the assays made at the mint, viz: that they should

(18) Act 3d March, 1795; vol. ii. ch. 288, and postea, act 24th April, 1800; vol. iii. ch. 188.
(19) Act 24th April 1800; vol. iii. ch. 188. (20) Act 10th April 1806; vol. iv. ch. 22.
(21) See Ante, p. 543.

be taken at the rate of $28\frac{53}{100}$ grains for one dollar. No act was passed on this subject, until 1816.

In 1816,[22] it was enacted, that for three years and no longer, the following gold and silver coins should pass current as money, within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, at the rates following, viz: the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty-seven grains, or $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per pennyweight; the gold coins of France, at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty-seven and a half grains, or $87\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pennyweight; the gold coins of Spain, at the rate of 100 cents for every twenty-eight and an half grains, or 84 cents per pennyweight; the crowns of France, at the rate of $117\frac{6}{10}$ cents per ounce, or 110 cents for each crown, weighing eighteen pennyweights and seventeen grains; the five franc pieces, at the rate of 116 cents per ounce, or 93 cents and 3 mills for each five franc piece, weighing sixteen pennyweights and two grains. The coins aforesaid, were directed to be annually assayed at the mint, and the result to be laid before Congress.

The gold coins of the United States, are twenty-two *carats* fine, that is to say, every twenty-four parts of their weight, contain twenty-two parts of pure gold.[23] The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, are of the same standard as the gold coins of the United States. Many of the principal gold coins in Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Poland and Italy are finer than those of the United States, from one *carat* and a quarter, to one *carat* and seven-eighths;[24] these last are seldom seen in the United States.

The assays made at the Mint in 1813, gave the following results, viz:

I. *Gold Coins of Great Britain.*

		Carats.	Grains.
No. 1.	made of 3 pieces, made of various dates, prior to 1806	22	0
2.	do. 4 do. of dates from 1806 to 1810 inclusive, except the year 1807	22	0

These results were confirmed by assays made in 1818.[25]

II. *Gold Coins of France.*

No. 1.	made of 4 pieces of various dates prior to 1806 . .	21	$2\frac{5}{8}$
2.	do. 5 do. of dates from 1806 to 1810 inclusive .	12	$2\frac{3}{8}$
3.	do. 5 do. dated 1811	21	$2\frac{3}{8}$
4.	do. 5 do. dated 1812	21	$2\frac{3}{8}$

The three results last mentioned, were confirmed by assays, in 1818[25]

(22) Act 29th April, 1816.
(23) Pure gold is 24 *carats* fine.
(24) Hamilton's report concerning the Mint Establishment.
(25) Letter of the Director of the Mint, 7th February, 1818.

III. *Gold Coins of Spain.*

					Carats.	Grains.
No. 1.	made of	4	pieces	of dates prior to 1806	20	3
2.	do.	5	do.	dates from 1806 to 1810, inclusive .	20	3
3.	do.	3	do.	dated 1811	20	$3\frac{1}{2}$
4.	do.	1	do.	dated 1813	20	$3\frac{1}{4}$

The last of the above results, was confirmed by assays made in 1818.(26)

IV. *Gold Coins of Portugal.*

No. 1.	made of	2	pieces	of various dates, prior to 1806 . . .	22	0
2.	do.	5	do.	of dates from 1806 to 1810 inclusive .	22	0
3.	do.	5	do.	dated 1811	22	0
4.	do.	5	do.	dated 1812	22	0
5.	do.	2	do.	dated 1813	22	0
In 1818,(26) 5 pieces gave a result of very nearly					22	0

I. *Silver Coins of France.*

	Oz.	dwts.	grs.
Made of 5 crowns of various dates	10	18	12
In 1818, 5 pieces of five franc pieces of France	10	16	12(26)

II. *Silver Coins of Spain.*

No. 1.	made of	5	pieces	of various dates, prior to 1806 .	10	16	00
2.	do.	5	do.	dates from 1806 to 1810 inclusive	10	15	12
3.	do.	5	do.	dated 1811	10	15	12

From the foregoing results it appears,

"1. That the gold coins of Great Britain and of Portugal, are all uniformly of the same quality, and exactly equal to that of the gold coins of the United States; and therefore, their intrinsic value is at the rate of 100 cents for twenty-seven grains, or $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per pennyweight.

"2. That the gold coins of France, especially those issued since the year 1806 inclusive, are also of a uniform quality, their intrinsic value being at the rate of 100 cents for $27\frac{341}{691}$ grains, or $87\frac{225}{100}$ cents per pennyweight.

"3. That the gold coins of Spain are somewhat variable in their quality, their average intrinsic value being at the rate of 100 cents for $28\frac{7381}{13371}$ grains, or $84\frac{3}{100}$ cents per pennyweight.

"4. That the intrinsic value of the French crown, supposing its weight 18 pennyweights and 17 grains, is 110 cents and $\frac{75287}{691800}$ parts of a cent.

(26) Letter of the Director of the Mint, 7th February, 1818.

"5. That the intrinsic value of the Spanish dollar, exclusive of those issued prior to the year 1806, supposing it of the full weight of 17 pennyweights 7 grains, is 100 cents and $\frac{259350}{694980}$ parts of a cent."(27)

In the United States, foreign coins and currencies are estimated at the following rates, viz: each pound sterling of Great Britain, 444 cents; each livre tournois of France, at 18½ cents; each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands, at 40 cents; each marc banco of Hamburgh, at 33⅓ cents; each rix dollar of Denmark, at 100 cents; each rial of plate and each rial of vellon of Spain, the former at 10 cents, the latter at 5 cents each; each milree of Portugal, at 124 cents; each pound sterling of Ireland, at 410 cents; each tale of China, at 148 cents; each pagoda of India, at 194 cents; each rupee of Bengal, and each rupee of Bombay, at 50 cents; each star pagoda of Madrass, at 184 cents; and all other denominations of money, in value as nearly as may be to the rates aforesaid, or the intrinsic value thereof, compared with money of the United States. The President is authorised to establish regulations for estimating the duties on goods imported into the United States, in respect to which the original cost is exhibited in a depreciated currency, issued and circulated under the authority of any foreign government.(28)

The United States derive no profit from their coinage, except that gained on the copper coins, which, from the commencement of the institution, to the 31st of December, 1817, amounted to 52,824 dollars and 45 cents.

On the average of the ten years, from 1802 to 1811 inclusive, there were annually struck at the mint,

	Dolls.
Gold coins, amounting to	330,119
Silver coins, do.	410,278
Copper coins, do.	14,011

or, on the average aforesaid, the coins of every description and denomination, annually struck, amounted to 754,408 dollars.

On the average of the ten years, from 1802 to 1811 inclusive, the annual expenses of the mint, amounted to 18,050 dollars.

(27) Letter from the Director of the Mint, dated 22d December, 1813.
(28) Act 2d March, 1799, sect. 61, vol. ii. ch. 62; and Act 3d March, 1801, vol. iii. ch. 253.

A STATEMENT

Of the Copper Coins struck in and issued from the Mint, during the periods enumerated, viz:

YEARS.	Number of Cents.	Number of Half Cents.	Value in Dollars and Cents.
From 1st March, 1793, to 31st December, 1795	1,066,033	142,534	11,373 00
1st January, 1796, to 24th November, 1796	974,700	109,480	10,324 40
In the year 1797	—	—	10,110 34
do. 1798	979,700	—	9,797 00
do. 1799	904,585	12,167	9,106 68
do. 1800	2,822,175	211,530	29,279 40
do. 1801	1,362,837	—	13,628 37

A STATEMENT

Of the Gold and Silver Coins struck at the Mint, during the periods enumerated, viz:

YEARS.	GOLD.			SILVER.				
	Number of Eagles.	Number of Half Eagles.	Number of Quarter Eagles.	Number of Dollars.	Number of Half Dollars.	Number of Quarter Dollars.	Number of Dimes.	Number of Half Dimes.
From 18th July, 1794, to 30th September, 1795 . . .	1,297	8,707	—	126,553	323,144	—	—	25,856
From 1st October, 1795, to 31st of August, 1797 . . .	16,755	9,805	1,822	158,934	3,918	6,146	47,396	115,317
From 1st September, 1797, to 30th June, 1798 . . .	7,974	20,755	554	247,206	—	—	—	—
From 1st January, to 31st December, 1799	17,483	7,451	480	423,515	—	—	—	—
From 1st January, to 31st December, 1800	25,965	11,622	—	220,920	—	—	21,760	24,000
From 1st January, to 31st December, 1801	29,254	26,006	—	54,454	30,289	—	34,640	33,910

A STATEMENT,

Showing the general proceedings of the Mint Establishment of the United States, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, in each year.

YEARS.	Gold Bullion deposited.	Value of the Gold Bullion deposited.	Silver Bullion deposited.	Value of the Silver Bullion deposited.	Amount of wastage of Gold & Silver.	Amount retained on Deposits.	Value of the Gold Coins struck at the Mint.	Value of the Silver Coins struck at the Mint.	Value of the Copper Coins struck at the Mint.	Total value of the Coins struck at the Mint.	Expenses of the Mint Establishment.
	Oz. Dwt. Grs.	Dolls. Cts.	Oz. Dwts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
1802	23,894 11 19	424,792 59	50,982 10	58,828 92	1,836 97	185 92	423,310 00	58,343 00	34,422 83	516,075 83	17,462 65
1803	14,691 04 10	261,177 13½	85,481 14	98,632 65½	1,380 58½	107 94½	258,377 50	87,118 00	25,203 03	370,698 53	17,705 95
1804	14,499 09 15	257,768 35½	91,504 18	105,582 50½	1,473 37½	138 29	258,642 50	100,340 50	11,044 94	370,027 94	16,224 80
1805	9,636 02 06	171,308 55½	126,268 14	145,694 59½	1,356 08	251 60	170,367 50	149,388 00	14,213 48	333,969 48	17,687 80
1806	20,102 01 01	357,36$_{6}$ ⁄0	469,264 12	541,458 99	2,999 29	277 44½	324,505 00	471,319 00	5,970 00	801,794 00	19,629 70
1807	23,533 03 14	418,367 41	613,400 15	707,769 98½	3,567 51	384 27½	437,495 00	597,488 75	9,052 21	1,043,995 96	22,017 32
1808	15,526 09 21	276,026 37	623,760 14	719,723 77	3,455 44½	250 63½	284,665 00	684,300 00	10,640 35	979,605 35	21,416 29
1809	12,149 10 12	215,991 45½	473,891 02	546,797 30½	3,026 82½	126 33½	169,375 00	707,376 50	8,136 18	884,887 18	20,998 91
1810	25,053 16 17	445,401 30	555,000 09	640,385 05	3,832 00½	191 34	476,555 00	638,778 00	16,140 00	1,131,468 50	26,859 15
1811	28,170 03 20	500,803 18	620,699 03	716,191 18½	4,438 70	358 27½	497,905 00	608,340 50	5,293 78	1,111,538 78	24,506 28
1812	16,593 02 03	294,988 40½	980,909 03	1,131,818 12	4,523 58	235 37	290,435 00	814,029 50	10,755 00	1,115,219 50	20,309 36
1813	26,998 12 17	479,975 64	213,055 07	245,833 01	4,302 34	176 89½	474,140 00	620,951 50	4,180 00	1,102,271 50	44,393 39½
1814	3,262 02 06	57,993 08½	404,994 00	467,300 91½	2,514 92	63 76½	77,270 00	561,687 20	3,578 30	642,535 30	19,091 14
1815	96 14 10	1,719 47½	37,413 09	43,169 35½	—	16 71	3,175 00	27,360 50	—	30,535 20	14,495 14
1816	817 13 08	14,536 28	5,236 13	6,042 28	—	—	—	28,575 75	28,209 82	56,785 57	18,039 00
1817	2,410 17 19	58,117 62½	740,130 10	853,996 57½	2,373 02½	31 98½	—	607,783 50	39,484 00	647,267 50	32,016 71

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Exhibiting the value of Coins made at the Mint; the amount of Disbursements on account of the Establishment; the amount allowed for Wastage; the amount retained of Deposits; and the amount gained on the Coinage of Copper, from the commencement of the Institution, to the 31st of December, 1817, viz:

			Dolls.	Cts.	Mills.
Value of Gold, Silver, and Copper coinage, up to the 31st December, 1816,			13,536,501	6	0
Gold coins made from January 1st to December 31st, 1817,		—			
Silver coins made from January 1st to December 31st, 1817,	Dolls. 607,783	50 0			
Copper coins made from January 1st to December 31st, 1817,	39,484	00 0			
			647,267	50	0
Total value of Gold, Silver and Copper,			14,183,768	56	0
Net charge on the coinage of Gold, Silver, and Copper, to the 31st December, 1816,	494,927	91 5			
Add amount gained on the coinage of Copper to the same period,	42,473	44 0			
	537,401	35 5			
From which deduct amount wastage, Gold and Silver, to 31st December, 1816, Dolls.	51,210	65 5			
Also, amount wastage from January 1st to December 31st, 1817,	2,373	2 5			
	53,583	68 0			
			483,817	67	5
Add amount disbursed on account of the establishment, from January 1st to 31st December, 1817,			32,016	71	0
Add also, the amount wastage on Gold and Silver, to 31st December, 1816,	51,210	65 5			
Add also, the amount ditto, from January 1st to December 31st, 1817,	2,373	2 5			
	53,583	68 0			
From the above, deduct the amount retained from deposits, to 31st December, 1816,	7,773	59 0			
Also, this sum, from January 1st to December 31st, 1817,	31	98 5			
	7,805	57 5			
			45,778	10	5
			561,812	49	0
Deduct amount gained on the coinage of Copper, from the commencement of the institution, to December 31st, 1817,			52,824	40	0
Net amount chargeable to the coinage of Gold, Silver and Copper, from the commencement of the institution, to December 31st, 1817, including the costs of lots, buildings, and machinery,			488,988	9	0

For bullion, our Mint depends upon foreign countries. Hitherto we have not found much Gold,[29] and as far as my knowledge extends, no Silver in the United States; our Lead ores contain very little Silver; and the proportion is too small to pay the expense of working them for the Silver.

The Copper has been supplied from Great Britain; it is imported in the form of circular planchets, without any device; they receive the impressions at the Mint. In June, 1817, I was told, that the planchets would, in future, be prepared in the United States, and add to the gain on that species of the coinage.

Many attempts have been made to estimate the amount of the Gold and Silver coins in different countries. We shall not pretend to determine that question for the United States; it is beyond the reach of precision, or even an approximation to the truth. Our laws do not require, that the Gold or Silver imported, shall be entered at the custom-house; nor are any returns made of the specie or bullion exported.[30] The quantities annually consumed in work-shops for ornaments and domestic utensils, though they must be considerable, are not ascertained; under such circumstances we cannot form a satisfactory estimate. It is evident, that the coinage at the Mint, has not been adequate to the ordinary necessities of domestic exchange.

Prior to 1775, lord Sheffield[31] computed the specie in the American colonies at between 2 and 3,000,000 pounds sterling, or about 9,500,000 dollars; in 1774, Blodget,[32] estimated the metallic medium of the United States, at 4,000,000 dollars; in 1791, at 16,000,000 dollars, and in 1804, at 17.500,000 dollars. Coxe,[33] in 1791, estimated the current specie in the United States at 7,000,000 dollars. Although Messrs. Coxe and Blodget were anxious to ascertain the facts connected with this subject, their efforts only convince us how impossible it is to arrive at the truth; the latter of these writers, in 1791, estimated our metallic medium at nearly double the amount stated by the former. The estimate of lord Sheffield seems another contradiction; it is the more sur-

(29) Native Gold has been discovered in the streams of Cabarrus county, North Carolina; a single piece was found, which originally weighed twenty-eight pounds; after it was melted down at the Mint, it weighed twenty-five pounds, and was twenty-three *carats* fine. The inducements to search after Gold, did not operate so as to occasion the misery and wretchedness which always accompany the population, where the inhabitants make the searching for Gold a regular occupation. The partial injury, which some of the people of North Carolina suffered, satisfied them that their prosperity would be better promoted by the pursuits of agriculture. Mawe in his travels into the interior of Brazil, particularly in the Gold and Diamond districts, gives an interesting, though a very lamentable account of the people in those countries.

(30) I have been credibly informed that 6,000,000 dollars in specie, have been exported in the course of a single year to countries east of the Cape of Good Hope.

(31) Observations on the Commerce of America, p. 210.

(32) Blodget's Manual, p. 66.

(33) View of the United States, p. 352.

prising when we take into view the augmentation of our exports; we suppose. that the influx of specie must have been, in some degree, in the ratio of that branch of our commerce.

In 1799, Rose estimated the amount of coin circulating in the British dominions at £44,000,000 sterling. At the accession of George III. Colquhoun estimated the gold in circulation at £25,000,000 sterling; and in 1812, he supposed the amount of gold coin, which remained in the hands of the bankers of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the hands of individuals, including the silver of the mint coinage, to be £15,000,000 sterling.(34)

The following statement of the annual produce of the Spanish mines was taken from Baron Humboldt; it is calculated from the amount of the royal duties, and is, therefore, considerably under the truth.

The gold is valued at 145 dollars 82 cents, and the silver at 9 dollars 40 cents the Spanish mark.(35)

NAMES OF THE PROVINCES.	Pure Gold.	Pure Silver.	Value of the Gold and Silver in Dollars.
	Spanish Marks.	Spanish Marks.	Dolls.
New Spain	7,000	2,250,000	22,170,740
Peru	3,400	513,000	5,317,988
Chili	10,000	29,700	1,737,380
Buenos Ayres	2,200	414,000	4,212,404
New Grenada	18,000	very little.	2,624,760
Total,	40,600	3,206,700	36,063,272

To the foregoing amount, Humboldt added 3,000,000 dollars for contraband, and somewhat less than 4,500,000 for the gold of Brazil. He estimated the whole of the gold and silver furnished, annually, by America, at 43,500,000 dollars. The gold annually furnished is to the quantity of silver as one to forty-six, and the total amount in English money, valuing the dollar at 4*s.* 4½*d.* sterling, is £9,515,625, or 41,868,750 dollars. He concluded that the gold and silver fur-

(34) Rose's Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain, &c. p. 76. Also Colquhoun, loc. citat. p. 224.

(35) "The mark of Spain is equal to 3,553 grains troy weight. According to law, with a mark of gold of 21 *carats* 2 grains fineness, eight and a half doublons, of sixteen Mexican dollars each, are coined. Then each doublon ought to weigh 418 grains troy weight of gold, of 21 *carats* 2 grains fineness; and the Mexican dollar represents 26.125 grains troy weight of gold, of 21 *carats* 2 grains fineness."

"With the same mark of silver of 10 *oz.* 15 *dwt.* eight and a half Mexican dollars are also coined: then each Mexican dollar ought to weigh 418 grains troy weight of silver, of 10 *oz.* 15 *dwt.* fineness." Torres, loc. citat. p. 25.

nished by America, from the year 1492 to 1803, amounted to 5,706,700,000 dollars; of that amount he supposed 5,445,000,000 dollars, to have been carried to Europe, which on the average of the period mentioned, is at the rate of about seventeen and an half millions per annum.

A STATEMENT

Showing the rate of Interest fixed by law, and the current value of the Dollar, in Shillings and Pence, in the States and Territories, respectively.

STATES.	Legal rate of Interest per annum.	Value of the Dollar in Shillings and Pence.
		s. *d.*
New-Hampshire	6 per centum.	6 0
Massachusetts	ditto.	6 0
Rhode Island	ditto.	6 0
Vermont	ditto.	6 0
Connecticut	ditto.	6 0
New-York	7 ditto.	8 0
New-Jersey	ditto.	7 6
Pennsylvania	6 ditto.	7 6
Delaware	ditto.	7 6
Maryland	ditto.	7 6
Virginia	ditto.	6 0
North Carolina	ditto.	8 0
South Carolina	7 ditto.	4 8
Georgia	8 ditto.	4 8
Kentucky	6 ditto.	6 0
Ohio	ditto.	6 0 to 7 6 (38)
Tennessee	ditto.	6 0
Louisiana	ditto.	none customary.
Indiana	ditto.	6 0 to 7 6 (38)
Mississippi	ditto. (36)	none customary.
Illinois Territory	ditto.	do.
Missouri do.	ditto. (36)	6 0
Alabama do.	ditto. (36)	none customary.
Michigan do.	(37)	(37)

(36) Individuals may, by special contract, vary the rate of interest.

(37) No information.

(38) The inhabitants in different districts of the state, rate the value of the dollar according to the custom of the state, from which they migrated.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Military Establishment includes the Army and the Militia of the United States.

Congress has power " to raise and support armies. But no appropriation of money for that use, shall be for a longer term than two years."

" To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union. suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

" To provide for organising, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."(1)

Without the consent of Congress, no state can keep troops in time of peace.(2)

" The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States.(3)

The Constitution of the United States declares, " a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

" No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.(4)

(1) Constitution of the United States. Art. I. sect. viii. cl. 12, 14, 15, 16.
(2) Ibid. Art. I. sect. x. cl. 11.
(3) Ibid. Art. II. sect. xi. cl. 1.
(4) Ibid. Amendments, II, III.

SECTION I.

OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES IN GENERAL.

In 1789,[5] an executive department, named the "Department of War," was established by Congress. The chief officer of the department, is stiled the Secretary for the Department of War, and he was required to perform such duties as should be enjoined on, or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to military commissions, or to the land or naval forces, ships or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting military or naval affairs, as the President should assign to the said department, or relative to the granting of lands to persons entitled thereto, for military services rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs. The Secretary was directed to conduct the business of the department, in pursuance of the orders and instructions of the President.

The duties originally assigned to the Secretary for the Department of War, in relation to the Navy and the Public Lands, were subsequently confided to other officers of the United States.[6]

The Indians, who inhabited the countries that bordered on the several states, annoyed their white neighbours; often destroyed their property, and murdered the citizens or carried them into captivity. In 1787, it was deemed expedient to station a corps of seven hundred troops on the frontiers, for the protection of the inhabitants, against the incursions and depredations of the hostile Indian tribes, and to facilitate the surveying and selling of the public lands. For these purposes, Congress authorised a force, consisting of the two companies of artillery raised by virtue of a resolve of Congress on the 20th of October, 1786; each of these companies was composed of seventy non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. One regiment of infantry was added to the artillery

(5) Act 7th August, 1789; vol. ii. ch. 7. On the 12th of June, 1776, a committee of five members of Congress was authorised to constitute a Board of War and Ordnance. On the 17th of October, 1777, the Board of War was composed of three persons who were not members of Congress. On the 29th of October, 1778, the Board was directed to be composed of three commissioners who were not members of Congress, and two members of Congress. On the 7th of February, 1781, a Secretary of War was authorised to execute the duties of the Board of War and Ordnance. See also an Ordinance of the 27th of February, 1785 wherein the duties of the Secretary of War are detailed.

(6) See acts 30th of April, 1798, vol. iii. ch. 52; and 25th April, 1812, vol. iv. ch. 391.

above mentioned; it consisted of eight companies; and each company was composed of seventy non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. These troops formed an aggregate of seven hundred men, exclusive of the commissioned officers.(7)

In 1789, the forces enumerated, were recognised to be the military establishment of the United States;(8) at that time, the effective force of the army did not amount to six hundred men.(9)

In 1790, the act of the 29th of September, 1789, was repealed; and it was then enacted, that the whole number of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be in the service of the United States, at any one time, should not exceed one thousand two hundred and sixteen men;(10) and they were authorised to be raised for three years, unless sooner discharged. The organization of these troops was one regiment of infantry, to consist of three battalions; and one battalion of artillery.

In 1791,(11) for the further protection of the frontiers, an additional regiment of infantry was authorised; it consisted of nine hundred and twelve men, exclusive of the commissioned officers. The President was authorised, to appoint one major general, one brigadier general, one quarter-master, and one chaplain. Troops, under the denomination of *levies*, to serve not exceeding six months, were also allowed to be engaged for the service; their number was not to exceed two thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, with a suitable number of commissioned officers. This corps was allowed a bounty of three dollars, and it was subject to the rules and articles of war; the pay, rations and forage were the same as was allowed to the troops of the United States.

In 1792, our savage enemies continued their depredations; their forces were augmented, and their acts of barbarity multiplied. Three additional regiments were directed to be raised for the service of the United States; each of them consisted of nine hundred and sixty men, exclusive of the commissioned officers; these troops were directed to be disbanded, as soon as the United States should be at peace with the Indian tribes.(12) Four brigadier generals were authorised to be appointed.(13)

In 1794,(14) a corps of Artillerists and Engineers was authorised, to be com-

(7) See Journals of Congress, 3d October, 1787; also, Message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, 10th of August, 1789.

(8) Act 29th September, 1789; vol. ii. ch. 25.

(9) Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. v. p. 181.

(10) Act 30th April, 1790; vol. ii. ch. 37.

(11) Act 3d March, 1791; vol. ii. ch. 102.

(12) Act 5th March, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 110.

(13) Act 28th March, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 115.

(14) Act 9th May, 1794; vol. ii. ch. 200.

posed of seven hundred and sixty-four non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and a proper proportion of commissioned officers to command them. This force was directed to be incorporated with the corps of artillery authorised; and their entire number, exclusive of the commissioned officers, was limited to nine hundred and ninety-two.

In 1796,[15] it was directed, that after the 31st day of October, the military establishment of the United States, should be composed of the corps of artillerists and engineers, authorised by the act of the 9th of May, 1794; two companies of light dragoons, who were to do duty on horse or foot, at the discretion of the President, and four regiments of infantry. The troops aforesaid, constituted an aggregate of three thousand two hundred and sixty-six men, exclusive of the commissioned officers of the corps of artillerists; and they were to be completed from the legion of the United States,[16] and the light dragoons. All the supernumerary officers, musicians and privates of the legion, were considered as discharged, after the 31st day of October, 1796.

The President was authorised to appoint one major general, with two aids de camp; one brigadier general; one brigade major; one quarter-master general; one inspector, who should perform the duty of adjutant general; one paymaster general, and ten additional surgeon's mates. The adjutants, quarter-masters and paymasters of regiments, were taken from the subalterns of their respective regiments.

In 1797,[17] so much of the act of the 30th of May, 1796, as related in any respect to the major general and his staff, was repealed.

Serious differences had taken place between the government of the United States and the Republic of France. Ministers were sent to Paris, for the purpose of concluding a treaty; but they were treated with disrespect, and returned to the United States, without having effected the object of their mission.

In 1798,[18] Congress suspended the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof, until the end of their next session. On the 7th of July, 1798, they declared the treaties concluded with France, to be no longer obligatory on the United States; and on the 9th of the same month, the President was authorised, to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels of the United States, to capture any French armed

(15) Act 30th May, 1796; vol. ii. ch. 333.

(16) The legionary corps was authorised on the 20th of October, 1786, and consisted of 2,040 non-commissioned officers and privates, organised into infantry and artillery.

(17) Act 3d March, 1797; vol. ii, ch. 364.

(18) Act 18th June, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 70.

vessels, and to bring them into our ports to be proceeded against, and condemned as forfeited.[19]

A provisional army was authorised to be raised in the event of a declaration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their territory, by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion, discovered to exist, by the President, before the next session of Congress. The President, under the circumstances above enumerated, was authorised to cause to be enlisted, and to call into actual service, ten thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to serve for a term not exceeding three years.[20]

The troops aforesaid, with a suitable number of major generals, were directed to be organised into corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, conformably to the Military Establishment of the United States. In the recess of the Senate the President was authorised to appoint all the commissioned officers. He was also authorised to accept the services of volunteer corps of artillery, cavalry or infantry, provided they were clothed, armed and equipped at their own expense.

A commander of the army was appointed, and commissioned as lieutenant general; he was allowed four aids de camp and two secretaries, who had the rank, and received the emoluments, of a lieutenant colonel.

The President was authorised to appoint one inspector general, with the rank of major general. The inspector and major generals were each allowed to have two aids de camp, who had the rank of a major; an adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier, was also authorised. Assistant inspectors were allowed to every separate portion of the army, which consisted of one or more divisions, who were the deputy adjutant generals thereof respectively, and were taken from the line of the army. The inspectors and sub-inspectors for each brigade and corps of every description, were also taken from the line of the army. One quarter-master general, one physician general, and one paymaster general, each with the rank of lieutenant colonel, were also appointed.

The whole or any part of the forces aforesaid, might be discharged, whenever the President should deem it consistent with the public safety.

In 1798,[21] twelve additional regiments of infantry, and six troops of cavalry were authorised to be enlisted, to serve during the existing differences between the United States and the French Republic, unless they should be sooner discharged.

(19) See acts passed on the day above mentioned; vol. iii. ch. 84. Ibid. ch. 85.

(20) Act 28th May, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 64.

(21) Act 16th July, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 93.

In 1799,[22] a Medical Establishment was authorised, to be attached to the army; it was composed of one physician general; one apothecary general, with one or more deputies; one purveyor; a competent number of hospital surgeons, and a suitable number of mates. One steward, and a competent number of nurses, were attached to each hospital.

An additional military force, consisting of twenty-four regiments of infantry, one regiment and one battalion of riflemen, one battalion of artillerists and engineers, and three regiments of cavalry, were authorised to be raised for the service of the United States;[23] the whole or any part of the force aforesaid, might be discharged whenever the President should see fit.

The ensigns and cornets of the army, were, in future, to be denominated second lieutenants.

Two regiments of infantry or cavalry constituted a brigade, commanded by a brigadier general. Two brigades composed a division; every division was commanded by a major general.

There was one commander of the army, who was commissioned "General of the Armies of the United States;" and the title of lieutenant general was abolished.

The President was authorised to appoint the following officers, viz: one quarter-master general, with the rank of major general; to any army, other than that in which the quarter-master general served, there was attached one deputy quarter-master general. Every division was entitled to have one division quarter-master; and each brigade was allowed one brigade quarter-master. One deputy inspector general was allowed to any army, other than to that in which the inspector general served. Every division had one division inspector, and every brigade one brigade inspector. The adjutant general was *ex officio* inspector general.

Every deputy inspector general was *ex officio* deputy adjutant general, and he was directed to perform the duties of adjutant general, in the army to which he might be attached.

The inspectors of divisions did not rank higher than a major; the inspectors of brigades. the aids of a major general; the quarter-masters of divisions, and the assistants to the adjutant general, did not rank higher than a captain; the aid of brigadier general, and the quarter-master of a brigade, did not rank higher than a lieutenant.

(22) Act 2d March, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 137.

(23) Act 2d March, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 137.

Two aids de camp were allowed to each major general, and one aid to each brigadier general.

The President was authorised to appoint two additional engineers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and one inspector of fortifications.[24]

The Secretary for the Department of War, in a report, dated 13th of January, 1800, said, that of the twelve regiments of infantry and six troops of cavalry, authorised to be raised in virtue of the act of the 16th of July, 1798, vol. iii. ch. 93, three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine men had been enlisted up to November, 1799.

By an act, passed on the 20th of February, 1800, vol. iii. ch. 163, the enlistments under the act of the 16th July, 1798, were suspended, until the further order of Congress.

In 1800,[25] a convention was concluded at Paris, between the United States and the French Republic, by which their differences were amicably settled.

In 1802,[26] the military peace establishment, was formed and completed, from the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the army of the United States. After the 1st of June, 1802, this establishment consisted of one regiment of artillerists, and two regiments of infantry, together with such officers, military agents and engineers, as will be hereafter enumerated.

The general staff of the peace establishment, consisted of one brigadier general, with one aid de camp, one adjutant and inspector of the army, one paymaster of the army, seven paymasters, two assistant paymasters, three military agents, such number of asssistant military agents as the President should deem expedient, not to exceed one to each military post, two surgeons, and twenty-five surgeons' mates, who were attached to garrisons or posts, and not to corps.

The troops of the peace establishment, in the aggregate, amounted to three thousand, two hundred and eighty-four officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, exclusive of the assistant military agents.

In 1808,[27] an additional force, to consist of five regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of light infantry, and one regiment of light dragoons, was authorised to be enlisted for five years, unless sooner discharged.

The aggregate of the force aforesaid, when completed, amounted to six thousand six hundred and one officers,[28] non-commissioned officers, musicians

(24) Act 3d March, 1799: vol. iii. ch. 154. sect. 17 and 18.

(25) On the 30th of September, 1800. (26) Act 16th March, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 269.

(27) Act 12th April, 1808; vol. iv. ch. 147.

(28) The commissioned and staff officers, appointed by virtue of the above recited act, were required to be citizens of the United States, or of one of the territories thereof.

and privates; which, together with the troops composing the peace establishment, constituted a grand total of nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-five men.

The additional force above mentioned, was not raised for the service of the United States; the act of the 12th of April, 1808, was not executed. From a general return of the army, made from the returns, dated the 30th of November, 1810, it appears, that the military force of the United States, instead of being composed of an aggregate of nine thousand nine hundred and twenty officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and agents, consisted only of five thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; the troops, according to the returns above referred to, were as follows, viz:

1. Those composing the "Military Peace Establishment;" they consisted of cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, making a total of two thousand four hundred and two. The aggregate of this force, exclusive of the adjutant and inspector, adjutants, district paymasters and assistant military agents, all of whom were included as officers of the line, being . . . 2,576

2. The troops composing the "Additional Military Force;" they consisted of cadets, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, making a total of three thousand and three. The aggregate of this force, exclusive of the brigade inspector, brigade quarter-masters, aids de camp, adjutants, assistant regimental paymasters, who were included as officers of the line, amounted to 3,212

Making a grand total of 5,788

In 1811,[29] Congress enacted that the additional military force, authorised by the act of the 12th of April, 1808, should "be immediately completed."

In 1812,[30] ten regiments of infantry, two regiments of artillery, and one regiment of light dragoons, were directed to be raised immediately; to serve during five years, unless sooner discharged.

The military establishment of the United States, when completed, would consist of thirty-five thousand, five hundred and seventy-nine officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, viz:

Of the peace establishment, authorised in 1802	3,284
Of the additional force, authorised in 1808	6,601
Of the regiments authorised in January, 1812	25,682
Of the quarter-master's department, authorised in 1812[31] . .	12
Total,	35,579

(29) Act 24th December, 1811; vol. iv. ch. 333.
(30) Act 11th January, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 337.
(31) Act 28th March, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 369.

Seven companies of rangers, and a corps of artificers, were also authorised to be raised.(32)

In 1813, twenty regiments of infantry were authorised to be enlisted for one year.(33) Besides the troops aforesaid, ten additional companies of rangers;(34) a corps of topographical engineers,(35) and a corps of sea fencibles,(36) were allowed for the public service.

In 1814,(37) three regiments of riflemen were authorised. The President was empowered to accept and organise such corps of volunteers, as might tender their services; limiting the number to fifty thousand.(38) The volunteers were to furnish their own clothing and equipments, unless it should be otherwise provided for by law; during their service, they were treated in every respect as the troops of the regular army; and were subject to the rules and articles established for the government of the army.

The several acts passed preparatory to, and during the late war with Great Britain, and prior to the 17th of October, 1814, authorised the raising of sixty-two thousand, four hundred and forty-eight(39) officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates for the several corps of the army of the United States.

The forces of the United States upon the war establishment were never completed. In our country, enlistments are voluntary; it may readily be supposed, wherever personal liberty is secured by the laws; where it is common to possess a freehold, and where labour is paid for at a very high rate, that an army, of great extent, must be recruited with difficulty. The people of the United States reluctantly abandon the comforts and privileges of civil life, to place themselves in situations where they must acknowledge a superior. During eight months, from February to September, 1814, both inclusive, the whole number of the recruits enlisted, pursuant to the act of 27th of January, 1814, amounted to thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. In the month of April, the enlistments were the most numerous, and amounted to 2,501; in February, they were the fewest, and amounted to 980.(40) In the letter which accompanied these returns, it was said, " that twenty-six thousand and seventeen men, at least, must have been raised since January last," the period therein embraced, was nine months, and the enlistments were at the rate of 2,890 per month.

(32) Acts 2d January, vol. iv. ch. 334; 23d April, vol. iv. ch. 382, and 1st July, 1812, vol. iv. ch. 442.
(33) Act 29th January, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 480.
(34) Act 25th February, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 496.
(35) Act 3d March, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 517.
(36) Act 26th July, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 555.
(37) Act 10th February, 1814, vol. iv. ch. 599.
(38) Letter of the Secretary of War, dated 17th of October, 1814.
(39) Acts 6th February, 1812, vol. iv. ch. 344; 29th of January, 1813, vol. iv. ch. 480; 6th of July, 1812, vol. iv. ch. 461; 24th February, 1814, vol. iv. ch. 604; 27th January, 1815, vol. iv. ch. 707.
(40) Return of the adjutant and inspector general, dated 2d November, 1814.

The strength of the army was stated as follows, viz:

In February, 1813, at	18,945	men.
June, 1813, at	27,609	do.
December, 1813, at	34,325	do.

During 1813, the average strength of the volunteers was stated at 6,000. The militia in the service of the United States, during 1813, from the best documents in the office of the paymaster, and they were acknowledged to be incomplete, were estimated at 30,000 including the officers.(41)

In 1814, the troops, composing the army of the United States, were as follows, viz:

In the month of January,	23,614	men.
June,	27,528	do.
December,	32,360	do.

The above aggregates include the commissioned officers of every grade.

In February, 1815, the aggregate of the troops of the army, amounted to 32,160; of whom 15,914 were returned as having enlisted to serve during five years, and 16,246 to serve during the war.

The troops composing the army of the United States in February, 1815, consisted of the following corps, viz:

Corps of Infantry,	25,171
Artillery,	3,497
Riflemen,	1,818
Dragoons,	1,001
Light Artillery	673
	32,160

Exclusive of commissioned officers.

A return, dated 30th September, 1814, stated the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be	27,679
The general staff and other commissioned officers	1,773
Making an aggregate of	29,452

Besides the 29,452 above mentioned, 7,690 recruits were returned as being at the several recruiting rendezvous within the United States.(42)

The war between the United States and Great Britain was terminated by a

(41) Letter of the Secretary of War, dated 10th February, 1814.

(42) The above statements are founded on the returns in the War Department.

treaty of peace, signed at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and ratified at the City of Washington, on the 18th of February, 1815.

Pursuant to the order of the Secretary of War, dated in September, 1816, the regiments of the army of the United States, ranked as follows, viz:

1. The Light Artillery.
2. The Light Dragoons.
3. The Foot Artillery.
4. The Infantry.
5. The Riflemen.

According to the numbers of the regiments respectively.

6. The Volunteers in the service of the United States.
7. The Militia Drafts.

According to the numbers given to them respectively by the general commanding the district.

The regulation was confined to parades. On all other occasions, regiments were drawn up in the way directed by the general, or other commanding officer.

In all cases in which command had not been specially given, the eldest officer, whether of cavalry, of artillery, or of infantry, commanded.

Brevet rank gave no precedence nor command, except on detachments, and courts martial.(43)

Officers of the regular army of the same grade with those of the volunteers and militia, had precedence of these, whatever may have been the dates of their respective commissions.

There was no precedence between staff departments. The officers assigned to them took rank, first, from the brevets they held, and secondly, from the rank they respectively had in the line.

The rank, between army and navy officers, is as follows, viz:

Commodores of squadrons, being Captains, rank with Brigadier Generals.
Captains . . . . . with Colonels.
Masters Commandants . . . . . with Majors.
Lieutenants . . . . . with Captains.

The rank and precedence of sea officers, takes place according to the seniortiy of their respective commissions.

(43) In 1812, (act 6th July, 1812, vol. iv. ch. 460,) the President was authorised to confer brevet rank on such officers of the army as should distinguish themselves by gallant actions, or meritorious conduct, or who should have served ten years in any one grade. The officers who have brevet commissions, receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time. In future no brevet commission can be conferred, but with the advice and consent of the Senate. See act 16th April, 1818.

SECTION II.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS WHICH COMPOSED THE ARMY.

I. *Of the Light Artillery.*

In 1808,[44] one regiment was authorised, and consisted of ten companies.

The field and staff officers were one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quarter master, one paymaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one serjeant major, one quarter master serjeant, and two principal musicians.

Each company consisted of one captain, one first and one second lieutenants, two cadets, four serjeants, four corporals, two musicians, eight artificers, and fifty-eight matrosses.

In 1812,[45] twelve drivers of artillery, were allowed to each company of the light artillery, in addition to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment; the drivers performed duty in the ranks, when the company was not mounted.

In 1813,[46] one major was added to the regiment, and one third lieutenant and one serjeant to each company.

In 1815,[47] the regiment of light artillery was retained on the Peace establishment; the organization was that prescribed in the act of the 12th of April, 1808, and in the aggregate consisted of six hundred and sixty men.

In 1818,[48] the company officers in the light artillery were, one captain, one first and two second lieutenants; one of the second lieutenants acts as conductor of artillery, and accounts for all the ammunition, implements, and cannon.

II. *Of the Cavalry and Light Dragoons.*

In 1796,[49] each of the two companies of light dragoons consisted of one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter, and fifty-two privates.

(44) Act 12th April, 1808; vol. iv. ch. 147.
(45) Act 16th May, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 409.
(46) Act 20th January, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 477.
(47) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 760.
(48) Act 20th April, 1818.
(49) Act 30th May, 1796; vol. ii. ch. 333.

In 1799,[50] each of the three regiments of cavalry consisted of one lieutenant colonel commandant, two majors, one adjutant, one quarter-master, and one paymaster, each being a lieutenant; one surgeon, and two surgeon's mates. Ten captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants, besides the three lieutenants above mentioned; ten cadets, two serjeant majors, two quarter-master serjeants, two chief musicians, one first and one second; ten other musicians, forty serjeants, forty corporals, and nine hundred and twenty privates, including ten saddlers, ten blacksmiths, and ten bootmakers; which, together, formed five squadrons, and each squadron was composed of two companies. Two regiments of cavalry formed a brigade. This force was disbanded, in virtue of the act passed on the 16th of March, 1802, vol. iii. ch. 269.

In 1808,[51] a regiment of light dragoons was authorised, and consisted of eight troops. The field and staff officers were one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quarter-master, one paymaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one serjeant major, one quarter-master serjeant, two principal musicians and one riding master.

Each troop consisted of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one cornet, two cadets, four serjeants, four corporals, two musicians, one saddler, one farrier, and sixty-four privates.

In 1812,[52] the additional regiment of light dragoons, formed two battalions, each battalion was composed of six companies. The field and staff officers of the regiment were, one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, two adjutants, one quarter-master, one paymaster, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, two serjeant majors, two quarter-master serjeants, and two senior musicians. Each company consisted of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one cornet, two cadets, four serjeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier, one trumpeter, and eighty privates. One riding master was added to this regiment, and one surgeon's mate to that authorised on the 12th of April, 1808.[53]

Pursuant to the last recited act, each troop of cavalry or light dragoons, consisted of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one cornet, four serjeants, six corporals, two musicians, one master of the sword, one saddler, one farrier, one blacksmith, and sixty-four privates.

In 1813,[54] one major was added to the first regiment of light dragoons, and one third lieutenant, and one serjeant, to each troop and company.

In 1814,[55] the two regiments of light dragoons were organised into one

(50) Act 3d March, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 154.
(51) Act 12th April, 1808, vol. iv. ch. 147.
(52) Act 11th January, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 337.
(53) Act 26th June, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 431.
(54) Act 20th January, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 477.
(55) Act 30th March, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 625

regiment, and consisted of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one quarter-master, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, one serjeant major, one quarter-master serjeant, one principal musician, and one principal farrier. The regiment was composed of eight troops, and each troop consisted of one captain, one first, one second and one third lieutenants, one cornet, five serjeants, eight corporals, one riding master, one master of the sword, two trumpeters, one farrier, one blacksmith, one saddler, and ninety-six privates.

In 1815,[56] the cavalry and light dragoons were discharged.

III. *Of the Corps of Artillery.*

In 1794,[57] the corps of artillerists and engineers consisted of nine hundred and ninety-two men, exclusive of the commissioned officers. It was organised into four battalions; having one lieutenant colonel commandant, one adjutant, and one surgeon. Each battalion consisted of one major, one adjutant, one paymaster, and one surgeon's mate; and was composed of four companies; each company consisted of one captain, two lieutenants, two cadets, four serjeants, four corporals, forty-two privates, sappers and miners, and ten artificers, who served as privates, and two musicians.

In 1799,[58] a regiment of artillery consisted of one lieutenant colonel commandant, four majors, one adjutant, one quarter-master, one paymaster, each being a lieutenant, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, sixteen captains, thirty-two lieutenants in addition to the three before mentioned, thirty-two cadets, four serjeant majors, four quarter-master serjeants, sixty-four serjeants, sixty-four corporals, one chief musician, ten other musicians, and eight hundred and ninety-six privates, including one hundred and twenty-eight artificers; which together formed four battalions, and each battalion consisted of four companies.

In 1802,[59] one regiment of artillery was retained on the peace establishment; it consisted of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, one adjutant; and was composed of twenty companies, formed into five battalions. Each company consisted of one captain, one first, and one second lieutenants, two cadets, four serjeants, four corporals, four musicians, eight artificers and fifty-six privates.

In 1803,[60] two teachers of music were added to the regiment of artillery.

(56) Act 3d March, 1815; vol, iv. ch. 760.
(57) Act 9th May, 1794; vol. ii. ch. 200.
(58) Act 3d March, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 154.
(59) Act 16th March, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 269.
(60) Act 28th February, 1803; vol. iii. ch. 326.

In 1812,[61] each of the two additional regiments of artillery, was composed of twenty companies, and formed two battalions. The field and staff officers of each regiment were one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, two adjutants, one quarter-master, one paymaster, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, two serjeant majors, two quarter-master serjeants and two senior musicians. Each company consisted of one captain, one first and one second lieutenants, two cadets, four serjeants, four corporals, eight artificers, two musicians and seventy-two privates.

In 1813,[62] one third lieutenant, and one serjeant, were added to each company.

In 1814,[63] the first, second and third regiments of artillery were formed into one corps, and organised into twelve battalions, as follows, viz: six lieutenant colonels, six majors, twelve adjutants and twelve quarter-masters. The battalions were composed of forty-eight companies; each company consisted of one captain, one first, two second and one third lieutenants, five serjeants, one quarter-master serjeant, eight corporals, four musicians and one hundred privates. One of the second lieutenants acted as conductor of artillery to each company.

In 1815,[64] the artillery retained on the peace establishment, was organised pursuant to the act of the 30th March, 1814. The number allowed was discretionary with the President; he retained thirty-two companies, or eight bat alions, consisting of three thousand and two hundred men, in the service.

In 1818,[65] one armorer was attached to each battalion of the corps of artillery; and the company officers of the corps were directed to consist of one captain, two first and two second lieutenants.

IV. *Of the Infantry.*

In 1796,[66] four regiments of infantry composed a part of the military establishment. Each regiment was formed of eight companies, and consisted of one lieutenant colonel commandant, two majors, one adjutant, one paymaster, one quarter-master, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, eight captains, eight lieutenants, eight ensigns, two serjeant majors, two quarter-master serjeants, two senior musicians, thirty-two serjeants, thirty-two corporals, sixteen musicians, and four hundred and sixteen privates.

In 1799,[67] each regiment of infantry, consisted of one lieutenant colonel commandant, two majors, one adjutant, one quarter-master, one paymaster, one

(61) Act 11th January, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 337.
(62) Act 20th January, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 477.
(63) Act 30th March, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 625.
(64) Act 3d March, 1815, vol. iv. ch. 760.
(65) Act 20th April, 1818.
(66) Act 30th May, 1796; vol. ii. ch. 333.
(67) Act 3d March, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 154.

surgeon, two surgeon's mates, ten captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants, besides the lieutenants who were the adjutants, quarter-master and paymaster; ten cadets, two serjeant majors, two quarter-master serjeants, two chief musicians, one first and one second, twenty other musicians, forty serjeants, forty corporals and nine hundred and twenty privates; which together formed two battalions, each battalion consisting of five companies.

Two regiments of infantry composed a brigade, and was commanded by a brigadier general.

In 1802,[68] two regiments of infantry were retained on the peace establishment, each of them was formed of ten companies. The field and staff officers of each regiment, were one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one serjeant major and two teachers of music. Each company consisted of one captain, one first and one second lieutenants, one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, four musicians and sixty-four privates.

In 1808,[69] each of the five additional regiments of infantry, was formed of ten companies. The field and staff officers were one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quarter-master, one paymaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one serjeant major, one quarter-master serjeant and two principal musicians. Each company consisted of one captain, one first and one second lieutenants, one ensign, two cadets, four serjeants, four corporals, two musicians and sixty-eight privates.

In 1812,[70] each regiment of infantry consisted of eighteen companies, and formed two battalions. The field and staff officers of each regiment were one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, two adjutants, one quarter-master, one paymaster, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, two serjeant majors, two quarter-master serjeants and two senior musicians. Each company consisted of one captain, one first and second lieutenants, one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, two musicians and one hundred privates.

It was ordered, that the infantry of the United States, should consist of twenty-five regiments, and each regiment of ten companies.[71] The field and staff officers of each regiment, were one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one paymaster, one quarter-master, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, one serjeant major, one quarter-master serjeant and two principal musicians.

(68) Act 16th March, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 269.
(69) Act 12th April, 1808; vol. iv. ch. 147.
(70) Act 11th January, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 337.
(71) Act 26th June, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 431.

Each company consisted of one captain, one first and one second lieutenants. one ensign, four serjeants, six corporals, two musicians and ninety privates.

In 1813,[72] one major was added to each of the regiments of infantry, and one third lieutenant and one serjeant to each company.

Twenty regiments of infantry were authorised to be enlisted for one year,[73] if not sooner discharged. The organization of these regiments was pursuant to the acts of the 26th of June, 1812, and 20th of January, 1813.

In 1815,[74] eight regiments, each consisting of ten companies, and in the aggregate amounting to five thousand four hundred and forty men, were retained on the Peace establishment. The field and staff officers of each regiment, were one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quarter-master. one paymaster, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, one serjeant major, one quarter-master serjeant and two principal musicians. Each company consisted of one captain, one first and one second lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, two musicians and sixty-eight privates.

In 1818,[75] one armorer was attached to each regiment of infantry.

V. *Of the Riflemen.*

In 1799,[76] the corps of riflemen was organised as the infantry of the United States.

In 1808,[77] the regiment of riflemen consisted of ten companies, organised as the infantry regiments.

In 1813,[78] one major was added to the regiment, and one third lieutenant. and one serjeant, to each company.

In 1814,[79] each regiment of riflemen was composed of ten companies. The field and staff officers of each regiment, were one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one paymaster, one quarter-master, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one serjeant major, one quarter-master serjeant, and two principal musicians. Each company consisted of one captain, one first, one second and one third lieutenants, one ensign, five serjeants, four corporals, two musicians and ninety privates.

(72) Act 20th January, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 477.
(73) Act 29th January, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 480.
(74) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 760.
(75) Act 20th April, 1818.
(76) Act 3d March, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 154.
(77) An act 12th April, 1808; vol. iv. ch. 147.
(78) Act 20th January, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 477.
(79) Act 10th February, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 599.

In 1815,[80] one regiment of riflemen composed of ten companies, and six hundred and eighty men, was retained on the Peace establishment. The organisation was that for the infantry retained on that establishment.

In 1818,[81] one armorer was attached to the regiment of riflemen.

VI. *Of the Corps of Artificers.*

In 1812,[82] a corps of artificers was attached to the quarter-master general's department, and was made subject to the orders of the officers thereof. The corps consisted of one superintendent, who was appointed by the President of the United States, four assistants, two master masons, two master carpenters, two master blacksmiths, two master boat-builders, two master armorers, two master saddle and harness makers, twenty house carpenters, five ship carpenters, twenty blacksmiths, sixteen boat-builders, sixteen armorers, twelve saddle and harness makers and twenty-four labourers. The persons aforesaid, were authorised to be selected from the privates of the army, by the commanding general, or they might be engaged from among the citizens by the superintendent.

The superintendent was directed to make a report of the corps, once in every month, to the quarter-master general, and on oath, to make out the pay roll; he was also directed to execute all such orders as he might receive from the Secretary of War, from any officer of the quarter-master's department, or from the officer commanding in the field or garrison to which his corps, or any part thereof, might be attached.

This corps was not retained on the Peace establishment in 1815.

VII. *Of the Topographical Engineers.*

In 1813,[83] this corps was established; it formed a part of the adjutant general's, inspector general's, and quarter-master general's departments, and consisted of eight topographical engineers, and eight assistant topographical engineers. The topographical engineers held the brevet rank, and received the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry; the assistants held the brevet rank, and received the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry. The President was permitted to take the topographical engineers from the line of the army; it was positively directed, that the assistants should be taken from the line.

(80) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 760.
(81) Act 20th April, 1818.
(82) Act 23d April, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 382.
(83) Act 3d March, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 517.

The topographical engineers and the assistants were directed to make such surveys as the commanding general should require; to make plans of all military positions, which the army might occupy, and of their respective vicinities; pointing out the various roads, rivers, creeks, ravines, hills, woods, and villages, which were found therein; it was also their duty to accompany all reconnoitering parties, sent out to obtain intelligence of the movements of the enemy, or of his positions, &c.; to make sketches of their route, accompanied by written notices of every thing worthy of observation; to keep a journal of every day's movement, when the army was in march, noticing the varieties of the ground, of buildings, of culture, and the distance and state of the roads between given points, throughout the march of the day; and lastly, to exhibit the relative positions of the contending armies on fields of battle, and the dispositions made, whether for attack or defence.

VIII. *Of the Corps of Rangers.*

In 1812,[84] six companies of rangers were authorised, to serve on foot or mounted, as the service might require. Each company consisted of one captain, one first and one second lieutenants, one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, and sixty privates. An additional company of rangers was authorised.[85]

In 1813,[86] ten additional companies were authorised. Each of them consisted of one captain, one first, one second, and one third lieutenants, one ensign, five serjeants, six corporals, and ninety privates.[87]

IX. *Of the Sea Fencibles.*

In 1813,[88] the President was authorised to raise as many companies of sea fencibles as he might deem necessary, not to exceed ten; they were employed as well on land as on water, for the defence of the ports and harbours of the United States. Each company consisted of one captain, one first, one second, and one third lieutenants; one boatswain, six gunners, six quarter gunners, and ninety men.

The President was also authorised, to appoint all the officers.

(84) Act 2d January, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 334.
(85) Act 1st July, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 442.
(86) Act 25th February, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 496.
(87) Act 2d August, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 569.
(88) Act 26th July, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 555.

X. *Of the Ordnance Department.*

In 1812,[89] an Ordnance Department was established. It consisted of a commissary general of ordnance, an assistant commissary general, four deputy commissaries and as many assistant deputy commissaries as the President should think proper, provided they did not exceed eight.

The commissary general was authorised to employ as many wheelwrights, carriage-makers, blacksmiths and labourers as the public service might require.

In 1813,[90] the President was authorised to appoint as many additional deputy commissaries of ordnance, not exceeding five, as he should think necessary for the public service.

In 1815,[91] the act of the 14th of May, 1812, and all parts of other acts, in as far as they related to the ordnance department, were repealed. Thereafter the department consisted of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, ten captains, ten first, ten second and ten third lieutenants. The colonel or senior officer was authorised to enlist, for five years, as many master armorers, master carriage-makers, master blacksmiths, artificers, armorers, carriage-makers, blacksmiths, and labourers, as the service in this department might require.

The following duties were assigned to the colonel, viz: "to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shot, shells, small arms, and side arms, and equipments, procured for the use of the armies of the United States; and to direct the construction of all cannon and carriages, and every implement and apparatus for ordnance, and all ammunition waggons, travelling forges, and artificer's waggons, the inspection and proving of powder, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition and ordnance stores. To furnish estimates, and, under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War, to make contracts and purchases, for procuring the necessary supplies of arms, equipments, ordnance, and ordnance stores."

The colonel was directed to organize and attach to regiments, corps or garrisons, the necessary number of artificers, to be equipped under such regulations as he, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, might adopt. It was further his duty, to report semi-annually, to the Secretary of War, the officers, artificers and labourers in his department, as well as the ordnance, arms, military

(89) Act 14th May, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 406.
(90) Act 2d August, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 578.
(91) Act 8th February, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 720.

stores, implements, and apparatus of every description. The armories of the United States were placed under the direction of the ordnance department, and the colonel was authorised to establish depots of arms, ammunition, and ordnance stores, wheresoever they were deemed necessary. The colonel or senior officer of the department, was directed to execute all the orders of the Secretary of War, and in time of war, the orders of any general, or field officer, commanding, in so far as they related to the supply of arms, ordnance, ammunition, carriages, forges and apparatus for garrison, field, or siege service.

XI. *Of the Quarter-Master's and Purchasing Department.*[92]

In 1812,[93] a quarter-master's department was established; it consisted of one quarter-master general, four deputy quarter-masters, and as many assistant deputy quarter-masters, as the President should think necessary. The quarter-master general, his deputies and assistant deputies, in addition to their duties in the field, under the direction of the Secretary of War, purchased military stores, camp equipage, and other articles required for the troops, and provided means of transport for the army, its stores, artillery and camp equipage.

A commissary general of purchases, and as many deputy commissaries as the President should think proper, were authorised. The commissary, under the direction of the Secretary of War, procured all the arms, military stores, clothing, and all articles of supply required for the military service; the deputy commissaries procured the articles aforesaid, whenever they were directed to do so by the Secretary of War, the commissary general, and, in cases of necessity, by the commanding general, quarter-master general, or deputy quarter-masters.

The quarter-master general and the commissary general were not allowed to be concerned in commerce, or to be the owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel, or to purchase public lands, the public securities of the United States, or of any state, or any other public property.

(92) In 1795, (act 23d February,) a purveyor of public supplies, in the department of the Treasury, was appointed to procure all arms, military and naval stores, provisions, clothing, Indian goods, and generally all articles of supply requisite for the service of the United States, and he was allowed 2,000 dollars per annum.

In 1798, (act 16th July,) the purveyor was directed to execute all such orders from the Secretaries of War and the Navy, as related to the procuring of all kind of stores and supplies; and the provisions of former acts, so far as they were repugnant to those just recited, were repealed.

In 1812, (act 28th March,) after the 31st of May, the office of purveyor of public supplies was abolished; all the stores and public property which he held, were directed to be delivered to the commissary general or to one of his deputies.

(93) Act 28th March, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 369.

The quarter-master general was authorised to appoint a principal waggon-master, and as many waggon-masters as he should judge necessary, not exceeding one to each brigade; to provide and conduct the waggons and other means of transport, necessary for the military service. The quarter-master general was also authorised to appoint one principal forage-master, and as many assistant forage-masters as the service might require, not to exceed one to each brigade. who provided and delivered out the forage necessary for the military service.

Four conductors of artillery were authorised; and so much of any acts, as respected the appointment of military agents and assistant military agents, was repealed.

In 1818,[94] so much of the act of the 24th of April, 1816, as related to the quarter-master general of division, was repealed; in future the quarter-master's department was directed to consist of one quarter-master general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier general, two deputy quarter-masters general, four assistant deputy quarter-masters general, and as many assistant deputy quarter-masters general as the President may deem proper, not to exceed twelve in the whole.

In the same year,[95] as soon as the President should deem it expedient, a commissary general might be appointed, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of ordnance; and as many assistants, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, as the service might require. The commissary and assistants aforesaid are to perform such duties in purchasing and issuing rations to the army as the President may direct: they are subject to martial law, and cannot, for themselves, be concerned in the purchase or sale of any article entering into the composition of the ration allowed to the troops. The assistants to the commissary general receive twenty dollars per month in addition to their pay in the line.

XII. *Of the Corps of Engineers and the Military Academy.*

In 1802,[96] the Engineers were established as an independent corps; formerly they were attached to the artillery.[97] The corps consisted of one engineer, with the rank and pay of a major; two assistant engineers, with the rank and pay of captains; two other assistant engineers, with the rank and pay of first lieute-

(94) Act 20th April, 1818.

(95) Act 20th April, 1818.

(96) Act 16th March, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 269.

(97) In 1798, act 16th July, 1798, vol. iii. ch. 93, the President was authorised to appoint four teachers of the arts and sciences, for the instruction of the artillerists and engineers.

nants; two other assistant engineers, with the rank and pay of second lieutenants; and ten cadets. The President was authorised to make promotions, with a view to particular merit, and without regard to rank, provided it should not be increased beyond one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, four captains, four first lieutenants, and four second lieutenants; and that the corps, in the aggregate, should not, at any time, exceed twenty officers and cadets.

The corps, when organised, was directed to be stationed at West Point, in the state of New-York, and then to constitute a Military Academy.

The principal engineer, and in his absence, the officer next in rank, is the superintendent of the academy, and acts in pursuance of the orders of the President of the United States. Useful books, implements and apparatus were procured by the Secretary of the Department of War.

In 1803,[98] one teacher of the French language, and a teacher of drawing, were attached to the corps.

In 1812,[99] two captains, two first lieutenants, and two second lieutenants, were authorised to be added to the corps of engineers, and a paymaster was appointed from the subalterns of the corps. Four serjeants, four corporals, one teacher of music, four musicians, nineteen artificers, and sixty-two men, were authorised to be added to the non-commissioned officers, artificers and men already attached to the engineers; and they were allowed to be taken from the troops in the public service, or to be obtained by new enlistments. Thus constituted they were organised into a company of bombardiers, sappers and miners, and officered from the engineers, in the manner prescribed by the officer commanding the corps, acting with the approbation of the President.

The Military Academy was now composed of the corps of engineers, the teachers of the French language and of drawing, and the following professors, viz: one professor of natural and experimental philosophy, with the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel; one professor of mathematics, with the pay and emoluments of a major; one professor of the art of engineering in all its branches, with the pay and emoluments of a major. Each of the professors above mentioned was allowed an assistant professor, who was taken from the most promising of the officers or cadets, and they were entitled to the pay and emoluments of captains. The academic staff, as such, has no command in the army separate from the academy.[100]

(98) Act 28th February, 1803; vol. iii. ch. 326. (99) Act 29th of April, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 395.

(100) The station of West Point is exclusively appropriated to the use of the Military Academy. No officer of the army is allowed to exercise any command at that station, unless acting under the special order of the Secretary of War, and even then, he has no authority to meddle with the police or regulations of the academy. Rule from the Department of War, dated 3d January, 1815.

The number of the cadets, at no time is allowed to exceed two hundred and fifty. They may be attached, at the discretion of the President, as students to the Military Academy, and be subject to the regulations of the institution; they are arranged into companies of non-commissioned officers and privates, pursuant to the directions of the commandant of engineers, from which corps they are to be officered for the purposes of military instruction. Four musicians were added to each company of cadets. Organised as aforesaid, they are trained and taught all the duties of a private, non-commissioned officer and officer; they must remain encamped at least three months of each year, and they are instructed in all that relates to a regular camp.

The candidates for cadets must not be under fourteen, nor above the age of twenty-one years; they must be able to read correctly, to write a fair legible hand and have acquired a knowledge of the rules of arithmetic; of the rules of reduction, of single and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions, so as to perform these various operations with facility and accuracy. Every cadet, with the consent of his parent or guardian, must sign articles, by which he engages to serve five years, unless he be sooner discharged.

Every cadet, who may have received a regular degree from the academical staff, after having passed through all the classes, is considered as among the candidates for a commission in any corps, according to the duties he may be judged competent to perform. When there shall be no vacancy in such corps, he may be attached to it, at the discretion of the President, by brevet of the lowest grade, as a supernumerary officer, with the pay and emoluments of such grade, and there remain until a vacancy takes place: provided, that not more than one supernumerary officer be, at any time, attached to any one company.

Twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated for erecting buildings, and for providing an apparatus, a library and all necessary implements, and for such contingent expenses, as should be proper in the judgment of the President.

The choice for a commander of the corps of engineers, was not limited to the officers who composed the corps.

In 1815,[101] twenty thousand dollars were appropriated, for the purposes already enumerated. The corps of engineers, was retained on the peace establishment.

In 1816,[102] the President was authorised to employ an additional assistant, to be attached to the corps of engineers.

(101) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 760.
(102) Joint resolution of Congress, of the 29th April, 1816.

A STATEMENT

Of the number of the Cadets in the Military Academy at West Point.

FROM WHAT STATES, &c.	Number on the 30th of September, 1816.	Number on the 30th of September, 1817.
New-Hampshire	2	7
Massachusetts	20	22
Rhode Island	2	1
Connecticut	2	5
Vermont	7	7
New-York	54	42
New-Jersey	10	9
Pennsylvania	12	15
Delaware	6	6
Maryland	29	25
Virginia	38	32
North Carolina	9	9
South Carolina	11	13
Georgia	—	5
Kentucky	8	5
Tennessee	4	9
Ohio	6	9
Louisiana	1	1
Indiana Territory	2	3
Michigan do.	3	2
Missouri do.	1	1
District of Columbia	21	20
Valparaza	4	—
	252	248

From 1801, to 1806, on the average, the cadets amounted to sixteen, whose personal expense[103] was 7,854 dollars; from 1806 to 1811, they amounted to forty-three, and the annual expense to 15,360 dollars; from 1812 to 1813 inclusive, the number was sixty, and the annual expense 31,520 dollars; from 1814 to 1816 inclusive, there were two hundred cadets, and the annual expense was 87,820 dollars.

The following Statement exhibits the "maximum number of cadets at the Academy, between the commencement and end of each year," viz:

Years.	Cadets.	Years.	Cadets.
In 1801	8	In 1809	51
1802	8	1810	52
1803	11	1811	38
1804	18	1812	18
1805	25	1813	86
1806	26	1814	196
1807	28	1815	202
1808	50	1816	208

In 1814, of those who had been educated at West Point in the Military Academy, there were

In the General Staff of the Army	5
Corps of Engineers	17
Ordnance Department	9
Artillery	60
Infantry	6
Total,	97[104]

(103) The "personal" expenses are such as will be constant, and augment in proportion to the number of the cadets; the expenditures for books, maps, plans, models for buildings and other accommodations, are not included under the title above mentioned.

(104) Letter of the Acting Secretary of War, dated 11th February, 1817.

ORGANIZATION

Of the General Staff of the Army of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1815, on the War Establishment.

General Officers.	Major Generals.	10
	Brigadier Generals.	13
Adjutant General's Department.	Adjutant and Inspector General.	1
	Adjutant Generals.	8
	Assistant Adjutant Generals.	14
Inspector General's Department.	Inspector Generals.	8
	Assistant Inspector Generals.	15
Topographical Department.	Topographical Engineers.	5
	Assistant Topographical Engineers.	4
Ordnance Department.	Commissary General.	1
	Assistant Commissary General.	1
	Deputy Commissaries.	9
	Assistant Deputy Commissaries.	9
	Conductor of Artillery.	1
Quarter-Master's Department.	Chief of Department.	1
	Quarter Master Generals.	7
	Deputy Quarter Master Generals.	12
	Assistant Deputy Quarter Master Generals.	30
Judge Advocate's Department.	Judge Advocates.	8
Hospital Department.	Physician and Surgeon General.	1
	Apothecary General.	1
	Assistant Apothecary Generals.	6
	Acting Assistant Apothecary Generals.	5
	Hospital Surgeons.	20
	Hospital Surgeon's Mates.	35
	Garrison Surgeon.	2
	Garrison Surgeon's Mates.	19
Chaplain Department.	Chaplains.	9

General Staff; continued.

Military Academy—Academical Staff.	1	Superintendent.
	1	Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
	1	Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
	1	Professor of Mathematics.
	1	Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
	1	Professor of the Art of Engineering.
	1	Assistant Professor of the Art of Engineering.
	1	Teacher of the French Language.
	1	Teacher of Drawing.
	1	Sword Master.
	1	Surgeon.
	1	Chaplain and Professor of Ethics.
Purchasing Department.	1	Commissary General.
	11	Deputy Commissaries.
	7	Assistant Commissaries.
	19	Military Storekeepers.
Pay Department.	1	Paymaster of the Army.
	1	Deputy Paymaster General.
	2	Assistant Deputy Paymaster's General.
	22	District Paymasters.
	15	Assistant District Paymasters.

Component parts of the Engineer Corps, 1st January, 1815.

	Colonel.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Paymaster.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Teacher of Music.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Bombardiers.	Aggregate.
Engineer Corps.	1	1	2	6	6	6	1	4	4	1	8	20	80	140

NOTE. The Engineer Corps, organized as above, was retained on the Peace Establishment of 1815.

Component parts of Regiments and Corps, 1st January, 1815.

REGIMENTS AND CORPS.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Paymasters.	Surgeons.	Surgeon's Mates.	Serjeant Majors.	Quarter Master Serjeants.	Principal Musicians.	Principal Farrier.	Riding Masters.	Number of Troops.	Number of Companies.	Strength of Regiments.	Number of Regiments.	Strength of Battalions.	Number of Battalions.	Aggregate Strength.
Light Artillery	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	10	0	963	1	0	0	963
Dragoons	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	0	981	1	0	0	981
Corps of Artillery	0	6	6	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	495	12	5,940
Infantry	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	10	1,094	46	0	0	50,324
Riflemen	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	10	1,060	4	0	0	4,240
																			Total force authorised .	62,448

Component parts of a Troop and Company, 1st January, 1815.

REGIMENTS AND CORPS.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Third Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Cornets.	Quarter Master Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Sword Masters.	Riding Masters.	Farriers.	Saddlers.	Blacksmiths.	Drivers.	Privates.
Light Artillery	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	4	2	8	0	0	1	1	0	12	78
Dragoons	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	5	8	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	96
Corps of Artillery	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	5	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Infantry	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Riflemen	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90

Two regiments formed a brigade, commanded by a brigadier general, who had one aid de camp and one brigade major. Two brigades formed a division, commanded by a major general, who was allowed two aids de camp; and when he commanded an army, one adjutant general, one inspector general, one quarter-master general, two assistant adjutants general, two assistant inspectors general, one deputy quarter-master general, and four assistants; one topographical engineer and one assistant; besides a chief of each department, as many assistants were allowed, as there were brigades in each separate army.

SECTION III.

OF THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

In 1815, the Military Peace Establishment was fixed.[105] The President was authorised to retain in the service, such proportions of Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen, as he might judge proper; *provided*, they did not in the aggregate exceed ten thousand men. The corps of engineers was directed to be continued as at that time established.

By virtue of a regulation of the President, dated the 17th of May, 1815, the following corps were retained, on the Military Peace Establishment, viz:

1. The corps of Artillery, consisting of thirty-two companies, formed eight battalions, and an aggregate of . . . . . 3,200 men.
2. The regiment of Light Artillery of ten companies, and in the aggregate . . . . . 660 do.
3. Eight regiments of Infantry, each of ten companies, and in the aggregate . . . . . 5,440 do.
4. One regiment of Riflemen of ten companies, and in the aggregate . . . . . 680 do.

Making a total of 9,980

The act above recited, authorised the continuance of two major generals, and four brigadier generals; the former were each allowed two, and the latter one

(105) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 760.

aid de camp. Four brigade inspectors, four brigade quarter-masters; such number of hospital surgeons, and surgeon's mates as the service might require, not to exceed five surgeons and fifteen mates; one steward, and one ward-master were allowed to each hospital.

By virtue of the regulation above mentioned, the following officers were *provisionally* retained, in addition to the general staff, specially provided for by the act of the 3d of March, 1815, viz: one adjutant and inspector general, two adjutants general, one quarter-master general, two deputy quarter-masters general, one apothecary general, two assistant apothecaries, two garrison surgeons, ten garrison surgeon's mates, two deputy paymasters general, and two assistant deputy paymasters general.

The paymaster of the army, two judge advocates, and two chaplains, were retained by virtue of former acts.

The Ordnance and Purchasing departments, the Military Academy and the corps of Engineers were continued, as organised on the 1st of January, 1815.

The aids de camp to the major and brigadier generals, were taken from the subalterns of the line; the brigade inspectors from the line; the adjutants, regimental quarter-masters and the paymasters from subalterns of the line.

The United States was divided into two military divisions, viz: 1st, the Division of the North, and 2d, the Division of the South; these divisions were each subdivided into military departments.(106)

The Division of the North included five Military Departments, viz:

No. 1. New-York above the highlands, and Vermont.

No. 2. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

No. 3. New-York below the highlands, and New-Jersey, excepting that part which furnishes the first division of militia.

No. 4. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and that part of New-Jersey, which furnishes the first division of militia.

No. 5. Ohio, Indiana and the Michigan Territory.

The Division of the South included four Military Departments, viz:

No. 6. Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

No. 7. South Carolina and Georgia.

No. 8. Louisiana and Mississippi, including the Alabama Territory.

No. 9. Tennessee, Kentucky; the Illinois and Missouri Territories.

(106) Army Register, 1st January, 1817.

In 1816,[107] the following officers were authorised, in addition to those who had been continued on the general staff of the army, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1815, viz: one adjutant and inspector general of the army, one adjutant general, one inspector general, three topographical engineers, and one quarter-master general, with one deputy quarter-master general to a division. and an assistant of each to every brigade, who were to supersede the brigade quarter-masters and inspectors, authorised by the act of the 3d of March, 1815. The apothecary general was allowed two assistants; four hospital surgeons, and eight hospital surgeons' mates, were allowed to each division, and as many post surgeons were authorised as the service might require, *provided*, they did not exceed twelve to each division. Three judge advocates were appointed to each division, and one chaplain to each brigade of the army. The pay department consisted of one paymaster general, and in addition to the regimental paymasters, one paymaster was allowed to each battalion of the corps of artillery. The purchasing department consisted of one commissary general of purchases, one deputy commissary to each division, six assistant commissaries of issues, and as many military storekeepers as the service might require.

The ordnance department was continued as organized under the act of the 8th of February, 1815.

From the returns of the adjutant and inspector general, dated 1st of January, 1817, the strength of the army was as follows, viz:

Total commissioned	726
Do. non-commissioned	1,989
Do. privates	7,309
Grand Total,	10,024

In 1818,[108] so much of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, as related to hospital stewards and ward-masters, and so much of that, of the 24th of April, 1816, as related to hospital surgeons, hospital surgeon's mates, judge advocates, chaplains, forage, waggon and barrack masters, and their assistants, were repealed. One surgeon general, one assistant surgeon general, and one judge advocate, were authorised to each division of the army. A chaplain was stationed at West Point, who is also professor of geography, history and ethics, and the post surgeons might be increased so as not to exceed eight to a division.

(107) Act 24th April, 1816.

(108) Act 20th April, 1818.

GENERAL RETURN

Of the army of the United States, by Corps and Regiments; accompanying a Message of the President of the United States, 22d December, 1817.

General Staff,	
Major Generals.	2
Brigadier Generals.	4
Aids de Camp.	0
Adjutant and Inspector General.	1
Adjutant Generals.	2
Inspectors General.	2
Quarter-Masters General.	2
Assistant Adjutants General.	4
Assistant Inspectors General.	4
Deputy Quarter-Masters General.	2
Assistant Deputy Quarter-Masters General.	2
Topographical Engineers.	6
Assistant Topographical Engineers.	2
Paymaster General.	1
Judge Advocates.	5
Chaplains.	4
Hospital Surgeons.	8
Hospital Surgeon's Mates.	14
Post Surgeons.	22
Apothecary General.	1
Assistant Apothecaries.	2
Commissary General of Purchases.	1
Deputy Commissaries of Purchases.	2
Assistant Commissaries of Issues.	6
Storekeepers.	16
Aggregate.	115

General Return of the Army, continued.

CORPS AND REGIMENTS.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Paymasters.	Surgeons.	Surgeon's Mates.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Third Lieutenants.	Cadets.	Serjeant Majors.	Quarter-Master Serjeants.	Principal Musicians.	Master Mechanics.	Mechanics.	Artificers.	Labourers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total Commissioned.	Total Non-commissioned and Privates.	Aggregate.
Corps of Engineers	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	6	6	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	4	4	20	64	23	101	124
Ordnance Department	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	7	0	0	0	0	2	77	95	122	0	0	0	0	41	296	337
Regiment of Light Artillery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	7	10	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	46	0	31	33	17	499	39	629	668
Corps of Artillery	0	4	4	8	7	8	0	0	30	24	45	12	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	130	152	98	1,924	142	2,321	2,463
First Regiment of Infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	7	7	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	29	30	16	414	31	493	524
Second do. do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	10	5	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	37	33	33	477	34	584	618
Third do. do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32	19	371	36	454	491
Fourth do. do.	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	8	8	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	29	26	13	249	29	321	350
Fifth do. do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	6	6	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	29	25	18	302	31	378	409
Sixth do. do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	8	7	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	33	23	23	312	34	394	428
Seventh do. do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	6	4	9	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	26	30	15	429	25	503	528
Eighth do. do.	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	10	7	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	32	27	19	476	31	557	588
Rifle Regiment	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	8	8	6	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	33	27	15	470	29	549	578
Total,	12	16	18	17	14	19	11	19	136	119	123	19	4	9	27	14	2	77	148	122	445	442	306	5,987	525	7,580	8,106
To which add the aggregate for the General Staff																											115
Makes the grand total, commissioned, non-commissioned and privates,																											8,221

The several corps, composing the army, were distributed as follows, viz:

The corps of engineers on duty at West Point, in the state of New-York; the ordnance department amongst the several arsenals and laboratories; the light artillery on duty in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; the corps of artillery garrisoning permanent fortifications in both military divisions; the first regiment of infantry on duty in Louisiana and Mississippi; the second, in New-York, Head Quarters and Sackett's Harbour; the third, at Head Quarters and Michilimakinac; the fourth, in the Alabama Territory; the fifth, in the Michigan Territory; the sixth, in New-York, Head Quarters and Plattsburgh; the seventh, in the Alabama Territory; the eighth, in Louisiana and Mississippi, and the Illinois and Missouri Territories; and the rifle regiment, in the Illinois and Missouri Territories.

Army Register, for the 1st of January, 1818.

General Staff.

2 Major Generals
4 Brigadier Generals
1 Adjutant and Inspector General
2 Adjutants General
2 Inspectors General
4 Assistant Adjutants General
4 Assistant Inspectors General
6 Topographical Engineers
2 Assistant Topographical Engineers
2 Quarter-masters General
1 Deputy Quarter-master General
2 Assistant Deputy Quarter-masters General.

Ordnance Department.

1 Colonel
1 Lieutenant General
2 Majors
10 Captains
10 First Lieutenants
9 Second Lieutenants
7 Third Lieutenants.

Medical Department.

8 Hospital Surgeons
16 do. do Mates
24 Post Surgeons
1 Apothecary General
2 Assistant Apothecaries.

Judge Advocates.

5 Judge Advocates.

Chaplains.

4 Chaplains.

Pay Department.

1 Paymaster General.

Purchasing Department.

1 Commissary General
2 Deputy Commissaries
6 Assistant Commissaries of Issues
17 Military Storekeepers.

Military Academy.

1 Senior Officer of Engineers, and Superintendent of the Military Academy
1 Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy
1 do. Assistant do. do.
1 do. of Mathematics
1 do. Assistant do.
1 Professor of the Art of Engineering
1 do. Assistant do. do.
1 Surgeon
1 Chaplain and Professor of Ethics
1 Teacher of the French language
1 do. of Drawing
1 Sword Master.

Corps of Engineers.

1 Colonel
1 Lieutenant Colonel
2 Majors
6 Captains
6 First Lieutenants
6 Second Lieutenants
1 Assistant Engineer.

Regiment of Light Artillery.

1 Colonel
1 Lieutenant Colonel
1 Major
10 Captains
10 First Lieutenants
9 Second Lieutenants
1 Surgeon
1 Surgeon's Mate.

Corps of Artillery.

4 Lieutenant Colonels	64 Second Lieutenants
4 Majors	12 Third Lieutenants
32 Captains	8 Battalion Paymasters.
32 First Lieutenants	

First Regiment of Infantry.

1 Colonel	10 First Lieutenants
1 Lieutenant Colonel	5 Second Lieutenants
1 Major	1 Surgeon
10 Captains	2 Surgeon's Mates.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

1 Colonel	8 Second Lieutenants
1 Lieutenant Colonel	1 Paymaster
1 Major	1 Surgeon
10 Captains	2 Surgeon's Mates.
10 First Lieutenants	

Third Regiment of Infantry.

1 Colonel	10 First Lieutenants
1 Lieutenant Colonel	8 Second Lieutenants
1 Major	1 Surgeon
10 Captains	2 Surgeon's Mates.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

1 Colonel	10 First Lieutenants
1 Lieutenant Colonel	2 Second Lieutenants
1 Major	1 Surgeon
10 Captains	2 Surgeon's Mates.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

1 Colonel	10 First Lieutenants
1 Lieutenant Colonel	8 Second Lieutenants
1 Major	1 Surgeon
10 Captains	2 Surgeon's Mates.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

1 Colonel	10 First Lieutenants
1 Lieutenant Colonel	8 Second Lieutenants
1 Major	1 Surgeon
10 Captains	2 Surgeon's Mates.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

1 Colonel	7 First Lieutenants
1 Lieutenant Colonel	1 Paymaster
1 Major	1 Surgeon
10 Captains	1 Surgeon's Mate.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

1 Colonel	10 First Lieutenants
1 Lieutenant Colonel	1 Surgeon
1 Major	1 Surgeon's Mate.
10 Captains	

Rifle Regiment.

1 Colonel	10 First Lieutenants
1 Lieutenant Colonel	6 Second Lieutenants
1 Major	1 Surgeon
10 Captains	1 Surgeon's Mate.

SECTION IV.

OF RECRUITS, ENLISTMENTS AND BOUNTIES.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the army, swear or affirm, that they "will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that they will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that they will obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over them, according to the rules and articles of war."(109)

In 1790 and 1796, the recruits were required to be able bodied; not under five feet six inches in height, and not under eighteen nor above forty-six years of age. In 1791, 1792, 1802 and 1808, their size was not specified; in 1798, and 1799, they were to be able bodied, of an age and size suitable for the public service, to be regulated by the President; in 1812, the size was not specified; they were to be between eighteen and forty-five years of age; in 1814, the size was not specified; and they were to be from eighteen to fifty years of age. After the 10th of December, 1814, any free effective able bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, was allowed to be enlisted for the army; the enlistment was binding upon all persons under the age of twenty-one years, *provided* it was made according to law; and the consent of parents and masters was not required to authorise the enlistment of persons who were under the age of twenty-one years.(110)

The recruiting officers are directed to take care "that the recruit has a perfect understanding of the period of time for which he engages to serve, and that such period of time be written at large in his enlistment."(111)

In 1817, all free male persons, above eighteen and under thirty-five years, who are able bodied and active, might be enlisted; no officer was allowed to enlist a recruit, who was under age, unless the consent of his parent, guardian

(109) Act 29th September, 1789, vol. ii. ch. 25; and Act 11th January, 1812, vol. iv. ch. 337.
(110) Act 10th December, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 692.
(111) Regulation of the Department of War, May 1st, 1817.

or master should have been previously obtained in writing; and such certificate must be transmitted to the adjutant and inspector general.[112]

For each recruit enlisted for the army, the following sums were allowed to the recruiting officer,[113] viz: in 1792, 1796, 1798, 1799 and 1812, two dollars; and in 1813, four dollars. In 1814, eight dollars were allowed to non-commissioned officers, soldiers or citizens, who should procure an able bodied man to be enlisted for five years, or during the war with Great Britain.

In 1790, 1791, 1792, 1794, 1798[114] and 1799,[115] the enlistments were for three years, unless sooner discharged; in 1798, the enlistments by virtue of the act of the 16th of July, 1798, were to continue until the existing differences with France should be settled. In 1796, 1808 and 1812, the recruits were enlisted for five years, unless sooner discharged; and in 1813, it was made optional to enlist for five years, or during the war with Great Britain.

In 1790, no bounty was allowed to recruits; in 1792, eight dollars, and in 1796, sixteen dollars were paid to such of the troops as should re-enlist, and fourteen dollars to any person not then in the service, who should enlist. In 1798, ten dollars were paid to recruits for the provisional army, and twelve dollars to those belonging to the additional military force. In 1812, sixteen dollars in money were paid to each recruit, and when honourably discharged from the service, he was allowed three months additional pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land; in 1813, the conditions last mentioned were extended to those who enlisted for five years, or during the war.

In 1814,[116] each recruit, who enlisted for five years or during the war, in lieu of the bounty in money, and the three months additional pay when honourably discharged as above mentioned, was allowed a premium of one hundred and twenty-four dollars; fifty dollars thereof were paid at the time of his enlistment, fifty dollars after he should be mustered and joined to some military corps for service, and twenty-four dollars when he should be discharged.[117] The bounty in land was very much augmented;[118] every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who enlisted, was allowed three hundred and twenty acres of land, when he should be honourably discharged from the service.

(112) Regulation of the Department of War, 1st May, 1817.

(113) The premium of two dollars, allowed to the recruiting officer, is paid after the recruit has been mustered, and is in consideration of extra expense attending the service. Regulation of 1st May, 1817.

(114) The provisional army. (115) The additional military force.

(116) Act 27th January, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 595.

(117) In 1817, (regulation of the 1st May) twelve dollars bounty were paid to a recruit, the one half when he had signed his enlistment, and the remainder after he had been mustered and joined his regiment or corps.

(118) Act 10th December, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 692.

The widow, child or parent, of any person enlisted who was killed or died in the service of the United States, was entitled to receive the aforesaid bounty in land. In 1816,[119] the provisions, respecting the bounty in land, were extended to all the soldiers who had enlisted to serve for five years, or during the war, though they were under the age of eighteen, or above forty-five years; their legal representatives were also allowed to claim in virtue of their right.[120]

SECTION V.

OF THE PAY, RATIONS, FORAGE, &c.

In 1798, the Lieutenant General was allowed two hundred and fifty dollars, monthly pay; forty rations per day, and fifty dollars per month, in lieu of forage.

RANK.	YEARS.	Monthly Pay.	Number of Rations per day.	In lieu of Forage per month.	REMARKS.
		Dolls		Dolls.	
Major General	1791	125	15	20	
	1792				
	1796				
	1798	166	15	20	
	1799				
	1812				
	1815	200	15	20	
Brigadier General	1791	94	12	16	
	1792				
	1796				
	1798	104	12	16	
	1799				
	1802	225	—	—	in full for pay, rations and forage.
	1806				
	1812	104	12	16	
	1815				

(119) Act 16th April, 1816.

(120) In 1780, "the average bounty, in many states, was two hundred and fifty dollars in specie; and in Massachusetts upwards of two hundred and eighty dollars." Loyd's Congressional Register, vol. iii. p. 435.

RANK.	YEARS.	Monthly Pay.	Number of Rations per day.	In lieu of Forage per month.	REMARKS.
		Dolls.		Dolls.	
Aid to Major General	1791	40	4	10	
	1792				
	1796	24	—	—	In addition to their pay in the line.
	1798				
	1799				
	1812				
	1815				
Aid to Brigadier General	1791	40	4	10	
	1792				
	1796	24	—	—	Ditto
	1798				
	1799				
	1802	30	—	—	Ditto
	1808				
	1812				
	1815				
Adjutant General	1798	104	12	16	
	1812				
	1815	90	6	30	
Adjutant and Inspector General	1815	104	12	16	
Inspector General	1798	166	15	20	
Quarter-master General	1791	60	6	12	
	1792	100	6	12	
	1796	25	6	12	Ditto
	1798	75	6	12	
	1815	104	12	16	
Deputy Quarter-master General	1815	60	4	24	
Paymaster General	1796	25	6	12	Ditto
	1798	75	6	12	
	1802	120	—	—	Full compensation for pay, &c. &c.
	1815	—	—	—	2000 dollars per annum.
Deputy Paymaster General	1815	50	—	—	In addition to pay in the line
Assistant do. do.	1815	30	—	—	Ditto
Commissary General of Purchases	1815	—	—	—	3000 dollars per annum.
Brigade Inspector	1808	30	—	—	In addition to pay in the line.
	1815	30	—	6	Ditto
Brigade Quarter-master	1808	20	—	8	Ditto
	1815	20	—	6	Ditto
Judge Advocate	1815	50	4	10	
Brigade Chaplain	1791	50	4	10	
	1792				
	1799				
	1815				
Physician General	1799	150	—	—	In full for pay, rations and forage.
Physician and Surgeon General	1813	—	—	—	2,500 dollars per annum.
Apothecary General	1799	110	—	—	In full for pay, rations and forage.
	1815	—	—	—	1,800 dollars per annum.
Purveyor of Public Supplies	1802	100	—	—	In full for pay, rations and forage.
Assistant Apothecary	1815	30	2	6	
Hospital Surgeon	1799	120	—	—	In full for pay, rations and forage.
	1815	75	6	12	
Hospital Surgeon's mate	1799	50	—	—	Ditto
	1815	40	2	6	
Garrison Surgeon	1815	45	3	10	
Do. do. Mate	1815	30	2	6	
Hospital Steward	1799	28	—	—	Ditto
	1815	20	2	—	
Ward master	1815	16	2	—	

RANK.	YEARS.	Monthly Pay.	Number of Rations per day.	In lieu of Forage per month.	REMARKS.
		Dolls.		Dolls.	
Professor of natural and experimental philosophy	1815	60	5	11	
Assistant do do. do.	1815	40	3	—	
Professor of Mathematics	1815	50	4	10	
Assistant do.	1815	40	3	—	
Professor of the art of engineering	1815	50	4	10	
Assistant do.	1815	40	3	—	
Teacher of the French language	1815	40	3	—	
Do. of drawing	1815	40	3	—	
Master of the sword	1815	20	2	—	
Colonel	1802 to 1815	75	6	12	
Colonel of Dragoons	1808 to 1812	90	6	for 5 horses	
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant	1790	60	6	12	
	1792 to 1799	75	6	12	
Lieutenant Colonel	1802 to 1815	60	5	11	
Lieutenant Colonel of Dragoons	1808 to 1812	75	5	for 4 horses	
Major Commandant of Artillery	1790	45	4	10	
	1792	55	4	10	
Major of Artillery or Dragoons	1792 to 1799	55	4	10	
Major of Dragoons	1812	60	4	for 4 horses	
Majors	1790	40	4	10	
	1792 to 1815	50	4	10	
Adjutants, Quarter-Masters and Paymasters of regiments	1792 to 1796	10	—	—	In addition to pay in the line.
	1799 to 1808	10	—	8	Ditto
	1815	10	—	6	Ditto
Surgeon	1790	30	3	10	
	1792 to 1812	45	3	10	
Surgeon's Mate	1790	24	2	6	
	1792 to 1812	30	2	6	
Serjeant Major, and Quarter-Master Serjeant	1792	7	1	—	
	1796	8	1	—	
	1799 to 1812	10	1	—	
	1815	9	1	—	
Principal Musician	1790	5	1	—	
	1792	6	1	—	
	1796	7	1	—	
	1799 to 1815	8	1	—	

RANK.	YEARS.	Monthly Pay.	Number of Rations per day.	In lieu of Forage per month.	REMARKS.
		Dolls.		Dolls.	
Captain of Dragoons	1796 to 1799	40	3	8	
	1808 to 1812	50	3	for 3 horses	
Captains	1790	30	3	—	
	1792, 1796, 1799, 1802, 1812, 1815	40	3	—	
Lieutenants	1790	22	2	—	
	1792 to 1796	26	2	—	
1st Lieutenant of Dragoons	1799	30	2	6	
do. do.	1808	33⅓	2	for 2 horses	
2d do. do.	1799	25	2	6	
1st & 2d do. do.	1812	33⅓	2	for 2 horses	
3d do. do.	1812	30	2	ditto.	
1st Lieutenants of Artillery or Infantry	1799, 1812, 1815	30	2	—	
2d do. of Infantry	1799, 1812, 1815	25	2	—	
3d do. do.	1802, 1812, 1815	23	2	—	
Ensigns	1790	18	2	—	
	1792, 1796, 1802, 1812	20	2	—	
Cornets	1796	20	2	6	
	1808	26⅔	2	for 2 horses	
Cadet of Cavalry	1799	10	2	6	
Cadet other than of Cavalry	1799	10	2	—	
	1802, 1812, 1815	16	2	—	
Serjeants (121)	1790	5	1	—	
	1792	6	1	—	
	1796	7	1	—	
	1799 to 1802	8	1	—	
	1812	11	1	—	
	1815	8	1	—	
Corporals (121)	1790	4	1	—	
	1792	5	1	—	
	1796	6	1	—	
	1799 to 1802	7	1	—	
	1812	10	1	—	
	1815	7	1	—	

(121) In 1790, the following sums were deducted from the monthly pay of each Serjeant and senior Musician . . . . . 1 dollar 40 cents for clothing, and 10 cents for hospital stores.
Ditto Corporal . . . 1 15 do. 10 do.
Ditto Musician and Private . 90 do. 10 do.

RANK.	YEARS.	Monthly Pay.	Number of Rations per day.	In lieu of Forage per month.	REMARKS.
		Dolls		Dolls.	
Musicians (122)	1790	3	1	—	
	1792	4	1	—	
	1796	5	1	—	
	1799 } 1802 }	6	1	—	
	1812	9	1	—	
	1815	6	1	—	
Privates (122)	1790 } 1792 }	3	1	—	
	1796	4	1	—	
	1799 } 1802 }	5	1	—	
	1812	8	1	—	
	1815	5	1	—	
Master armorer, master carriage maker, and master blacksmith	1815	30	1	—	
Armorer, carriage maker and blacksmith	1815	10	1	—	
Principal Artificer	1792	40	1	—	
	1796	40	2	6	
Artificer	1792	8	1	—	
	1796	9	1	—	
	1799 } 1802 }	10	1	—	
	1812	13	1	—	

(122) In 1790, the following sums were deducted from the monthly pay of each Serjeant and senior Musician . . . . . 1 dollar 40 cents for clothing, and 10 cents for hospital stores.
Ditto Corporal . . . 1 15 do. 10 do.
Ditto Musician and Private . 90 do. 10 do.

Schedule of the Compensation allowed by law to the Troops of the Army of the United States, 1817.

Section 1. GENERALS, GENERAL STAFF, &c.	Pay per Month.	Subsistence, number of Rations per day.	Forage, number of Horses allowed.	Servants, number allowed.	REMARKS.
	Dolls.				
Major General	200	16	7	4	
Aid de Camp to Major General	24	4	2	—	In addition to his pay in the line.
Brigadier General	104	12	5	3	
Aid de Camp to Brigadier General	20	—	2	—	Ditto.
Adjutant and Inspector General	104	12	5	3	
Adjutant General	90	6	5	2	
Assistant Adjutant General	60	4	4	2	
Inspector General	75	6	4	2	In 1818, (Act 20th April) to be the
Assistant Inspector General	60	4	4	2	same as of the Adjutant General.
Quarter-Master General	75	6	4	2	
Deputy Quarter-Master General	60	4	4	2	
Paymaster General of the Army	—	—	—	—	2,500 dollars per annum.
Commissary General of Purchases	—	—	—	—	3,000 Ditto.
Deputy Commissary	—	—	—	—	2,000 Ditto.
Assistant Commissary of Issues	—	—	—	—	1,300 Ditto.
Military Storekeeper	—	—	—	—	The salary of the Military Storekeepers
Brigade Chaplain	50	4	3	2	is regulated by the Secretary of War,
Judge Advocate	50	4	3	2	according to the duty they perform,
Topographical Engineer	60	4	4	2	not to exceed the pay and emolu-
Assistant Topographical Engineer	40	3	—	1	ments of a Captain of Infantry.
Apothecary General	—	—	—	—	1,800 dollars per annum.
Assistant Apothecary	30	2	2	1	
Hospital Surgeon	75	6	2	2	
Hospital Surgeon's Mate	40	2	2	1	
Post Surgeon	40	2	2	1	
Hospital Steward	20	2	—	—	
Ward Master	16	2	—	—	
Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy	60	5	3	2	
Assistant do. do. do.	40	3	—	1	
Professor of Mathematics	50	4	3	2	
Assistant do.	40	3	—	1	
Professor of the Art of Engineering	50	4	3	2	Of the Corps of Engineers.
Assistant do.	40	3	—	1	
Teacher of the French Language	40	3	—	1	
Teacher of Drawing	40	3	—	1	
Master of the Sword	26⅔	2	2	1	
Assistant Deputy Quarter-Master General	40	3	—	1	
Principal Waggon Master	40	3	1	—	
Waggon Master	30	2	1	—	
Principal Forage Master	40	3	2	—	
Forage Master	30	2	1	—	
Principal Barrack Master	40	3	2	—	
Barrack Master	30	2	1	—	

Note. In 1818, (Act 20th April,) the Surgeon General was allowed 2,500 dollars per annum; the Assistant Surgeon General, the emoluments of Hospital Surgeon; the Judge Advocate, those of the Topographical Engineer, and the Chaplain at West Point, those of the Professor of Mathematics.

Schedule continued.

Section 2. CORPS, REGIMENTS, &c.	Corps of Engineers.				Ordnance Department.				Regiment of Light Artillery.				Corps of Artillery.				Regiment of Infantry & Riflemen.				REMARKS.
	Pay per month.	Subsistence. Number of Rations per day.	Forage. Number of Horses allowed.	Servants. Number allowed.	Pay per month.	Subsistence. Number of Rations per day.	Forage. Number of Horses allowed.	Servants. Number allowed.	Pay per month.	Subsistence. Number of Rations per day.	Forage. Number of Horses allowed.	Servants. Number allowed.	Pay per month.	Subsistence. Number of Rations per day.	Forage. Number of Horses allowed.	Servants. Number allowed.	Pay per month.	Subsistence. Number of Rations per day.	Forage. Number of Horses allowed.	Servants. Number allowed.	
	Dolls.				Dolls.				Dolls.				Dolls.				Dolls.				
Colonel	75	6	4	2	90	6	4	2	75	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	75	6	4	2	
Lieutenant Colonel	60	5	3	2	75	5	3	2	60	5	3	2	60	5	3	2	60	5	3	2	
Major	50	4	3	2	60	4	3	2	50	4	3	2	50	4	3	2	50	4	3	2	
Adjutant (Battalion and Regimental)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	In addition, &c.
Paymaster ditto	50	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	50	4	3	2	50	4	3	2	50	4	3	2	
Quarter-Master ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	ditto.
Surgeon (of Regiments)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	45	3	2	1	
Do. Mate of do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	30	2	2	1	
Serjeant Major	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	
Quarter-Master Serjeant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	
Principal Musician	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	
Captain	40	3	0	1	50	3	0	1	40	3	0	1	40	3	0	1	40	3	0	1	
First Lieutenant	30	3	0	1	33⅓	3	0	1	30	3	0	1	30	3	0	1	30	3	0	1	
Second do.	25	3	0	1	33⅓	3	0	1	25	3	0	1	25	3	0	1	25	3	0	1	
Ditto and Conductor of Artillery (123)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Third Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	30	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	23	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Cadet	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Serjeant	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	
Corporal	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	
Musician	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	
Private	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	
Master Armorer	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Master Carriage Maker	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Master Blacksmith	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Armorer	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Carriage Maker	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blacksmith	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artificer	10	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Labourer	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Notes. Subsistence, when not drawn in kind, by commissioned officers, is paid for at the rate of twenty cents per ration. The rations of non-commissioned officers and privates, are to be received in kind only.

Forage, when not drawn in kind, is paid for at the rate of eight dollars per month, for each horse actually kept in service, not exceeding the number allowed by the regulations on that subject.

Servants, five dollars per month pay; one ration, or twenty cents per day subsistence; and 37 dollars 16 cents per annum, or 3 dollars 9 cents per month, for clothing, is allowed for each private servant actually employed, not exceeding the number authorised to be kept. Company officers are not allowed for private servants, whilst serving with their respective companies.

(123) In 1818, (act 20th April,) the second lieutenant, in the light artillery, who acts as conductor, was allowed ten dollars extra per month.

In 1799, each ration was composed of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or one quart of rice, or one pound and a half of sifted bolted Indian meal; one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three-quarters of a pound of salted pork; when fresh meat was issued, salt was distributed at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles one and a half pounds for every hundred rations; two quarts of vinegar, for every hundred rations; rum or whiskey half a gill per day.

In 1802, each ration consisted of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork; eighteen ounces of bread, or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy; salt, soap and candles at the rates specified for 1799, and four quarts of vinegar for every hundred rations.(124)

In 1799, every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer and private of the artillery and infantry, was allowed one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair woollen and two pair linen overalls, four pair of shoes, four shirts, four pair of socks, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of buckles, per annum.

Suitable clothing was to be provided for the dragoons, adapted to the nature of the service.

In 1812, the allowance of clothing was directed to be the same as authorised in 1799, with the following exceptions, viz: one coarse linen frock and trowsers and one pair of half gaithers were in addition; two pair of short stockings were in lieu of two pair of the socks; no buckles were allowed. The light dragoons were clothed as the artillery and infantry, excepting the gaithers and the shoes, in lieu of which, one pair of boots and only two pair of shoes were allowed; the light artillery, when mounted, received the same clothing as the light dragoons.

In 1816, the clothing, allowed to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private was as follows, viz:

One leather cap, with plate; to last two years and a half, or two, during the period of enlistment.

Two great coats, and three blankets, to each soldier, during the usual period of enlistment, (five years.)

One pompon, one cap and tassel, one coat, one roundabout, grey jacket with sleeves, in lieu of a vest, two pair of linen overalls, two pair of woollen overalls, one fatigue frock, one pair of fatigue trowsers, three pair of shoes (best kind,)

(124) This is the present, (1817,) ration for the troops of the United States. In 1818, (act 20th April,) the President was authorised to make such alterations in the component parts of the ration, as the health and comfort of the army and economy may require.

two flannel shirts, two cotton shirts, two pair of socks, two pair of half stockings, one leather stock, and one pair of half gaithers, (black cloth,) annually.

Mittens, and woollen or list mockasins, are furnished at the rate of eight pair for every company, annually, and two knapsacks to each soldier, during the period of his enlistment, (five years.)

The Cost of a suit of each description of Clothing, calculated at the prices paid. 2d May, 1814, was as follows, viz:

		Dolls.	Cts.
1. For the Infantry.	*a.* For the Privates	36	29¼
	b. do. Musicians	39	29
	c. do. Serjeants	39	41
2. For the Artillery.	*a.* For the Privates	36	51
	b. do. Musicians	39	52
	c. do. Serjeants	39	23
3. For the Dragoons.	*a.* For the Privates	54	33½
	b. do. Musicians	57	85
	c. do. Serjeants	58	25
4. For the Light Artillery.	*a.* For the Privates	36	94¼
	b. do. Musicians	39	52
	c. do. Serjeants	39	60
5. For the Riflemen.	*a.* For the Privates	41	21¼
	b. do. Musicians	43	79
	c. do. Serjeants	44	49

The price of the Clothing for the Corporals was the same as for the Privates of the Corps to which they belonged.

Monthly allowance for Clothing to each non-commissioned Officer, Musician and Private, in 1817.

		Dolls.	Cts.
Light Artillery	Serjeants	3	37
	Musicians	3	25
	Privates	3	22
Corps of Artillery	Serjeants	3	25
	Musicians	3	02½
	Privates	3	10
Infantry	Serjeants	3	25
	Musicians	3	22½
	Privates	3	10
Light Infantry of regiments	Serjeants	3	27½
	Musicians	3	25
	Privates	3	13
Riflemen	Serjeants	3	53
	Musicians	3	54½
	Privates	3	38

Cost of Clothing for the Army of the United States, for the years 1816 and 1818.

Clothing in common, for all non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

	Dolls. Cts.	1816. Dolls. Cts.	1818. Dolls. Cts.
Cap leather	1 95		
Plate	20		
Band and tassel	07		
Pompon	20		
Cockade and eagle	08½		
Cap complete		2 50½	2 50½
Jacket with sleeves		3 22	3 22
Woollen overalls, white, for serjeants, per pair		2 02	2 32
do. do. do. for privates do.		—	2 02
do. do. grey, for serjeants, per pair		2 44	2 76
do. do. do. for privates, do.		—	2 44
Linen do. do. for serjeants, do.		—	1 34
do. do. do. for privates, do.		1 22	1 22
Cotton shirts for serjeants, each,		—	1 16
do. do. for privates, do.		1 08	1 08
Flannel shirts do.		1 68	1 68
Fatigue frocks do.		1 28	1 28
Fatigue trowsers per pair,		1 11	1 11
Shoes do.		1 40	1 49
Short stockings do.		0 49	0 49
Blankets, domestic, each,		2 75	2 90
Leather stocks do.		0 12½	12½
Epaulets, cotton, do.		0 25	37½
Black cloth gaithers per pair,		1 28	1 28
Great coats each,		—	9 51
Socks per pair,		0 10	0 10
1. *Coats for Light Artillery.*			
Serjeants		7 56	7 63
Musicians		8 58	8 38
Privates		6 97	6 88
2. *Coats for the Corps of Artillery.*			
Serjeants		5 94	6 15
Musicians		7 56	6 90
Privates		5 40	5 40
3. *Coats for Infantry.*			
Serjeants		5 94	6 15
Musicians		7 56	6 90
Privates		5 40	5 40
4. *Coats for the Light Companies of Infantry, with wings.*			
Serjeants		6 92	6 47
Musicians		8 54	7 22
Privates		6 38	5 72
Coats for Riflemen.			
Serjeants		6 82	6 95
Musicians		7 56	6 95
Privates		6 20	6 20
Frock fringed in lieu of fatigue frocks		2 48	2 48
Overalls fringed, in lieu of fatigue trowsers		2 50	2 50

Of the Uniform of the Army of the United States in general.

The coat of the Infantry and Artillery is uniformly blue; no red collar or cuffs; lace is not allowed to be worn by any grade, excepting the epaulets and sword knots.

The rank and file wear coatees. The button-holes are trimmed with tape on the collar only. Leather caps, with worsted or cotton pompons. The general officers, and all others of the general staff, not otherwise directed, wear hats without feathers, yellow gilt bullet buttons, and button-holes in the herring-bone form.

The epaulets of major generals have on the gold ground of each strap two silvered stars.

The epaulets of brigadiers have one star on each strap.

The uniform of the hospital surgeons and mates is black; the coats with standing collars; and on each side of the collar a star of embroidery, within half an inch of the front edge.

Undress uniform, and all other dresses resembling the military, without conforming to regulations, are prohibited, excepting that black cockades, with yellow eagles, will always be worn by all officers of the army. The commissary general is directed to furnish pattern buttons, and information relative to uniform.

Cap for the non-commissioned officers and privates of all the corps is the same as that worn by the infantry, with white pompons, black cockades, and yellow eagles; the other ornaments of the cap to correspond with the trimmings of the corps. Dirks are never to be worn in lieu of swords by officers of the army.

The uniform of the riflemen for non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians, is of grey cloth. For field or active service, the officers wear uniforms like those of the privates, excepting as to quality; on other occasions they are allowed to wear the uniform of the artillery, (surgeons and mates, as post surgeons) except as to the buttons, and their position, which must be flat and yellow, with a bugle surrounded by stars.

The cadets wear a uniform of grey satinet.

The component parts of the Musket and Accoutrements, are valued as follows, viz:

1. *Stand of Arms.*

	Dolls.	Cts.
The bayonet	1	25
ramrod		75
lock	3	25
stock	1	75
barrel	4	00
mounting	2	00
Stand of arms complete,	13	00

2. *Accoutrements.*

The cartouch box and belt, bayonet, scabbard and belt, as a set,	2	50
brush and pricker		6
ball screw		25
screw-driver		25

Estimate of the Secretary of the Department of War, for the service of the year 1815, *on the War Establishment.*

The Estimates include the Pay, Subsistence and Forage.

	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Aggregate Amount.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1. General Staff	369,456	138,960	107,904	616,320
2. Corps of Engineers	75,336	43,464	2,112	120,912
3. Regiment of Light Artillery	119,010	8,064	11,040	138,114
4. Regiment of Light Dragoons	119,800	13,968	14,112	147,880
5. Corps of Artillery	688,248	41,904	9,216	739,368
6. 46 regiments of Infantry	5,724,792	582,912	110,400	6,418,104
7. 4 regiments of Riflemen	468,442	50,400	8,832	545,674
8. 17 companies of Rangers	655,480	18,360	17,952	689,792
9. 10 companies of Sea Fencibles	173,520	26,640	—	200,160

	Dolls.
Extra rations for officers commanding separate military posts and districts	40,000
Additional rations for officers who keep private servants	186,460
Additional pay for officers who keep private servants	246,432
Allowance for clothing to officers who keep private servants	94,979

	Dolls.
Subsistence to non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and privates of the army; 21,153,210 rations, at an average of 18 cents each ration	3,807,577
To which add for losses by the enemy and other casualties, 10 per cent.	380,757
Bounties and premiums for filling up the ranks of the army and keeping the same full	4,080,000
Clothing for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army	2,146,577
To which add for losses by the enemy, and other casualties, 10 per centum	214,657
Camp and field equipage and accoutrements, and equipments for dragoons and light artillery	500,000

Medical and Hospital Department, viz:

For medicines, instruments and stores for hospitals, posts, garrisons and regiments, and for paying assistants, nurses and matrons, and attending physicians not of the army	250,000

Quarter-Master's Department, viz:

For forage, fuel, straw, tools, stationary, transportation, erecting and repairing barracks, purchasing horses for light dragoons and artillery, and for baggage waggons, and for repairs of the same . .	3,500,000

Ordnance Department, viz:

For ordnance and ordnance stores, arsenals, and for the public armories at Springfield and Harper's ferry, &c.	3,000,000
For fortifications	600,000
For contingencies	750,000
For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments for the War Department	2,500
For the purchase of maps, plans, books, instruments and stationary for the Military Academy, and keeping the buildings in repair . .	7,500

General Recapitulation of the estimated Expenditures for the Military Department, for 1815, *viz:*

For the pay of the army	8,751,495
Subsistence	5,339,466
Forage for the officers	281,568
Bounties and premiums	4,080,000
Clothing	2,361,234
Camp and field equipage, &c.	500,000
Medical and hospital department	250,000
Quarter-Master's department	3,500,000
Ordnance department	3,000,000
Fortifications	600,000
Contingencies	750,000
Books, plans, &c. for the War Department	2,500
Do. do. for the Military Academy	7,500
Aggregate amount, Dolls.	29,423,763

The above amount of 29,423,763 dollars, was contemplated for an army consisting of three hundred and forty-six officers composing the general staff, and sixty-two thousand four hundred and forty-eight officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates composing the several corps and regiments, making an aggregate of sixty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four men; which was at the rate of 468 dollars and 57 cents for each individual. In 1810, the army consisted of five thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates; and the expenditures, during that year, for the military department, amounted to 2,389,923 dollars and 94 cents; or, at the rate of 412 dollars and 91 cents, for each individual in the army.

SECTION VI.

OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1792,[125] every free able bodied white male citizen, of the respective states, of the age of eighteen years and under forty-five years, was directed to be enrolled in the militia, by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen resided, and that within twelve months after the passing of the act now referred to. The officer aforesaid, was directed to enrol, in like manner, every citizen of the description above mentioned, who should come to reside within his bounds, and without delay to notify him of his enrolment, by a non-commissioned officer of the company.

The following persons are exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding they may be eighteen and under forty-five years of age, viz: the Vice-President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States; the members of both houses of Congress, and their respective officers; all custom-house officers, and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen within the United States, and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the respective states.

Every enrolled citizen must, within six months after the notification of his enrolment, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, bayonet and belt, two spare flints, a knapsack, a pouch with a box to contain twenty-four cartridges, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powder-horn, twenty balls and a quarter of a pound of powder; he is required to appear armed, accoutred and provided as aforesaid, when called out to exercise, or into service; when called out on company days, to exercise, the knapsack may be dispensed with. The commissioned officers were directed to be armed with a sword, a hanger and espontoon. Five years after the passage of the act above recited, all the muskets for arming the militia, were to be of bores sufficient for balls of one eighteenth part of a pound.

(125) Act 8th May, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 154.

The militia of the respective states, were directed to be organised into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, as the legislature thereof should direct; each division, brigade and regiment was to be numbered, the numbers to be on file in the adjutant general's office of the state, and they were to take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank. If it should be *convenient*, each brigade was to consist of four regiments; each regiment of two battalions; each battalion of five companies, and each company of sixty-four privates. One major general was attached to each division; he was allowed two aids de camp, who had the rank of majors: one brigadier general was allowed to each brigade, with one brigade inspector, who was also to serve as brigade major, with the rank of a major. To each regiment one lieutenant colonel commandant, and to each battalion, one major was attached; each company had one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fifer or a bugler. The regimental staff consisted of one adjutant and one quarter-master, who ranked as lieutenants, one paymaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one serjeant major, one drum major, and one fife major.

One company of grenadiers, light infantry or riflemen, was attached to each battalion; and to each division, at least one company of artillery and one troop of horse. Each company of artillery consisted of one captain, two lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer and one fifer. The officers were to be armed with a sword or hanger, a fusee, bayonet and belt, and a cartridge box containing twelve cartridges.

Each troop of horse consisted of one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier and one trumpeter.

The artillery and dragoons were formed from volunteers from the brigade, who furnished themselves with the accoutrements, horses, &c. adapted to their corps respectively; they were directed to be uniformly clothed in regimentals, furnished at their own expense, and in the whole, they were not to exceed one eleventh part of the infantry of each brigade.

In 1795,[126] the President was authorised, in cases of invasion, insurrection, or whenever the laws of the United States were opposed, or the execution thereof was obstructed in any state, to call forth such number of the militia, of the states most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he might judge necessary. This order, for the purposes aforesaid, might be issued to such officers of the militia as he should think proper. Any officer, who failed to obey the call

(126) Act 28th February, 1795; vol. ii. ch. 277.

of the President, forfeited, not exceeding one year's, nor less than one month's pay, to be determined by a court martial; he might also be cashiered by the sentence of a court martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia, for a term not exceeding twelve months.

Courts Martial, for the trial of militia, are composed of militia officers only.

The militia, when employed in the service of the United States, are subject to the same rules and articles of war, as the troops of the army. The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, were not compelled to serve more than three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every able bodied man of the same rank in the battalion to which they might belong.

In 1798,[127] thirty thousand stands of arms, were directed to be procured at the expense of the United States, and deposited by order of the President, at suitable places, for the purpose of being sold to the governments of the respective states, or to the militia thereof, under such regulations and at such prices as the President might prescribe.

In 1803,[128] the adjutant general of the militia in each state was directed, on or before the first Monday in the month of January, in every year, to make a return of the militia of the state to which he belonged, to the President of the United States, together with their arms, accoutrements and ammunition,[129] and the Secretary of War was directed to lay before Congress, annually, on or before the first Monday in February, abstracts of the returns aforesaid.

Every enrolled citizen was directed to be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements and ammunition, in conformity with the provisions of the act of the 8th of May, 1792. There was added to the militia of each state, one quarter-master general; to each brigade, one quarter-master of brigade, and to each regiment one chaplain.

In 1808,[130] two hundred thousand dollars were appropriated annually, for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States. The arms were directed to be transmitted to the several states and territories, in proportion to the number of the effective

(127) Act 5th July, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 82. (128) Act 2d March, 1803; vol. iii. ch. 328.

(129) The above provision has never been completely carried into effect in all the states; all the returns of the militia hitherto laid before Congress by the President, are very deficient and irregular; from some of the states, no returns have been made to the War Department. The President, in his message at the commencement of the 15th Congress, (1817,) estimated the militia force of the several states, at 800,000, infantry, artillery and cavalry.

(130) Act 24th April, 1808; vol. iv. ch. 159.

militia in each of them; there to be distributed to the militia, under such rules and regulations as should be, by law, prescribed by the legislatures thereof.(131)

In 1812,(132) the President was authorised, to require the executives of the several states and territories, to take effectual measures to organise, arm and equip, according to law, and to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, to be apportioned by the President, from the latest militia returns in the Department of War; and in cases where such returns had not been made, by such other data as he should judge equitable. The militia composing the quotas aforesaid, could not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they had arrived at the place of rendezvous.

The punishment of whipping, for offences committed by the militia, was abolished; the stoppage of pay, confinement, and deprivation of part of the ration, were substituted.(133)

In 1813,(134) the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of volunteer and militia corps, whilst in the service of the United States, were entitled to to the same pay, rations and forage, and were furnished with the same camp equipage, as were provided by law, for those of the army.

The representatives of such of the officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the volunteer and militia corps, as should be killed in action, or should die in consequence of wounds received whilst in the actual service of the United States, were entitled to a pension for five years, in the manner and upon the conditions prescribed for those of the army.(135) Such of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the volunteer and militia corps as should be disabled by wounds received in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of their duty, were entitled to be placed

(131) By a statement, dated Ordnance Department, February 19th, 1818, it appears that 62,606 arms had been delivered under the law of 1808, to the executives of the several states, in the following proportions, subject to future adjustment, viz: to the state of New-Hampshire, 1,400; Massachusetts, 3,100; Vermont, 2,500; Rhode Island, 2,000; Connecticut, 2,000; New-York, 16,012; New-Jersey, 3,155; Pennsylvania, 4,258, Delaware, 1,650; Maryland, 4,000; Virginia, 3,244; North Carolina, 2,180; South Carolina, 2,000; Georgia, 3,000; Kentucky, 1,500; Tennessee, 1,500; Ohio, 3,000; Louisiana, 3,250; District of Columbia, 2,200; to the Illinois territory, 657; to the Missouri, Mississippi, Indiana and Michigan territories, no arms have yet been delivered. The adjustments above alluded to, will depend upon the militia returns from the states and territories.

(132) Act 10th April, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 378.

(133) By the act of 16th May, 1812, vol. iv. ch. 409, similar provisions were adopted for the troops in the army. For the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, see act 10th April, 1816; vol. iv. ch. 20.

(134) Act 2d February, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 483.

(135) Act 2d August, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 568.

on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate and under such regulations as were provided by law, for those of the army.[136]

In 1814,[137] the following officers of the militia, were authorised in addition to those authorised by the acts of the 8th of May, 1792, and 2d of March, 1803, viz: to each division, one division inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and one division quarter-master, with the rank of major; to each brigade, one aid de camp, with the rank of captain; the quarter-masters ranked as captains.

The courts martial[138] for the trial of the militia, detached and called into the service of the United States, whether they acted in conjunction with the regular troops or otherwise, were composed of militia officers only, and were appointed, held and conducted, in the manner prescribed by the rules and articles of war, for the trial of delinquents in the army of the United States.

The officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the militia, may be tried and punished, for offences committed while in the actual service of the United States, though their term of service may have expired.

After the 1st day of May 1816,[139] in lieu of one lieutenant colonel commandant for each regiment, and one major for each battalion of militia, as had been provided by the act of the 8th of May, 1792; there was attached to each regiment consisting of two battalions, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and one major; and where there was but one battalion, it was commanded by a major: "provided, that nothing contained herein shall be construed to annul any commission in the militia which may be in force, as granted by any authority of any state or territory, in pursuance of the act herein recited, 8th May, 1792, and bearing date prior to the 1st day of May, 1816."

The two hundred thousand dollars, annually appropriated for the purchase of arms for the militia, act 23d April, 1808, were directed to be paid for each year respectively, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The sum aforesaid was at no time to be carried to the amount of the *surplus fund;* it was also directed to be applied to no other branch of expenditure than that for which it had been specially appropriated.[140]

(136) See postea, provisions of the act of 16th of April, 1816.
(137) Act 18th April, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 668.
(138) Act 18th April, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 670.
(139) Act 20th April, 1816.
(140) Act 29th April, 1816.

The following Statement exhibits the quotas of Militia, assigned to the states and territories respectively; to be organised, armed and equipped, in pursuance of the acts passed on the 9th of May, 1794; 18th April, 1806; and 30th of March, 1808.

NOTE. In 1794, the detachment from the militia, required for the service of the United States, amounted to 80,000; in 1806 and 1808, it was 100,000 for each period. In 1806, there was no authority given to call on the territories for any part of the detachment.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1794.	1806.	1808.	(141)1814.
New-Hampshire	3,544	4,072	3,956	2,803
Massachusetts	11,885	11,075	10,920	7,930
Vermont	2,139	2,769	2,972	2,280
Rhode Island	1,[illegible]97	814	1,134	900
Connecticut	5,881	3,420	3,131	1,973
New-York	7,971	12,704	14,389	11,086
New-Jersey	4,[illegible]18	5,212	5,180	3,796
Pennsylvania	10,768	15,635	14,079	11,177
Delaware	1,256	814	1,332	837
Maryland	5,418	5,863	6,063	3,620
Virginia	11,377	11,563	10,198	7,805
North Carolina	7,331	7,003	8,071	5,734
South Carolina	3,550	5,700	3,106	3,792
Georgia	1,333	3,095	3,242	2,893
Kentucky	1,532	5,212	5,005	4,995
Tennessee	—	2,606	2,612	3,281
Ohio	—	2,443	2,384	3,965
Louisiana	—	—	—	no return.
Mississippi Territory	—	—	335	595
Indiana do.	—	—	321	538
Louisiana do.	—	—	377	—
Orleans do.	—	—	873	—
Michigan do.	—	—	159	—
Illinois do.	—	—	—	—
Missouri do.	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	341	—

(141) The numbers in this column, were founded on the latest returns of the militia made to the War Department; the detachment required amounted to 80,000. See estimate of apportionment, printed by order of the Senate, 12th November, 1814.

STATEMENT

Of the Militia of the United States, taken from the Returns of the States and Territories, to the War Department.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	*Message of the President, 19th of February, 1811.*		*Message of the President, 13th of February, 1813.*		*Message of the President, 9th of March, 1816.*	
	Date of the Return.	Total, including Officers, non-commissioned Officers and rank and file.	Date of the Return.	Total, including Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and rank and file.	Date of the Return.	Total, including Officers, non-commissioned Officers & rank and file.
New-Hampshire	1810	24,805	1812	24,405	1813	24,902
Massachusetts	1810	70,710	1812	70,530	1815	69,175
Vermont	1809	20,439	1809	20,273	1809	20,259
Rhode Island	1809	4,200	1811	4,211	1814	8,255
Connecticut	1810	20,384	1812	21,666	1815	18,309
New-York	1809	95,324	1812	98,606	1814	95,026
New-Jersey	1810	33,740	1811	33,891	1815	36,966
Pennsylvania	1810	94,074	1812	99,414	1812	99,414
Delaware	1810	8,346	1810	7,451	1813	7,448
Maryland	1810	33,410	1811	32,189	1811	32,189
Virginia	1809	79,429	1811	75,780	1815	83,847
North Carolina	1810	50,177	1812	50,992	1815	43,217
South Carolina	1810	32,958	1811	33,729	1815	32,202
Georgia	1810	25,243	1810	25,729	1815	27,480
Kentucky	1809	40,599	1911	44,442	1815	49,719
Tennessee	1805	16,822	1812	29,183	1812	29,193
Ohio	1809	28,099	1811	35,275	1815	46,832
Louisiana	1807	[144]5,945	no return	—	1815	8,768
District of Columbia	1808	2,245	1812	2,252	1812	2,252
Mississippi Territory	1807	2,151	1812	5,291	1812	5,291
Indiana Territory	1806	2,067	1811	4,160	1814	5,010
Louisiana Territory[142]	1809	2,540	—	—	—	—
Michigan Territory	1806	1,028	no return	—	no return	—
Illinois Territory	no return	—	no return	—	no return	—
Missouri Territory	[143]	—	no return	—	1814	2,812
		694,735		719,449		[145]748,566

(142) In 1811, this territory was abolished and now forms a part of the Missouri Territory.

(143) Territory not established.

(144) Returns for the Orleans Territory.

(145) In this amount 184 officers, returned by several of the States, are not included.

SECTION VII.

OF THE MILITARY PENSIONS.

In 1785,[146] Congress recommended to the several states, to make provision for the officers, soldiers and seamen, who were disabled in the service of the United States.

In 1789,[147] the military pensions, granted and paid by the states (in pursuance of the act of Congress,) to invalids who had been wounded or disabled during the revolutionary war, were directed to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, for one year, from the 4th of March, 1789, under such regulations as the President should direct. The annual payments of the pensions were continued by acts severally passed in 1790, 1791, and 1792.[148]

In 1792,[149] the claims to invalid pensions were regulated. Every commissioned officer, who had not received the commutation of half pay, and every non-commissioned officer, soldier or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, during the war of the revolution, by wounds or other known causes, *provided* they had not deserted from the service, was entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States, during life, or the continuance of such disability, and they were also allowed such further sums for the arrears of pension, from the time of such disability, not exceeding the rate of the annual allowance in consequence of such disability, as the circuit court of the district in which they respectively resided, thought just, under certain rules and regulations, which were subsequently repealed or altered by acts passed on the 28th of Fe-

(146) By a resolution of Congress, of the 7th of June, 1785, each state was requested to cause descriptive lists to be made out of all the officers, soldiers and seamen, resident therein, who had served in the army or navy of the United States, or in the militia in the service of the United States, and were disabled in said service, so as to be incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood by labour. The lists aforesaid, and others to be annually made out, were directed to be transmitted to the Secretary of War. The testimony necessary to substantiate a claim to a pension, and the regulations under which it was allowed, are also specified; the states were authorised to pay the sums to which the invalids were respectively entitled, and the payments so made, were deducted from the respective quotas of the states, for the year on which they were made. All officers who had accepted the commutation for half pay, were required to return the same, before they could be entered on the list of invalids.

(147) Act 29th September, 1789; vol. ii. ch. 24.

(148) Act 16th July, 1790, vol. ii. ch. 54; 3d March, 1791, vol. ii. ch. 98; and 8th May, 1792, vol. ii. ch. 136.

(149) Act 23d March, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 112.

bruary, 1793, (vol. ii. ch. 162,) and of the 3d of March, 1803, (vol. iii. ch. 350); which several modifications, together with all laws before passed, authorising persons to be placed on the pension list of the United States, for disabilities derived from wounds received in the revolutionary war, were repealed, by an act passed in 1806, the several provisions of which will be hereafter recited.

In 1796,[150] every officer and private, of the militia or volunteers, who was wounded or disabled while in the line of his duty, in actual service, called out by the authority of any law of the United States, was entitled to be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate and under such regulations as the President should direct; the rate of the compensations was never to exceed, for the highest disabilities, half the monthly pay of any commissioned officer at the time of his being so disabled; and to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates the compensation was never to exceed five dollars per month; and for all inferior disabilities, a sum in proportion to the highest disability was allowed. The provisions above recited did not extend to persons disabled before the 4th of March, 1789, or to such as had been denied, or were admitted on the pension list.

In 1805[151] the provisions heretofore enacted, concerning the invalids of the United States, were extended to all those persons in the service of the United States, who, in consequence of their disability by known wounds, received in actual service, during the revolutionary war, resigned their commissions, or took discharges; or who, after incurring their disability, were taken captive by the enemy, and remained either in captivity or on parole until the close of the war; or who, in consequence of known wounds, received in the actual service of the United States, have, at any period since, become and continue disabled in such manner as to render them unable to procure a subsistence by manual labour.

In 1806,[152] as has been already observed, all the acts before passed, so far as they authorised persons to be placed on the pension list of the United States, were repealed, but so as not to injure, or in any manner to affect such persons as were already placed thereon. In future, any officer, musician, soldier, marine, or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of his duty, by known wounds received during the revolutionary war, and who did not desert the service; or who, in consequence of disability as aforesaid, resigned his commission, or took his discharge; or who, after incurring disability as aforesaid, was taken captive by the enemy, and remained either in capti-

(150) Act 23d March, 1796; vol. ii. ch. 302.
(151) Act 3d March, 1805; vol. iii. ch. 458,
(152) Act 10th April, 1806; vol. iv. ch. 25.

vity or on parole, until the close of said revolutionary war; or who, in consequence of known wounds received as aforesaid, has, at any period since, become and continued disabled in such manner as to render him unable to procure a subsistence by manual labour, whether he served as a volunteer, or in any proper service against the common enemy, or belonged to a detachment of the militia which served against the common enemy, or to the regular forces of the United States, or of any particular state, was entitled, upon substantiating his claim in the manner to be hereafter described, to be placed on the pension list of the United States during life, or the continuance of such disability; and to receive, under the regulations to be specified, such sum as should be found just and proper, by the testimony adduced.

To substantiate a claim, the following rules and regulations must be complied with, viz: all evidences must be taken on oath or affirmation before the judge of the district, or one of the judges of the territory in which the claimant resides, or before some person specially authorised by commission from said judge.

Decisive disability, derived from the causes above mentioned, must be proved by the affidavit of the commanding officer of the regiment, corps, company, ship, vessel, or craft, in which the claimant served; or of two other credible witnesses to the same effect, setting forth the time when, and place where, the wounds were received, and particularly describing the same.

The nature of the disability, and in what degree it prevents the claimant from obtaining his subsistence, must be proved by the affidavit of some reputable physician or surgeon, stating his opinion, either from his own knowledge and acquaintance with the claimant, or from an examination of such claimant on oath or affirmation. The physician or surgeon, in his affidavit, must particularly describe the wounds from whence the disability appears to be derived.

Every claimant must prove, by at least one credible witness, that he continued in service during the whole time for which he was detached, or for which he engaged, unless he was discharged, or left the service in consequence of some derangement of the army; or, in consequence of his disability, resigned his commission, or was, after his disability, in captivity or on parole, until the close of the revolutionary war. And in the same manner he must prove his mode of life and employment since he left the service, and the places where he has since resided, and his place of residence at the time of taking such testimony. And he must further, by his affidavit, give satisfactory reasons why he did not before make application for a pension, and that he is not on the pension list of any state; the judge or commissioner must certify, in writing, his opinion of the credibility of the witnesses whose affidavits he has taken, in all those cases

where the proof is required to be made by credible witnesses, and also, that the examining physician or surgeon is reputable in his profession.

The district judge or commissioner, is directed to transmit a list of the claims, with the evidence, to the Secretary of War, that they may be compared with muster rolls, or other documents in his office; and the Secretary is required to make a statement of all such cases, which, together with all the testimony, he is directed, from time to time, to transmit to Congress, with such remarks as he may think proper, that Congress may be enabled to place such claimants on the pension list, as may be found entitled to the privilege.

Every pension, or increase thereof, by virtue of this act, commenced on the day on which the claimant completed his testimony. An increase of the pension was authorised, to persons who were already on the pension list of the United States, in all cases were justice required the same; but the increase, when added to the former pension, was in no case to exceed a full pension. Every invalid, making application for an increase of pension, must be examined by two reputable physicians or surgeons, to be authorised by commission from the judge of the district where the invalid resides, who are directed to report in writing, on oath or affirmation, their opinion of the nature of the applicant's disability, and in what degree it prevents him from obtaining a subsistence by manual labour; the report aforesaid, must be transmitted to the Secretary of War, who is directed to compare it with the documents in his office, and to make a statement of all such cases, which, together with the original report, he must, from time to time, transmit to Congress, with such remarks as he may think proper, so as to enable them to do justice to such pensioners.

A full pension allowed to a commissioned officer, is one half of the monthly pay, legally allowed (at the time of incurring the disability,) to his grade in the forces raised by the United States; and the proportions, less than a full pension, are the correspondent proportions of said half pay; a full pension to a non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, marine or seaman, is five dollars a month, and the proportions, less than a full pension, are the like proportions of five dollars a month; but no pension of a commissioned officer is allowed to be calculated at a higher rate than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

The pensions were directed to be paid in the manner as pensions to invalids, who had been before placed on the pension list, were paid.

The sale, transfer, or mortgage, of the whole, or any part of the pension, payable to any non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, marine or seaman, before it becomes due, is not valid. Any person claiming such pension, or any part thereof, under power of attorney, or substitution, must, before it is paid,

make oath or affirmation, that the powers have not been given by reason of any transfer of such pension.

The above recited provisions continued in force during six years, and they were again revived and continued for the further term of six years, by an act passed in 1812.[153]

In 1808,[154] the Secretary of War was directed to place on the pension list of the United States, all persons who remained on the pension list of any of the states, and who were placed thereon in consequence of disability occasioned by wounds received during the revolutionary war, whether they served in the land or sea service of the United States, or of any particular state, in the regular corps, or in the militia, or as volunteers.

All the officers, musicians and privates, who had been disabled since the revolutionary war, while in the line of their duty, in the actual service of the United States, whether of the army or of the militia, or any volunteer corps, were entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States.

In 1809,[155] all the pensions due, on or after the 3d of March, 1809, to any officer or soldier, residing in either of the United States, or the territories, in which an agent[156] has not been appointed for the payment of pensions, were directed to be paid, at the seat of the government of the United States, by the Secretary of War; and the names of the pensioners was then transferred from the books of the state, to a register at the War Office of the United States.

By virtue of acts passed in 1812,[157] the officers, musicians and privates, who should be disabled, while in the line of their duty in the public service, were authorised to be placed on the pension list of the United States. And the widows and children of the commissioned officers, who died of wounds received in actual service, were entitled during five years, to half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death. In case the widow married before the expiration of the term aforesaid, the half pay passed to the children, and ceased on their death.

In 1816,[158] the provisions above recited, were extended to the widows and children of the officers, musicians and privates of the militia, including rangers,

(153) Act 25th April, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 392. (154) Act 25th April, 1808; vol. iv. ch. 162.

(155) Act 7th January, 1809; vol. iv. ch. 175.

(156) Prior to the incorporation of the present Bank of the United States, the Commissioners of Loans paid the pensions due to invalids of the United States; the Bank now performs that duty. In the States and Territories where there is no Commissioner of Loans, the Secretary of War was authorised to appoint agents to pay the pensions; and in 1812, (act 25th April,) the agents were required to give bond with sureties, in a sum not exceeding 5,000 dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties confided to them.

(157) Act 11th January, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 337. (158) Act 16th April, 1816.

sea fencibles and volunteers, and to those of the commissioned officers of the regular army, who died while in the service of the United States, during the late war, or in returning to their place of residence, after being mustered out of service, or who died at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received in the manner aforesaid. The children under sixteen years of age, of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who were killed in battle, or who died of wounds or disease while in the service of the United States, during the late war, might (in lieu of the land bounty to which the deceased would have been entitled,) receive half the monthly pay, to which such deceased was entitled at the time of his death, during five years, to be computed from the 7th of February, 1815.

In the same year,[159] all the persons, of the grades hereinafter specified, who were on the military pension roll of the United States, for disabilities of the highest degree, were in future entitled to receive the following sums, in lieu of those before granted, viz: a first lieutenant, seventeen dollars; a second lieutenant, fifteen dollars; a third lieutenant, fourteen dollars; an ensign, thirteen dollars, and a non-commissioned officer, musician and private, eight dollars per month, and proportionably less for inferior disabilities. The widows and children of soldiers of the militia, volunteers, rangers and sea-fencibles, who served during the late war, and for whom half pay for five years was provided, were placed on an equality as to their annual allowance.[160]

In 1818,[161] every officer, musician, mariner, marine and private soldier, and all the officers of the hospital department and medical staff, who served in the war of the revolution, until the end thereof, or for the term of nine months or longer, at any period of the war, on the continental establishment, whether in the land or naval service of the United States, *provided* he is yet a resident citizen of the United States, and is, or by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, shall hereafter be, in need of assistance from his country for support, and shall (by reason of his service) have substantiated his claim to a pension, is entitled to receive, if he be an officer, twenty dollars per month, during life; if a non-commissioned officer, musician, mariner, marine, or private soldier, eight dollars per month, during life. No person can have the benefits of the above recited provisions, unless he shall have relinquished his claim to every pension before allowed to him by the laws of the United States. The provisions, now granted, commence on the day the declaration to substantiate the claim was made on oath

(159) Act 24th April, 1816.
(160) Act 3d March, 1817.
(161) Act 18th March, 1818.

or affirmation; and they are directed to be paid, as the other pensions of the United States. The transfer, sale or mortgage of any part of these pensions, is not valid in law.

During the sessions of Congress, acts are passed concerning invalid pensioners, in which the name of the pensioner, the period at which the pension is to commence, and the rate of the monthly allowance, are severally specified.

A STATEMENT

Of the Pensioners on the Army Pension Roll in the several Districts, and the amount paid to them; according to a general return to the 28th of May, 1813.

DISTRICT OR AGENCY.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Annual Stipends.	Amount of semi-annual payments.	Number of the Pensioners of the United States, according to their rank, on the 28th of May, 1813.
		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	
New-Hampshire	117	5,833 30	2,916 65	1 Brigadier General
Massachusetts	211	10,319 00	5,159 50	4 Colonels
Vermont	61	2,938 00	1,469 00	3 Lieutenant Colonels
Rhode Island	36	1,787 50	893 75	5 Majors
Connecticut	192	9,778 50	4,889 25	67 Captains
New-York	343	21,112 75	10,556 37	90 Lieutenants
New-Jersey	57	3,127 96	1,563 98	19 Ensigns
Pennsylvania	254	14,709 38	7,354 69	1 Surgeon's Mate
Delaware	20	1,126 00	563 00	
Maryland	126	6,896 04	3,448 02	190 Commissioned, and
Virginia	188	10,340 14	5,170 07	1,576 Non-commissioned officers and privates.
North Carolina	70	3,389 00	1,694 50	
South Carolina	15	810 64	405 52	1,766 Total.
Georgia	22	1,215 68	607 84	
(162) Seat of Government	54	3,504 96	1,752 48	
Number. Dolls. Cts.				
20 in Kentucky 1,002 00				
15 Tennessee 789 00				
14 Ohio 1,248 96				
1 Indiana 120 00				
1 Michigan 36 00				
3 District of Columbia 309 00				
54 Dolls. 3,504 96				
Total,	1,766	96,838 85	44,444 42	

(162) The pensions paid at the seat of Government, are due to persons who reside in the States and Territories for which no agent has been appointed.

A LIST

Of the Persons placed on the Rolls of Invalid Pensioners, subsequent to the 28th of May, 1813.

NOTE. This return was dated 31st of December, 1817.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Annual Stipends.	Number of the Pensioners included in this return according to their rank.		
		Dolls. Cts.			
New-Hampshire	51	3,423 20	Generals	1	
Massachusetts	239	16,651 30	Colonels	1	
Connecticut	49	3,741 60	Lieutenant Colonels	3	
Rhode Island	3	488 00	Majors	12	
Vermont	105	7,516 00	Captains	33	
New-York	526	41,309 36	Lieutenants	65	
New-Jersey	18	1,470 00	Cornets	1	
Pennsylvania	171	12,952 00	Ensigns	5	
Delaware	6	744 00	Physician and Surgeon General . .	1	
Maryland	148	9,712 00	Hospital Surgeon's Mate	1	
Virginia	65	4,551 20	Judge Advocate	1	
North Carolina	30	1,828 80	Chaplain	1	
South Carolina	8	479 96			125
Georgia	6	394 12	Serjeants	135	
Kentucky	67	5,453 60	Corporals	88	
Tennessee	59	4,917 80	Musicians	21	
Ohio	80	6,282 00			244
Louisiana	15	1,218 00	Artificers, Matrosses and Privates .		1,364
Indiana	20	1,974 00			
Mississippi	6	374 00	Total added since 28th May, 1813 .		1,733
Missouri Territory	8	702 00	Total included in the list of the 28th		
Michigan do.	5	342 40	of May, 1813		1,766
Illinois do.	6	469 00			
District of Columbia	42	3,115 92	Grand total of Pensioners, on the 31st		
			of December, 1817		3,499
Total,	1,733	130,120 26			

Amount of the annual stipends paid to the invalids returned on the 28th of May, 1813, 96,838 85
Amount paid to the invalids, placed on the several rolls since the 28th of May, 1813, as above, 130,120 26

Total amount annually paid to the invalids of the United States Dolls. 226,959 11

A STATEMENT

Of the Half Pay Pensions, derived from Land Relinquishments, granted by the War Department, to the 31st of December, 1817, inclusive.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number and Rank of the Original Claimants.	Pay per Month.
		Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	1 Serjeant, 2 corporals, and 28 privates,	127 50
Massachusetts	9 Serjeants, 6 corporals, 2 musicians and 63 privates,	349 50
Connecticut	1 Serjeant, 2 corporals, and 7 privates,	43 50
Vermont	2 Serjeants, 3 corporals, 1 musician, and 26 privates,	134 50
New-York	3 Serjeants, 3 corporals, and 59 privates,	269 50
New-Jersey	10 Privates,	40 00
Pennsylvania	2 Serjeants, and 37 privates,	159 00
Delaware	1 Private	4 00
Maryland	12 Privates	48 00
Virginia	2 Corporals, and 9 privates,	46 00
South Carolina	3 Privates,	12 00
Kentucky	9 do.	36 00
Tennessee	3 do.	12 00
Ohio	1 Serjeant, 1 corporal, and 11 privates,	54 50
District of Columbia	1 Corporal, and 13 privates,	58 00
Illinois Territory	1 Private,	4 00
	Making an aggregate of, viz:	1,398 00
	19 Serjeants	
	20 Corporals,	
	3 Musicians	
	302 Privates,	
	344 Total.	

STATEMENT

Showing the amount of the Pensions granted to the Widows and Orphans of deceased Officers and Soldiers of the late war; specifying the number of each grade of Officers to whose Widows or Children the Pensions have been granted. See act 16th of April, 1816, entitled "an act making further provision for Military services during the late war and for other purposes."

Number of each grade.	GRADE.	Rate of pension per month each.	Amount for one year.	Amount for five years.
		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls.	Dolls.
5	Brigadier Generals	52 00	3,120	15,600
4	Colonels	37 50	1,800	9,000
10	Lieutenant Colonels	30 00	3,600	18,000
11	Majors	25 00	3,300	16,500
64	Captains	20 00	15,360	76,000
1	Captain and Deputy Inspector General	45 00	540	2,700
40	First Lieutenants	15 00	7,200	36,000
22	Second Lieutenants	12 50	3,300	16,500
6	Third Lieutenants	11 50	828	4,140
10	Ensigns	10 00	1,200	6,000
66	Serjeants	5 50	4,356	21,780
46	Corporals	5 00	2,760	13,800
10	Musicians	4 50	540	2,700
1120	Privates	4 00	53,760	268,800
1	Cornet	10 00	120	600
1	Farrier	6 50	78	390
2	Saddlers	6 50	156	780
1	Quarter-master	5 00	60	300
1	Assistant Deputy Quarter-master	20 00	240	1,200
2	Hospital Surgeons	37 50	900	4,500
1	Hospital Surgeon's Mate	20 00	240	1,200
4	Surgeons, two at	30 00	720	3,600
	do.	22 50	540	2,700
1	Assistant Apothecary General	22 50	270	1,350
			104,988	524,940

The above statement does not include the officers and soldiers who fell at the battle of Tippecannoe (November 7th, 1811), nor does it include those soldiers who enlisted for five years, or during the war, and whose children (by their guardians) have relinquished the bounty land, and received the half pay pension provided by the 2d section of the act of the 16th April, 1816.

Applications continue to be made by claimants to be placed on the above list, by which the number will be increased.

Paymaster General's Office, December 27th, 1817.

SECTION VIII.

OF THE ARSENALS, MAGAZINES AND ARMORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress has power "to exercise executive legislation over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings.[163]

In 1794,[164] three or four arsenals, with magazines, were authorised to be established, under the direction of the President, in such places as would best accommodate the different parts of the United States. A national armory was directed to be established at each of the arsenals, to have one superintendent and one master armorer, and as many workmen as the Secretary of the Department of War should deem necessary, provided in the whole, they did not exceed one hundred for all the armories. An officer was appointed, to superintend the receiving, safe keeping and distribution of the military stores of the United States;[165] and an annual account of the expenses of the national armories, together with an account of the arms made and repaired therein, was directed to be laid before the legislature of the United States.

In 1798,[166] the President was authorised to take, by lease, for a term of years, or by sale, in fee to the United States, one or more suitable places where cannon or small arms might be advantageously cast or manufactured; there to establish founderies and armories, and to cause suitable artisans and labourers to be employed, and to appoint superintendents of the works. An account of the expenditures was directed to be annually laid before Congress.

In 1800,[167] the compensations to the persons employed in the armories, were established; a superintendent was allowed three rations per day, or an equiva-

(163) Constitution of the United States, Art. I. sect. viii. cl. 16.

(164) Act 2d April, 1794; vol. ii. ch. 190.

(165) The superintendents received each seventy dollars, a master armorer fifty dollars, and the superintendent of receiving, &c. one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

(166) Act 4th May, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 55.

(167) Act 7th May, 1800; vol. iii. ch. 200.

lent in money; and a master armorer two rations per day, or a like equivalent, in addition to their pay established by law.

All persons, who entice the artificers and workmen from the armories or arsenals, or who lure, employ or conceal any workman, &c. during the continuance of his engagement with the United States, are liable to fine and imprisonment. The workmen are liable to a fine of twenty dollars, for wantonly breaking or destroying implements, &c. or refusing to perform the services lawfully assigned to them. All the artificers and workmen employed in the armories are exempted, during their term of service, from all military service, and the service as jurors in any court.

In 1808,[168] the President was authorised to purchase sites for, and to erect, such additional arsenals and manufactories of arms as he might deem expedient, under the limitations and restrictions provided by law. The provisions of former acts, limiting the number of the workmen in the armories to one hundred, were repealed.

In 1815,[169] the public armories were placed under the direction of the Ordnance department, to insure system and uniformity therein. The colonel of the Ordnance department, under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War, was authorised to establish depots of arms, ammunition, and ordnance stores, in such parts of the United States, and in such number, as should be deemed necessary. See Ordnance Department.

The principal armories of the United States have been established at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia; Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania; and Springfield, in Massachusetts. The arms, manufactured in the national works, are excellent; besides these, the government procures arms from individuals, who deliver the same according to a contract with the War Department.

(168) Act 23d April, 1808; vol. iv. ch. 159.

(169) Act 8th February, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 720.

A Statement of the number and species of arms manufactured, and the number and species of arms repaired, at the National Armories, and also, the amount of monies expended at those Works; exhibiting a view of the whole, from the period of their first establishment, according to accounts received, and on record in the Department of Ordnance. January, 1818.

Armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia.						*Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts.*				
YEARS.	Muskets made.	Muskets repaired.	Rifles made.	Pistols made.	Total amount expended, including Purchases, Buildings, Repairs, &c.	YEARS.	Muskets manufactured.	Muskets repaired.	Carbines manufactured.	Total amount of Expenditures, including Purchases, Buildings, Repairs, &c.
					Dolls. Cts.					Dolls. Cts.
1798 and 1800	—	—	—	—	59,908 32	1795	245	—	—	4,495 75
1801	293	—	—	—	27,201 81	1796	838	—	—	15,392 25
1802	1,472	—	—	—	29,334 33	1797	1,028	—	—	18,865 80
1803	1,048	—	—	—	28,697 58	1798	1,044	—	—	19,157 40
1804	161	—	780	—	31,313 71	1799	4,595	—	—	84,299 23
1805	—	—	1,716	—	31,262 17	1800	4,862	—	—	64,924 94
1806	136	—	1,381	—	41,908 80	1801	3,205	—	—	50,328 94
1807	50	—	146	2,892	40,631 28	1802	4,358	—	—	30,142 55
1808	3,051	—	—	1,208	104,952 63	1803	4,775	—	—	32,459 74
1809	7,348	—	—	—	158,835 13	1804	3,566	—	—	43,312 64
1810	9,400	691	—	—	145,042 30	1805	3,535	—	—	41,057 25
1811	10,000	1,392	—	—	139,707 59	1806	2,018	—	—	42,674 01
1812	10,200	2,113	—	—	161,772 01	1807	5,692	—	—	55,304 64
1813	9,000	612	—	—	183,663 93	1808	5,870	—	—	103,174 71
1814	10,400	548	1,600	—	144,010 81	1809	7,070	1,086	600	122,469 31
1815	5,239	—	1,469	—	125,335 82	1810	9,700	1,406	602	131,556 47
1816	6,416	23	2,052	—	227,286 87	1811	12,020	—	—	114,151 26
1817	8,513	—	2,726	—	177,533 00	1812	10,140	—	—	139,340 07
	—	—	—	—	—	1813	6,920	11,105	—	104,958 48
	—	—	—	—	—	1814	9,585	5,475	—	102,632 64
	—	—	—	—	—	1815	7,279	21,145	—	151,456 37
	—	—	—	—	—	1816	7,199	5,129	—	155,951 65
	—	—	—	—	—	1817	13,015	454	—	187,138 08
Total,	82,727	5,379	11,870	4,100	1,858,398 09	Total,	128,559	45,800	1,202	1,820,122 18

REMARKS.

The amount expended at this Armory in 1817, is . . . . . Dolls. 177,533
Muskets manufactured 8,513
Rifles manufactured, 2,726, equal in labour, to 3,770
Total number of muskets, ... 12,283

In order to ascertain the precise cost of each musket, the following deduction should be made:
Probable amount of expenditures for repairing Mill Dam, labourers employed thereat, &c. 2,500
Actual expenditure, ... Dolls. 175,033

From the above deduction being made, it would result, that the actual cost of muskets at this Armory, will be, 14 dollars 25 cents each.
Stock and tools, and unfinished work on hand, estimated at 256,000 dollars.

REMARKS.

The actual expenditure in the manufacture of arms at this Armory, in 1817, Dolls. 187,138 08
In order to ascertain the precise cost of each musket, the following deductions should be made:
For muskets which have been repaired at the Armory, in 1817, Dolls. 2,000 00
For inspection of contract arms, by officers of the Armory, and by orders of the Ordnance Department, in 1817, ... 1,236 68
For making arm chests, ... 1,392 00
For manufacturing screw drivers, ... 1,040 00
For purchases of additional ground, and building, erected in 1817, . 4,975 00
10,643 68
Dolls. 176,494 40

From the above deductions being made, it would result, that the actual cost of muskets at this Armory, will be 13 dollars 56 cents each.
The stock on hand, and parts of work done at this Armory, is valued at 111,545 dollars 56 cents.

GENERAL REMARK.

It may in addition be remarked, generally, that though the above sums appear to have been expended in the manufacture of arms, making their apparent cost at the rates stated, there were other expenditures at both Armories, such as transportation of arms to and from the Armory, with other incidental expenses, which have not yet been reported, and which would render the actual cost of the arms still lower. The value of the public buildings, grounds on which they are erected, and the adjacent lands belonging to the national Armories, may be estimated to be at least, one hundred thousand dollars each.

SECTION IX.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A REGULAR army has always excited the jealousy of the people of the United States. Extensive military establishments are, by them, considered hostile to personal liberty and free governments. The limit prescribed by the Constitution, in relation to the appropriations to support armies, demonstrates a decided national feeling on the subject. From the commencement of our confederacy Congress reluctantly authorised the enlistments for the army; the troops were only contemplated for temporary purposes, and the limitation of the period of their service was fixed at the time they were enlisted.

These facts would lead us to conclude that a uniform and well regulated system, for the organization, training and disciplining of the militia, had been long ago adopted; but we have yet to regret that our militia system has continued to be very dissimilar in the several states, and that deep rooted prejudices still prevail in favour of former imperfect arrangements. Until a uniform system shall be established throughout the United States, we apprehend that confusion and inefficiency will generally be the characteristics of that species of force, which, under proper regulations, might be made the bulwark of our country.

No one will deny that our undisciplined militia has occasionally achieved some of the most brilliant deeds of which our military annals may boast. We might recite many instances of their valour during the revolutionary war, and the effects of their co-operation with the regular army in the late war; but especially the laurels won at New-Orleans, on the ever memorable 8th of January, 1815. We should, however, guard against the wrong impressions derived from extraordinary occurrences, where a combination of peculiar circumstances contributed to produce the results. In the case of New-Orleans the nature of the country is well adapted for defence; the selection of the commander was singularly fortunate; the militia of Tennessee were much accustomed to the use of fire arms, and they were anxious to meet the enemy.

Our revolutionary experience, and frequent instances in the late war, have taught us that an undisciplined militia is the most expensive, the most wasteful, and the

least effective force that can be brought into the field; many of our most distinguished officers concurred in thus characterising this species of force. General Washington said, "if I was called upon to declare upon oath, whether the militia have been most serviceable or hurtful upon the whole, I should subscribe to the latter.(170)

The people of the United States hazard too much to engage in a war, without the requisite preparation. Our habits are domestic, and each individual is occupied with his private concerns. The patriotic admonition, "if we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war,"(171) has made but a slight impression upon us. At the termination of the war of the revolution, the skilful officers, who then remained, might have been employed to prepare a system of organization, and of military instruction for our militia; the advantages, then within our power, were lost to the nation. The petty warfare with the Indians on our frontiers, very soon afforded demonstrations of our want of military knowledge; the course which was followed, seemed to be rather the result of chance, than the consequence of well established principles. Our militia system, was allowed to depend upon the *convenience*(172) of the several states; the organization of the corps of the army was not uniform, and that gave rise to confusion. The officers had lost the skill, which many of them had acquired from hard service in the field. Before it shall again be too late, we should take advantage of our experience during the late war; the most scientific of the officers, ought to be employed to form a plan for the organization of the militia and army, and it should be put into operation in the states and territories respectively. By these means, our peace establishment would be made highly respectable, and it would constitute the best basis for a formidable superstructure in the event of a war.

Uniformity in military affairs, constitutes the soul of the system; this principle should be applied to every branch of the establishment, whether the troops be in garrisons or in the field; it applies with equal force to corps and divisions, to camps, to the construction of machines and carriages, and also to the form, size, &c. of fire arms of every description. An army, to produce the greatest

(170) Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. ii. p. 488.
(171) The President's Message, 3d December, 1817.
(172) See Act 8th May, 1792; sect. 3, vol. ii. ch. 134.

effect, must move with precision and celerity, and this can only take place, where each of the component parts bears a regular proportion to the whole. The officers of the different corps, should be instructed in all that relates to the duties of every other description of troops; on this account the system should be made as simple as possible. No army can boast more brilliant triumphs than that of France; no other nation has paid so much attention to the uniformity of the discipline and organization of the troops; there the principle has been extended to all the ramifications of the service. Though a gun carriage, a musket, &c. &c. which may have been made in the most southern district, should, when it arrives in the extreme north of the empire, want a wheel, any portion of the lock, or even a single screw, the defect is instantly remedied from the surplus which is kept at every depot to meet the emergency; the different parts of a gun carriage, or of a firelock, though they may have been made in very distant establishments, will, when they are collected, fit as though they had been executed by the same workman; such a system will be the most efficient, at the same time the least expensive; it will moreover guard us against much of the waste, which every where accompanies military operations.

Our peace establishment should be founded upon the principles and regulations, which are best adapted to the state of war; it is understood, by those who enter the army, that many of the privileges, which characterised them in civil life, are to be relinquished; that sacrifices seem essential to secure the establishment, and for the preservation of the discipline, which is indispensable for active service; it will be much more easy to enforce the observance of proper regulations, when they are immediately put into practice, than to correct errors, after they shall have become habitual.

The Military Academy at West Point, has afforded a sufficient number of proofs of its utility; the seminary, which is but an infant establishment, merits the fostering care of the government. Every attempt, to multiply the number of the military schools in the United States, should be resisted, until after the original establishment shall have attained the highest state of improvement. Every additional institution will add much to the expenses, and may have the effect of retarding the progress of instruction in all of them; different systems may be pursued in each establishment, and though the actual number of the professors may be multiplied, it does not follow, that the opportunities to acquire knowlege will be augmented; it is evident, that the same professor may demonstrate to a very considerable number of pupils. Should several schools be authorised, the students from the different states will remain strangers to each other; we conceive it all important, that the early habits of friendship should operate in

averting common danger; and a mutual dependance for safety, will only be the result of much intercourse on the part of individuals. It may gratify state pride, to have a military school within its jurisdiction; but it is idle to speak of inconvenience arising from the distance, which a cadet may have to travel to seek instruction; a soldier should find his home in every part of his country. Liberal appropriations on the part of the legislature, a concentration of the funds, and the appointment of men of science as teachers, will be the best guarantees of the prosperity of our military school.

The number of the pupils in the Academy at West Point may be augmented, and military knowledge diffused in the United States, without adding at all to the public expenditures; a modification of the present plan will effect these purposes. The pupils, who are to be instructed and supported at the public expense, should be selected from the sons of the officers and soldiers who have been killed or invalided in the service of their country; an additional number might be admitted, to be taught gratis, though they should pay a reasonable compensation for their subsistence and accommodations in the establishment. The students must all be treated alike; the subsistence, clothing, accommodations, duties, &c. should be the same for all who are equally advanced in their classes; and the most trifling distinctions must be avoided. By such a course, latent genius will be stimulated; intelligent citizens will be distributed in every state and territory in the Union; the invalid will be consoled, the widow comforted; ornaments to human nature will be created from the materials, which, under different circumstances, may be found in the walks of mendicity, debauchery and theft; national advantages will be combined with national duty and gratitude, and we may thus secure a resource for military service in cases of emergency.

The capacity of the United States to furnish soldiers for the army was demonstrated as long ago as 1755; the Colonies then agreed to raise nineteen thousand troops to act against Crownpoint, Niagara, and fort Du Quesne; for the campaign in 1758, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-Hampshire voted fifteen thousand men.[173] The annexed statement exhibits the number of the troops, raised in the several states, during the war of the revolution, for the continental army; these returns are independent of the militia who were occasionally called into the service.

(173) Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. i. pp. 403 and 427.

A Statement of the number of Regular Troops in the service of the United States, from the year 1775, to the year 1783, inclusive, collected from authentic documents, exhibiting the number furnished by each State, and the aggregate number in pay, as well as in actual service, during the Revolutionary war, together with the Disbursements made by the Treasury in each year, on account of their pay.

NOTE. The amount of pay, consisting only in a Statement of the Disbursements of the Treasury in each year, on that account, cannot safely be relied on as a just estimate of the whole amount, as large balances were due at the expiration of each year. This may be considered as exhibiting a view of the total expenses of the war for Independence, during the Revolution, with a Statement of all the Troops in the Continental service.

STATES.	*Regulars raised in the Years*									*Treasury Payments.*	
	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	Years.	Specie value, in Dollars.
New-Hampshire	2,824	3,019	1,172	1,283	1,004	1,017	700	744	733	—	—
Massachusetts	16,444	13,372	7,816	7,010	6,287	4,453	3,732	4,423	4,370	1775	20,064,666
Rhode Island	1,193	798	548	630	507	915	464	481	372	1776	
Connecticut	4,407	6,390	4,563	4,010	3,544	3,133	2,420	1,732	1,740	1777	24,986,438
New-York	2,075	3,629	1,903	2,194	2,256	2,179	1,178	1,198	1,169	1778	24,986,438
New-Jersey	—	3,193	1,408	1,586	1,276	1,105	823	660	675	1779	10,794,625
Pennsylvania	500	5,519	4,983	3,684	3,476	3,337	1,346	1,280	1,598	1780	3,000,000
Delaware	—	609	299	349	317	325	89	164	235	1781	1,942,462
Maryland	—	637	2,030	3,307	2,849	2,065	770	1,280	974	1782	3,631,745
Virginia	—	6,181	5,744	5,236	3,973	2,486	1,225	1,204	629	1783	3,226,538
North Carolina	—	1,134	1,281	1,287	1,214	—	545	1,105	697	1783	548,525
South Carolina	—	2,069	1,650	1,650	909	—	—	—	139	Total,	92,485,693
Georgia	—	351	1,423	673	87	—	—	—	145	Sundries,	42,708,009
Total in pay,	27,443	46,891	34,820	32,899	27,699	21,015	13,292	14,256	13,476	Specie,	135,103,703
Total serviceable in camp,	15,000	25,000	26,000	19,000	18,000	19,000	10,000	11,000	12,000		

N. B. To the troops herein specified, should be added the militia of each State, which on an average amounted to about half as many as the regulars; their pay is included in the list of expenses which were reduced in funding the Public Debt. In addition to the expenses here stated, the States gave large bounties in money and lands, and made good the depreciation, which would double the estimate at least.

The above Statement was laid before Congress on the 5th of December, 1811.

In 1810, the free white males in the States and Territories, of sixteen and under forty-five years of age, amounted to 1,119,944, or less than one-sixth of the total population. If we have recourse to the rules adopted in Europe, to ascertain the proportion of a people able to bear arms, we may safely assume the number above mentioned, for the military population in the United States.(174) The mental and physical condition of the people in the United States, is well adapted for military acquirements; the ordinary pursuits in our country, fit men for arduous and active service; the habits of hunting make our citizens familiar with the use of fire arms; and our constitution guarantees to every citizen the right "to keep and bear arms," whilst in other countries this very important trust is controlled by the caprice and tyranny of an individual. It is our best policy to continue our devotion to the arts of peace and civil life, they must constitute the basis of our prosperity; nevertheless, our military resources ought not to be neglected; our organization should be advanced with the development of new principles; and we must not lose sight of the fact, that triumphs result more from the superiority of discipline, than from courage.

(174) According to Sir W. Petty, one in six of a community is able to bear arms; Dr. Halley calculated it as one in four. See Brougham's Colonial Policy, vol. ii. p. 124.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION I.

OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CONGRESS has power, "to provide and maintain a Navy;" and "to make rules for the government and regulation of the naval forces."(1) "No state shall, without the consent of Congress, keep ships of war in time of peace."(1)

On the 25th of July, 1777, Congress directed that the building of ships of war should be suspended, in consequence of the extravagant prices demanded for all the articles required for ship-building. After the capture of the Trumbull no new ships were authorised; a marine had become less necessary on our part, the king of France having, in 1778, concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the government of the United States.

In 1780, our naval capacity was very limited; in the month of August a committee of Congress reported, that only four vessels of war could be equipped for service during that season.

On the 11th of August, 1781, our frigate Trumbull was captured; by that event the American naval force was reduced to two frigates, viz: the Alliance, and the Deane.(2) When our revolutionary war was terminated the United States

(1) Constitution of the United States, Art. I. sect. viii. cl. 13, 14; and sect. x. cl. 2. For the rules prescribed for the government of the Navy, Courts Martial, and Courts of Inquiry, see act of 23d April, 1800, vol. iii. ch. 187.

(2) Gordon's History of the American Revolution, vol. iv. p. 146.

had no navy, and the "very few" armed vessels, which then belonged to them, were sold by the order of Congress.(3)

In 1784, the appropriations for the Marine Department amounted only to 30,000 dollars.

In that year the Barbary Powers commenced hostilities against the United States by depredations on our commerce. The Betsey, an American vessel, was captured by one of their cruisers, and carried into Tangier; in a short time thereafter, five other American vessels were captured by two Barbary frigates; they were carried into Algiers. Early in 1785, three more of our vessels were taken by these Powers.(4) The dey of Algiers, in a formal manner, declared war against the United States.(5) In 1786, Captain Watson, of the American brig Jupiter, after an obstinate engagement, captured a Barbary cruiser, and carried her into Malaga.(6) Our commerce in the Mediterranean was very much interrupted; there was no national force to protect it; and our flag, on that sea, was continually exposed to insult and depredation.(7)

In 1793, the Portuguese government concluded a truce with the regency of Algiers; they withdrew their squadron, which before had occupied the Straits. Our vessels became a more easy prey to their barbarian enemies. The Algerines, during their first short cruise, captured eleven American merchantmen, and made more than one hundred prisoners, who were carried into slavery. These facts were communicated to Congress by the President of the United States; he also informed them that there was no reason to entertain the hope of concluding a peace with the regency of Algiers. Our barbarian foe knew that we had no naval force to contend with him, and he viewed the nation as weak and contemptible.

On the 2d of January, 1794, it was resolved in the House of Representatives, "that a naval force, adequate to the protection of the commerce of the United States, against the Algerine corsairs, ought to be provided."

In 1794,(8) six frigates were authorised to be built, for the protection of our trade against the Algerines, then at war with the United States. Four of these vessels were to carry forty-four guns each; two of them, thirty-six guns each.

In the same year,(9) the President was empowered to procure, not exceeding ten vessels, which were to be fitted and equipped as galleys.

(3) The Alliance, the only vessel of war belonging to the United States, was ordered to be sold by Congress, on the 3d of June, 1785. See Journals of Congress.

(4) Clarke's Naval History of the United States, vol. i. p. 140.

(5) Macpherson's Annals, vol. iv. p. 77. (6) Clarke, loc. citat. vol. i. p. 141.

(7) See Confidential State Papers, p. 43. vol. x. of State Papers, published in 1817.

(8) Act 27th March, 1794; vol. ii. ch. 188. (9) Act 5th June, 1794; vol, ii. ch. 222.

That our government did not contemplate a permanent naval establishment, is evident from the act just recited; it was provided, that in the event of a peace being made with Algiers, no further proceedings should take place, by virtue of said act. That a naval establishment was not a favourite with our government, will be demonstrated by the proceedings of the legislature.

On the 29th of January, 1796, the President informed Congress, that a treaty of peace had been made with Algiers. A committee was then raised in the House of Representatives, "to enquire into the actual state of the naval equipment, ordered by a former law of the United States;" and they reported, that, "as the *primary cause* for which the six frigates were to be built, is probably accomplished, two of the frigates, one of forty-four guns, and one of thirty-six guns should be finished as soon as possible;" they further reported, that the President of the United States should be authorised, "to dispose of such part of the materials procured, as may be of a perishable nature, after reserving a sufficiency to complete one frigate of forty-four guns and one of thirty-six guns. That the surplus should be secured in the best manner the nature of the case will admit, to be ready whenever Congress may deem it adviseable to direct the finishing of the other four frigates;" and "that the *surplus* monies appropriated for building of frigates, after completing two of them, should be applied to the *sinking fund for the reduction of public debt.*" Congress however authorised the construction and equipment of two frigates of forty-four guns each, and one frigate of thirty-six guns; and the perishable materials procured, which were not necessary to complete the three frigates aforesaid, were directed to be sold.(10)

In 1797, the three frigates above mentioned, were completed, and they constituted the whole of our naval force. These vessels were named the Constitution, United States and Constellation; the two former were rated forty-four guns each, and the latter thirty-six guns; they were the three first commissioned for our service, and they are the three, which, for the brilliancy of their achievements, have become the most conspicuous.

The three frigates,(11) were authorised to be manned and put in service. Our relations with the government of France assumed an unpleasant aspect. Congress made preparations to meet future emergencies.

In 1798,(12) the President was authorised to cause to be built, purchased or hired, not exceeding twelve vessels, to carry not more than twenty-two guns each, to be equipped under his direction.

(10) Act 20th April, 1796; vol. ii. ch. 308.
(11) Act 1st July, 1797; vol. iii. ch. 7.
(12) Act 27th April, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 48.

Prior to the 30th April, 1798, all matters and things, relative to the naval force of the United States, were confided to the Secretary of the War Department.[13] The number of our armed vessels was about to be increased, our naval transactions were to be extended, and much preparation was necessary, before any system, for our future proceedings, could be digested.

To give all possible effect to the plans of the government, an additional executive branch called the Department of the Navy, was established.[14] The Secretary of the Navy is the chief officer of this department, and it is his duty to execute the orders of the President concerning the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, and all other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States.

Ten small vessels,[15] to be fitted as gallies or otherwise, were authorised to be built or purchased, under the direction of the President.

A marine corps was established;[16] to consist of one major, four captains, sixteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, forty-eight serjeants, forty-eight corporals, thirty-two drums and fifes, and seven hundred and twenty privates, including the marines that had been already enlisted for the naval establishment.

The President was authorised to accept the proposals of any persons, who might offer to deliver to the United States, on advantageous terms and on credit, armed vessels for the public service;[17] certificates for the debt thus incurred, were directed to be made out at the Treasury Department. The vessels aforesaid, were not to exceed twelve in addition to those which had been authorised, and the whole of the force was directed to consist of the following rates, viz: six of not more than eighteen guns each; twelve of not less than twenty and not more than twenty-four guns each, and six of not less than thirty-two guns each. Such armed vessels as might be offered by any state, corporation or citizens of the United States, for the public service, were also allowed to be accepted. The President was authorised to vary, at his discretion, the quotas of the

(13) December 11th, 1775, Congress appointed a naval or marine committee, to devise ways and means for furnishing the colonies with a naval armament. On the 9th of June, 1779, the management of all business, concerning the marine of the United States, was vested in commissioners. On the 28th of October, 1779, a Board of Admiralty was established, to superintend the naval and marine affairs of the United States; it consisted of three commissioners, not members of Congress, and two members of Congress. After the 8th of December, 1779, all matters before referred to the marine committee, were transferred to the Board of Admiralty. On the 7th of February, 1781, a secretary of marine was authorised; he executed all the duties and was vested with the powers of the Board of Admiralty.

(14) Act 30th April, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 52.

(15) Act 4th May, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 56.

(16) Act 11th July, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 89.

(17) Act 30th June, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 81.

seamen, landsmen and marines,[18] who were on board the frigates; and to admit a proportion of boys into the service.

Three vessels, to mount not less than thirty-two guns each, were authorised to be built and equipped, as a part of the additional naval armament; for this purpose, six hundred thousand dollars were appropriated.[19]

In 1799,[20] the President was invested with power, to cause two docks to be erected for the repairing of the public vessels; fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for these purposes. By virtue of another act of the date aforesaid, two hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of growing timber, or of lands on which timber was growing, suitable for the navy. The timber was directed to be purchased, under the directions of the President, for the future uses of the navy.[21] By virtue of a third act of the date above mentioned, six seventy-four gun ships, and six sloops of war, to carry eighteen guns each, were directed to be built, in addition to the vessels before authorised for the navy. For these purposes one million of dollars was appropriated.[22] The marine corps was augmented,[23] by adding thereto, two first lieutenants, six second lieutenants, eight serjeants, one hundred and seventy privates, and eighteen drummers and fifers.

In 1800,[24] a lieutenant colonel commandant was appointed, to command the marine corps, and the office of major, in that corps, was abolished.

In 1801,[25] The Secretary of the Navy submitted to Congress, that all the public armed vessels should be sold, in the event of a treaty being concluded with France, except the following, viz: the frigates Constitution, United States, Congress, Constellation, President, Chesapeak, Essex, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, John Adams, Adams, and General Greene. He further recommended, that the navy should be gradually augmented by building line of battle ships and frigates from the best materials, and that half pay should be allowed to the officers of the navy, during peace.

The President was accordingly authorised, to cause to be sold,[26] all or any of the ships and vessels belonging to the navy, they being first divested of their guns and military stores, which were to be carefully preserved, except the frigates above named, such of the frigates as were not directed to be kept in

(18) The commissioned officers of the navy and army are appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate; the warrant officers in the navy are not affirmed by the Senate.

(19) Act 16th July, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 99.

(20) Act 25th February, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 121.

(21) Act 25th February, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 122.

(22) Act 25th February, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 119.

(23) Act 2d March, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 143.

(24) Act 22d April, 1800; vol. iii. 183.

(25) Letter of the Secretary of the Navy, dated 12th January, 1801.

(26) Act 3d March, 1801; vol. iii. ch. 245.

constant service in time of peace, were to be laid up. Six of the frigates were ordered to be kept in constant service in time of peace; they were to be officered and manned as the President should direct, *provided*, the crews should not exceed two thirds of the complement, at that time on board. Nine captains, thirty-six lieutenants and one hundred and fifty midshipmen were ordered to be retained in service, and all the other officers of the navy to be discharged. The officers who were retained, received only one half of their monthly pay, when they were not under orders for actual service, and those who were discharged, received four months pay over and above what was due to them at the time of their being discharged.

In 1803,[27] the President was authorised to procure four vessels of war, for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States, in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas; each of these vessels was to carry not more than sixteen guns. Fifteen gun-boats were also directed to be built for such purposes as the public service might require.

In 1804,[28] the President was empowered to procure two vessels of war, to carry not more than sixteen guns each, and to hire or accept the loan of as many gun-boats, in the Mediterranean sea, as the public service might require, for the protection of our seamen and commerce, against the Barbary powers.

In 1805,[29] twenty-five gun-boats were directed to be built, for the protection of our seaport towns, in aid of land batteries.

In 1806,[30] so much of a former act, concerning the naval establishment, as required a certain number of frigates to be kept in constant service, was repealed. The President was authorised to keep in actual service, in time of peace, as many frigates and other public armed vessels as might be necessary, and the remaining vessels were to be laid up in ordinary. Thirteen captains, nine masters commandant, seventy-two lieutenants and one hundred and fifty midshipmen, were authorised to be retained in the service; they received only half pay, when they were not under orders for actual service. The whole number of able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys in the service, was not to exceed nine hundred and twenty-five. A sufficient number of medical and warrant officers, were authorised for the vessels kept in actual service. Fifty gun-boats were authorised to be built.[31] The President might cause any of the armed vessels to be sold, whenever in his opinion, it would not be for the interest of the United States to repair the same.

(27) Act 28th February, 1803; vol. iii. ch. 324.
(28) Act 26th March, 1804; vol. iii. ch. 399.
(29) Act 2d March, 1805; vol. iii. ch. 443.
(30) Act 21st April, 1806; vol. iv. ch. 35.
(31) Act 21st April, 1806; vol. iv. ch. 47.

In 1807,[32] five hundred seamen, in addition to those retained in the service, were authorised to be employed; and one hundred and eighty-eight gun-boats to be built or purchased.[33]

In 1809,[34] the frigates United States, President, Essex, and John Adams, in addition to the vessels in service, were authorised to be fitted out. The President might also put into actual service as many of the public armed vessels, then in ordinary, and gun-boats, as he should deem expedient; he was further empowered to add three hundred midshipmen, and to engage three thousand six hundred able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, for two years. The marine corps was to be augmented,[35] by the addition of one major, two captains, two first lieutenants, one hundred and eighty-five corporals, and five hundred and ninety-four privates, to be enlisted for five years. Such of the public armed vessels, as the President might judge proper, were to be laid up in ordinary, and the act passed on the 31st of January, 1809, was repealed.[36]

In 1812,[37] the frigates Constellation, Chesapeak, and Adams were put in actual service. Two hundred thousand dollars were, annually, for three years, appropriated towards the purchase of a stock of timber fit for ship-building and other navy purposes; the first purchase was to consist of such timber as was suitable for rebuilding the frigates Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and General Greene. Whenever it should be compatible with the public service the gun-boats, in commission, were to be laid up, and, together with such of them as were not commissioned, distributed in the several ports and harbours of the United States, most exposed to attacks, and to be used as circumstances might require.

In 1813,[38] ten ships, four of them to rate not less than seventy-four guns each, and six to rate not less than forty-four guns each, were authorised to be built and equipped. Six sloops of war were authorised to be built, equipped and commissioned; and as many sloops of war or armed vessels as the public service might require on the lakes, to be procured, equipped, and commissioned; the President might employ the number of officers and men, who were necessary for said vessels. One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for the erection of a dock yard, suitable to repair the public vessels. The President

(32) Act 3d March, 1807; vol. iv. ch. 95.
(33) Act 18th December, 1807; vol. iv. ch. 108.
(34) Act 31st January, 1809; vol. iv. ch. 182.
(35) Act 3d March, 1809; vol. iv. ch. 204.
(36) Act 28th June, 1809; vol. iv. ch. 225.
(37) Act 30th March, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 370.
(38) Act 2d January, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 471. On the 20th of November, 1776, Congress resolved, that three vessels, to carry seventy-four guns each, should be built for the service of the United States. But one of these vessels was finished; she was called the "America," and was presented to the king of France, on the 3d of September, 1782, in lieu of the *Magnifique* line of battle ship, lost in Boston Harbour. The line of battle ships authorised by the act of the 25th of February, 1799, vol. iii. ch. 119, were not built.

might contract for the building of any of the forty-four gun ships, authorised by the act of the 2d of January, 1813. The gun boats which had become unfit for service, or were unnecessary to be retained, were to be disposed of.(39) The President might cause as many barges to be built as the service required; they were to be not less than forty-five feet long and capable of carrying heavy guns.(40)

In 1814,(41) one or more floating batteries were authorised to be constructed. The vessels captured, by Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie, from the British, were directed to be purchased on behalf of the United States.(42) Twenty additional vessels, to carry not less than eight, nor more than sixteen guns each, were authorised to be built or procured.(43)

In 1815,(44) a Board of Commissioners for the Navy of the United States was established; it consists of three officers of the navy, who rank as post captains. This board is attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy; and under his superintendence, the commissioners are directed to discharge all the ministerial duties of said office, relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with the naval establishment. The commissioners were directed to prepare such rules and regulations, as should be necessary for securing an uniformity in the several classes of vessels and their equipments, also for securing responsibility in the subordinate officers and agents; these rules to take effect, after they should have received the approbation of the President. The Secretary of the Navy was confirmed in the control and direction of the naval forces, as had been prescribed by law.

All the armed vessels of the United States, on the Lakes, except such as were necessary to enforce the execution of the revenue laws, were directed to be sold or laid up; they being first divested of their armament, tackle and furniture, which were to be carefully preserved. The act of the 15th of November, 1814, by virtue of which certain vessels were authorised to be procured, was repealed, such of the vessels aforesaid, as had been obtained by virtue of that act, which the public service did not require, were directed to be sold. Such of the gun-boats, as the President might consider unnecessary for the public service, were to be sold, after having been divested of their guns and military stores, which were to be carefully preserved.(45) Two hundred thousand dollars were

(39) Act 3d March, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 519.
(40) Act 5th July, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 534.
(41) Act 9th March, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 609.
(42) Act 18th April, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 658.
(43) Act 15th November, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 685.
(44) Act 7th February, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 717.
(45) Act 27th February, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 744.

appropriated, annually, for three years, towards the purchase of a stock of every description of timber, required for ship building and other naval purposes.(46) The vessels, captured by Commodore Macdonough, on Lake Champlain, from the British, were directed to be purchased on behalf of the United States.(47)

Our merchant vessels were again attacked by the cruisers of the Dey of Algiers; several of our citizens were captured and confined by that power. The President was authorised to equip, officer, man and employ such of the armed vessels, as he might judge requisite, for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen of the United States, on the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.(48)

In 1816,(49) one million of dollars were, annually, during eight years, appropriated for the gradual increase of the navy; this appropriation included so much of the monies appropriated, on the 3d of March, 1815, towards the purchase of timber, as remained unexpended. The President was authorised to cause nine ships to be built and equipped; to rate not less than seventy-four guns each, and twelve ships to rate not less than forty-four guns each, as soon as seasoned timber and other materials, necessary for the building of the vessels, should be procured. The number of the ships aforesaid, includes one of the seventy-four's and three of the forty-four gun ships, authorised by virtue of the act of the 2d of January, 1813. The new vessels may be framed and allowed to remain on the stocks, so that they may be prepared for service in the shortest time practicable. For the defence of the ports and harbours of the United States, steam engines and all the imperishable materials, which are necessary for building and equiping three steam batteries, were to be procured, and the block ship on the stocks near New-Orleans, was directed to be completed.(50)

(46) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 763. (47) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 770.

(48) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 771. Pursuant to the provisions of this act, a squadron of our ships was dispatched for the Mediterranean, under the command of Commodore Decatur, who, on the 17th of June, 1815, captured an Algerine frigate, of 46 guns, after a running fight of twenty-five minutes. The commodore's ship, the Guerriere frigate, had four men wounded by the musketry of the enemy; unfortunately one of the guns of the Guerriere, burst after the first discharge, and killed five, and wounded thirty men. These accidents have happened too often on board our vessels, and satisfy us that too little attention is paid when the guns are proved.—On the 19th of June, 1815, the squadron captured an Algerine brig of 22 guns; in this last rencountre our vessels suffered no damage whatever.—On the 29th of June, 1815, a treaty of peace was concluded with the Dey of Algiers. The two vessels, which we had captured, were restored to the Dey, and the government of the United States authorised one hundred thousand dollars to be distributed among the captors. See act 27th April, 1816.

(49) Act 29th April, 1816.

(50) Pursuant to the provisions of the act above recited, the Board of Navy Commissioners have contracted for the live oak frames, cut to moulds, for eight line of battle ships and eight frigates of forty-four guns each; one line of battle ship is now building at Washington and the frame for another is cutting on

In 1817,[51] The Secretary of the Navy was directed to cause such vacant and unappropriated lands of the United States, as produce the live oak and red cedar timbers, to be explored, and to select such tracts for the navy, as in his judgment will furnish a sufficient quantity of such timbers.

The peace establishment of the Marine Corps[52] was fixed as follows, viz: one lieutenant colonel commandant, nine captains, twenty-four first lieutenants, sixteen second lieutenants, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, and one quarter-master, to be taken from the captains and lieutenants, seventy-three corporals, forty-two drums and fifes, and seven hundred and fifty privates.

In 1816, six navy yards belonged to the United States; they were purchased by virtue of acts passed at different periods; and they are situated as follows, viz: one at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, containing fifty-eight acres, and cost 5,500 dollars; one at Charlestown, Massachusetts, containing thirty-four acres, and cost 39,214 dollars; one at New-York, of forty acres, and cost 40,000 dollars; one at Philadelphia, of eleven acres, and cost 37,000 dollars; one at Washington City, of thirty-seven acres, and cost 4,000 dollars; and one at Gosport, Virginia, of sixteen acres, and cost 12,000 dollars.

Blackbeard island. In the navy yard at Washington, there is live oak timber sufficient for the frame of one frigate. Although all the timber can be ultimately procured, it is doubtful whether the present contracts for three of the frames of the line of battle ships, and for four of the frigates, will be punctually executed. A ship of the line has been laid down in each of the yards following, viz: in New-York, Washington and Norfolk. Preparations are making in the yards at Portsmouth, Boston and Philadelphia, for the laying down of line of battle ships.

One hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-four cubic feet of live oak timber, cut to moulds, for line of battle ships, and 122,168 cubic feet for frigates have been contracted for; 23,398 cubic feet for line of battle ships, and 15,271 cubic feet for frigates, is now cutting on Blackbeard island, besides 23,398 cubic feet for line of battle ships, and 15,271 cubic feet for frigates already collected in the navy yard at the city of Washington; making in the aggregate 233,980 cubic feet for line of battle ships, and 152,710 cubic feet for frigates, and a grand total, amounting to 386,690 cubic feet, which will be sufficient for the frames of ten ships of the line, and ten frigates of the largest class.

Two millions one hundred and fifty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-eight feet of oak plank; 957,250 feet of yellow pine plank; 46,866 feet of yellow pine beams; 113,756 feet of yellow pine and oak for ledges, &c.; 47,716 sided inches of knees; 271,092 inches of yellow pine for masts, yards, &c.; and 2,100 cubic feet of oak for keel and kelson pieces have been also contracted for.

Contracts have been entered into for 2,300 bolts of American made canvas, and will cost about 49,700 dollars, and for considerable quantities of cannon, carronades and shot. Eighty tons of lead have been procured for 10,398 dollars and 66 cents; five hundred tons of iron for 52,558 dollars and 89 cents; and a steam engine, equal to one hundred horse power, has been contracted for at 30,000 dollars. See Message of the President, dated 8th January, 1818, transmitting a report of the Secretary of the Navy.

In 1817, the frame of live oak timber, cut to moulds, for a line of battle ship, was contracted for at one dollar and fifty-five cents per cubic foot; that for a frigate, at one dollar and forty-two and an half cents per cubic foot; and promiscuous timber for these frames, at one hundred cents per cubic foot. White oak root knees, at fifty cents per inch. Oak and yellow pine plank, at three dollars per one hundred superficial feet; lower masts, at six and a quarter cents per inch.

(51) Act 1st March, 1817. (52) Act 3d March, 1817.

A STATEMENT

Of the Vessels which belonged to the United States, in 1799; together with the cost of the same and their rates.

VESSELS.	Rate.	Amount of cost when purchased.	Actual cost for the vessels which were built or repaired
			Dolls. Cts.
Frigates, United States	44	built by the U. States.	299,336 56
Constitution	44	do.	302,718 84
President	44	do.	220,910 08
Constellation	36	do.	314,212 15
Congress	36	do.	197,246 81
Chesapeak	36	do.	220,677 80
New-York	36	do.	159,639 60
Philadelphia	32	do.	179,349 00
Essex	32	do.	139,362 50
John Adams	32	do.	113,505 72
Adams	32	do.	76,622 27
Boston	32	do.	119,570 04
General Greene	24	do.	105,492 32
George Washington	24	40,400	69,024 92
Insurgent[53]	36	captured from the French	96,640 29
Ships, Ganges	24	58,000	80,665 21
Portsmouth	24		59,561 52
Merrimack	24		46,170 20
Connecticut	24		57,260 65
Baltimore	20	27,000	56,277 67
Delaware	20	45,000	59,563 01
Maryland	20		70,249 83
Petapsco	20		73,104 40
Herald	18	21,000	47,780 77
Trumbull	20		58,494 91
Warren	20		34,702 01
Montezuma	20	28,000	55,732 13
Brigs, Norfolk	18		18,720 55
Richmond	18		27,896 87
Augusta	18		16,294 29
Pickering[53]	14		32,126 06
Siren	16		32,521 77
Argus	16		37,428 29
Hornet	16		—
Schooners, Enterprise	14		16,240 52
Experiment	14		16,689 15
Vixen	14		20,872 73
Nautilus	14		18,763 51
Galleys, South Carolina			5,146 54
Charleston			5,190 04
Beaufort			5,030 53
St Mary's			5,575 11
Savannah			6,228 69
Protector			4.443 59
Mars			4,387 45
Governor Davie			3,125 09
Governor Williams			3,213 41

(53) In 1800, The Insurgent and Pickering were dispatched on an expedition, since which they have not been heard of.

STATEMENT

Of the amount of the sales of sundry public Vessels and Stores, made in pursuance of the act of 3d of March, 1801.

VESSELS SOLD.	Where Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Cost to the United States.
		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Merimack	Boston	21,154 59	(54) 46,170 20
Herald	do.	17,847 75	47,180 77
Warren	do.	19,747 01	34,702 04
Connecticut	New-York	19,300 00	57,260 65
Trumbull	do.	26,500 90	58,494 91
Richmond	do.	6,250 00	27,896 87
Petapsco	Philadelphia	24,680 00	73,104 40
Ganges	do.	21,000 00	80,665 21
Portsmouth	Baltimore	34,365 82	59,561 52
Delaware	do.	23,799 28	59,563 01
Eagle	do.	10,585 73	—
Scammel	do.	8,001 87	—
Experiment	do.	8,446 68	16,689 15
Augusta	Norfolk	13,889 00	16,294 29
Maryland	Baltimore	20,200 00	70,249 83
Totals,	—	275,767 73	648,432 85

(54) The amounts in this column, and those in the last column of the preceding statement, include the sums originally paid for the vessels to the merchants, from whom they were purchased; and also, the expenses of the repairs and outfits, necessary to adapt them to the public service.

A STATEMENT

Of the Vessels which belonged to the United States on the 29th of January, 1802.

NOTE. This list includes all the vessels which the Secretary of the Navy, in 1801, proposed should be retained for the public service.

VESSELS NAMES.	Rate.
Frigates United States	44
Constitution	44
President	44
Chesapeak	36
Constellation	36
Congress	36
New-York (55)	36
Philadelphia (55)	32
Boston (55)	32
Essex	32
Adams	32
John Adams	32
General Greene (55)	24
Schooner Enterprize	12

(55) The frigate Philadelphia was lost in 1803, by being wrecked on rocks, near the town of Tripoli; that vessel, the New-York and Boston, in 1812, were ordered to be rebuilt; the two last named, in 1812, were declared to be unworthy of repairs; the General Greene was converted into a store house in the navy yard at the city of Washington, where the three last named were finally destroyed, by an order from the Navy Department, when the British were about to enter that city, in 1814.

A STATEMENT

Of the condition and disposition of the Public Vessels of War and Gun Boats, which belonged to the United States, 13th December, 1810.

VESSELS' NAMES.	Where Stationed.	Rate.	Remarks.
Frigates, President	New-York	44	cruizing to the eastward.
Constitution	New Castle (Del.)	44	
United States	Hampton Roads	44	Essex gone to Europe.
Essex	Ditto	32	
Ship Wasp	Savannah	18	
Corvette John Adams	Charleston (S. C.)	24	
Brigs, Argus	Boston	16	
Hornet	Hampton Roads	18	repairing.
Nautilus	Ditto	14	do.
Siren	New Orleans	16	
Viper(56)	Ditto.	12	
Oneida	Sackets Harbor, lake Ontario	16	
Vixen	Washington City	14	repairing.
Schooner Revenge	Newport (R. I.)		cruising to the eastward.
Gun boats 27	New Orleans		—
In Ordinary.			
Frigates, Chesapeak	Boston	36	
Congress	Navy yard, Washington City	36	The hull of the Congress has lately been thoroughly repaired. The other frigates in ordinary require extensive repairs.
Constellation		36	
New-York		36	
Adams		32	
Boston		32	
Schooner Enterprize	Norfolk	14	
Gun Boats 10	Charleston (S. C.)		
21	Norfolk		
10	Baltimore		
20	Philadelphia		
52	New-York		
2	Westerly (R. I.)		
2	Norwich (Conn.)		
4	Wilmington (N. C.)		
1	Boston		
9	Portland (Maine)		
2	Lake Champlain		
9	Washington City		

(56) Late the "Ferret," cutter.

A STATEMENT

Of the Vessels of War, which belonged to the United States, in 1812, when the War was declared against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof.

VESSELS' NAMES.		Rate.	
Frigates,	Constitution	44	
	United States	44	
	President	44	
	Chesapeak	36	
	Constellation	36	
	Congress	36	
	Essex	32	
	New-York	36	unworthy of repairs.
	Boston	32	do. do.
	Adams	32	
Corvette	John Adams	26	
Ships,	Wasp	16	
	Hornet	16	
Brigs,	Siren	16	
	Argus	16	
	Oneida	16	
Schooners,	Vixen	12	
	Nautilus	12	
	Enterprize	12	
	Viper	12	
Bomb ketches,	Etna		
	Vesuvius		
	Vengeance		
	Spitfire		
	170 gun boats		

A Statement of the condition and general disposition of the Vessels of War, of the United States, stationed at ports adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, or cruising, February 28th, 1815.

NOTE. The *Cyane*, noticed below, was added after the above date.

VESSELS' NAMES.		Rate.	CONDITION AND DISPOSITION.
Ships,	Independence	74	Charlestown, Massachusetts.
	Washington	74	Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.
	Franklin	74	Philadelphia.
Frigates,	Guerrier	44	Do. ready for sea.
	Java	44	Baltimore, do.
	United States	44	In ordinary.
	Constitution	44	Cruising.
	Constellation	36	Norfolk, ready for sea.
	Congress	36	Boston, do.
	Macedonian	38	New-London, in ordinary.
Corvette	John Adams	24	New-York, in good order.
Ships,	Block Ship	—	No armament, suspended on the stocks.
	Alert	20	In good order.
	Hornet	18	Ready for service.
	Wasp	18	Ditto.
	Peacock	18	Ditto.
	Ontario	18	Nearly ready for sea.
	Erie	18	Ready to receive her crew.
	Louisiana	18	New-Orleans, ready for service.
	Cyane	28	New-York.
Brigs,	Epervier	18	Nearly ready for sea.
	Troup	16	Unfit for active service.
	Enterprize	14	Boston, in good serviceable order.
	Siren	16	In complete order.
	Etna (*bomb*)	—	New-Orleans, not in order for service.
	Flambeau	12	Ready for sea, New-York.
	Spark	12	Do. do.
	Fire Fly	12	Do. do.
	Prometheus	9	Repairing.
Schooners,	Caroline	12	Ready for service.
	Nonsuch	14	Charleston, South Carolina.
	Spitfire	14	New-York
	Tom Bowline	—	Ditto.
	Alligator	9	Ditto.
	Roanoke	7	Wilmington, North Carolina.
	Hornet	5	
	Lynx	5	Washington City.
	Despatch	3	Norfolk.
	Asp	3	In complete order.
	Ranger	1	Ditto.
	Helen	4	Ditto.
	Torch	10	
	Firebrand	7	
	Surprize	7	
Sloops,	Buffaloe	5	In complete order.
	Cammel	5	Ditto.
	Tickler	—	Wants large armament.
Ketches,	Spirfire	—	In serviceable order.
	Vesuvius	—	} Unworthy of repairs.
	Vengeance	—	
	124 Gun Boats	—	

A STATEMENT

Of the Vessels of War of the United States, on Lake Ontario; February, 1815.

VESSELS AND NAMES.		Rate.	CONDITION.
Ships,	Superior	44	in perfect order.
	Mohawk	32	ditto.
	General Pike	24	ditto.
	Madison	20	ditto.
Brigs,	Jefferson	18	ditto.
	Jones	18	ditto.
	Sylph	16	ditto.
	Oneida	14	ditto.
Schooners,	Governor Tompkins	2	ditto.
	Conquest	2	ditto.
	Lady of the Lake	1	ditto.
	Ontario	—	no armament.
	Fair American	—	ditto.
	Pert	—	ditto.
	Asp	—	ditto.
	Raven	—	ditto.
Barges,	Number 1 to 15 inclusive	—	to mount each one long gun and one carronade in complete order.

A STATEMENT

Of the Vessels of War of the United States, on Lake Erie; February, 1815.

VESSELS' NAMES.		Rate.	CONDITION.
Brigs,	Niagara	18	in good serviceable order.
	Lawrence	18	ditto.
	Detroit	18	ditto.
	Queen Charlotte	16	ditto.
	Caledonia	2	ditto.
	Hunter	—	no armament.
Schooners,	Lady Prevost	10	in good order.
	Porcupine	3	ditto.
	Amelia	1	unfit for service.

A STATEMENT

Of the Vessels of War of the United States, on Lake Champlain; February, 1815.[57]

VESSELS' NAMES.	Rate.	CONDITION.
Ship Saratoga	24	In complete order.
Brig Eagle	18	do.
Schooner Ticonderoga	17	do.
Sloops, Preble	7	Not in good order.
Montgomery	6	do.
President	—	No armament; not in good order.
Galleys, Allen	2	In complete order.
Burrows	2	do.
Borer	2	do.
Nettle	2	do.
Viper	2	do.
Centipede	2	do.
Ludlow	1	Hull defective.
Wilmer	1	do.
Alwyn	1	do.
Ballard	1	do.

RECAPITULATION AND SUMMARY

Of the Naval Force of the United States, in February, 1815, exclusive of the vessels captured on Lake Champlain.

NUMBER OF EACH CLASS OF VESSELS.	Mounting Guns.	REMARKS.
24 Ships	916	
16 Brigs	236	
29 Schooners	94	Armament for 7 schooners not included.
6 Sloops	23	ditto 2 sloops do.
3 Ketches	—	No armament.
17 Gallies	34	
51 Barges	84	
124 Gun Boats	179	The greater part have been sold since Feb.
3 Lighters	6	
2 Floating Batteries	64	
276 Vessels	1,636	

(57) The following vessels, captured by Commodore Macdonough, on the 11th of September, 1814, from the British, on Lake Champlain, are not included in the above list; their purchase having been authorised after the date thereof, viz:

Ship Confiance,	mounting	39 guns
Brig Linnet,	do.	15 do.
Sloop Cherub,	do.	11 do.
Do. Finch,	do.	11 do

A STATEMENT

Of the Naval Forces of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1816.

NAMES OF THE VESSELS.		Rate.	STATIONS.	REMARKS.
Ships,	Independence	74	At Boston	ready for service.
	Washington	74	do.	preparing for the Mediterranean.
	Franklin	74	Philadelphia	may be ready for service next spring.
	Guerriere	44	New-York	ready for service.
	Java	44	do.	under orders for the Mediterranean.
	United States	44	Mediterranean	
	Constitution	44	Boston	
	Constellation	36	Mediterranean	
	Congress	36	Boston	recently returned from the Mediterranean.
	Macedonian	36	do.	do.
	John Adams	24	Mediterranean	store ship, at sea.
	Cyane	24	New-York	captured by the Constitution, 20th Feb. 1815.
	Block ship	24	Tchifuncta Lake	on the stocks.
	Alert	20	Mediterranean	store ship.
	Louisiana	20	New-Orleans	unfit for service, to be sold.
	Hornet	18	New-York	
	Wasp	18		not heard of since October, 1814.
	Peacock	18	New-York	
	Ontario	18	Mediterranean	
	Erie	18	do.	
Brigs,	Epervier	18		not heard of since July, 1815.
	Enterprise	14	New-York	recently returned from the Mediterranean.
	Etna	14	New-Orleans	Bomb vessel.
	Flambeau	14	New-York	recently returned from the Mediterranean.
	Spark	14	do.	do.
	Fire Fly	14	do.	do.
	Chippewa	14	do.	do.
	Saranac	14	At sea.	cruising.
	Boxer	14	New-York	
	Prometheus	14	At sea	cruising.
Ketches,	Spit Fire	—	Norfolk	
	Vesuvius	—	New-York	receiving vessel.
	Vengeance	—	do.	a sheer hulk.
Schooners,	Nonsuch	14	Norfolk	
	Spit Fire	12	New-York	recently returned from the Mediterranean.
	Torch	12	do.	do.
	Tom Bowline	12		cruising.
	Fire Brand	12	New-Orleans	do.
	Surprise	12	do.	do.
	Roanoke	—	Wilmington N. C.	
	Hornet	—	Mediterranean	
	Lynx	—	Boston	recently returned from the Mediterranean.
	Despatch	—	Portsmouth N. H.	employed in transportation.
	Asp	—	Baltimore	receiving vessel.
	Corporation	—	Philadelphia	do.
	Ranger	—	Baltimore	
Sloops,	Buffaloe	—	Philadelphia	retained for transportation.
	Cammel	—	do.	ditto.
	Tickler	—	New-Orleans	employed in conveying despatches.

Naval Force on Lake Ontario, 1st January, 1816.

NAMES OF VESSELS.		Rate.	STATIONS.	REMARKS.
Ships	New-Orleans	74	Sacket's Harbour	on the stocks.
	Chippewa	74	do.	do.
	Plattsburgh	44	do.	frame and other timbers prepared.
	Superior	44	do.	laid up for preservation.
	Mohawk	32	do.	do.
	General Pike	24	do.	do.
	Madison	20	do.	do.
Brigs	Jefferson	18	do.	do.
	Jones	18	do.	retained for service.
	Sylph	16	do.	laid up for preservation.
	Oneida	14	do.	do.
Schooner	Lady of the Lake		do.	retained for occasional service.

Naval Force on Lake Erie, 1st January, 1816.

NAMES OF VESSELS.		Rate.	STATIONS.	REMARKS.
Brigs	Niagara	18	at Erie, Penn.	completely equipped for service.
	Lawrence	18	do.	laid up for preservation.
	Detroit	18	do.	do.
	Queen Charlotte	18	do.	do.
Schooners	Porcupine		do.	completely equipped for service.
	Ghent		do.	do.

Naval Force on Lake Champlain, 1st January, 1816.

NAMES OF VESSELS.		Rate.	STATIONS.	REMARKS.
Ships	Confiance	36	at White Hall, N.Y.	laid up for preservation.
	Saratoga	24	do.	do.
Brigs	Eagle	18	do.	do.
	Linnet	14	do.	do.
Schooner	Ticonderoga	14	do.	do.

Steam frigate Fulton 1st	at New-York,	ready for service.
Steam frigate	Baltimore,	not completed.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Of the Naval Force of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1816.

Ships	29
Brigs	20
Ketches	3
Schooners	17
Sloops	3
Steam Frigates	2
Total	74

Besides the vessels above mentioned fifteen barges remained at Sacket's Harbour; six gallies at White Hall, New-York, and fourteen barges at Baltimore; these vessels were intended to be sold, pursuant to the act of the 27th of February, 1815, but the sales could not be effected, "unless at a price far beneath their value;" they were retained.

A few of the gun boats have been retained for occasional service, upon the several Atlantic stations.

A STATEMENT

Of the Naval Force of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1818.

NAMES.	Number of Guns.	*Condition in 1816.*	*Where and when built.*	
Alert	†	In good order for transport	In England	1804
Asp	†	do. receiving vessel	United States	
Block ship	†	unfinished	Louisiana	
Boxer	16	in good order	Connecticut	1815
Constitution	44	repairing	Boston	1797
Constellation	36	in good order	Baltimore	1797
Congress	36	equipping for sea	Portsmouth (N. H.)	1799
Chippewa	74	unfinished	Sacket's Harbour	
Corporation	†	do. dismantled	Philadelphia	1813
Confiance	32	do.	Lower Canada	
Cyane	18	requiring repairs	England	1806
Detroit	18	do.	Upper Canada	
Despatch	2	in good order	United States	
Erie	18	do.	Baltimore	1813
Enterprize	bomb	requiring repairs	do.	1799
Etna	do.	in good order	United States	
Eagle	12	do.	Vergennes (Vermont)	1814
Franklin	74	partly equipped	Philadelphia	1815
Fulton first, Steam Frigate	‡	in good order	New-York	1814
Firebrand	6	do.	United States	
Fox	4	requiring repairs	do.	
Guerriere	44	in good order	Philadelphia	1814
General Pike	24	dismantled	Sacket's Harbour	1813
Ghent	1	in good order	Erie (Pennsylvania)	1815
Hornet	18	requiring repairs	Baltimore	1805
Hornet	5	in good order	United States	
Independence	74	do.	Charlestown (Mass.)	1814
Java	44	do.	Baltimore	1814
John Adams	†	requiring repairs	Charleston (S. C.)	1799
Jefferson	18	dismantled	Sacket's Harbour	1814
Jones	18	in good order	do.	do.
Louisiana	†	much decayed	New-York	
Lawrence	20	dismantled	Erie (Pennsylvania)	1813
Linnet	16	in good order	Lower Canada	
Lynx	5	do.	Washington City	1814
Lady of the Lake	1	do.	Sacket's Harbour	1813
Macedonian	36	requiring repairs	England	1810
Mohawk	32	dismantled	Sacket's Harbour	1814
Madison	18	do.	do.	1813
New-Orleans	74	unfinished	do.	
Niagara	18	requiring repairs	Erie (Pennsylvania)	1813
Nonsuch	6	in good order	United States	
Ontario	18	do.	Baltimore	1813
Oneida	14	much decayed	Sacket's Harbour	1809
Peacock	18	in good order	New-York	1813
Prometheus	12	do.	United States	
Porcupine	1	do.	Erie (Pennsylvania)	1813
Queen Charlotte	14	dismantled	Upper Canada	

† No Armament. ‡ Steam Battery.

Statement of the Naval Force, Continued.

NAMES OF THE VESSELS.	Number of Guns.	*Condition in* 1816.	*Where and when built.*	
Ranger	†	much decayed	Baltimore	
Raven	†	in tolerable order	United States	
Superior	44	dismantled	Sacket's Harbour	1814
Saratoga	22	in good order	Vergennes (Vermont)	1814
Sylph	16	dismantled	Sacket's Harbour	1813
Saranac	16	in good order	Middletown (Conn.)	1815
Spark	12	do.	United States	
Spitfire	bomb	unfit for service	Connecticut	
Surprise	6	in good order	United States	
Tom Bowline	12	do.	do.	
Ticonderoga	14	do.	Vergennes (Vermont)	1814
Tickler	small arms	do.	United States	
Torpedo	†	do.	New-York	1815
United States	44	do.	Philadelphia	1797
Vesuvius	bomb	condemned	Newburyport (Mass.)	
Vengeance	do.	unfit for service	Connecticut	
Washington	74	in good order	Portsmouth (N. H.)	1814
Gun-boats, Barges, &c. viz:§				
at Sackett's-Harbour, 15	†			
White-hall, 6 gallies	2 each			
Boston, 1 anchor hoy				
Gun boats 11				
barges 16				
Bulldog (felucca)	2	good order		
Launches 2				

† No Armament.
§ The Gun Boats, generally, were in good order; some of them required repairs.

SECTION II.

OF THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our Naval force has been employed only to maintain the rights and independence of the nation, to secure the personal liberty of our citizens, and to protect the commerce of the United States. The military career of our navy has been marked with great skill, valour, humanity, and brilliant success. On four occasions

it has been engaged in contests with foreign powers;[1] in every instance our differences were terminated on terms highly honourable to the United States. So long as our navy shall be exclusively employed for no other than the purposes we have mentioned, we cannot doubt of its success. We should, however, constantly keep in view, the fate of all the nations who became formidable as naval powers, and made their establishments the instruments of domination and conquest; the decline of these powers invariably followed their mistaken ambition.

In the fourteenth century the most formidable navies were those of Venice, Genoa and the Hanse Towns. In the reign of Henry VIII. the English hired vessels of war from those powers.[2] On the authority of Wheeler, Oddy[3] said, that in 1601 the power of the Hanse Towns had decayed so much that they were no longer dreaded by England. Denmark once controlled the ocean; the Danes often invaded Great Britain and France; and they repeatedly burned London, Paris and other great cities in Europe.[4] At one period the navy of Spain was considered to be invincible; that of France has been superior to the establishment of every other power; and the navy of Holland struck terror into its enemies. In vain we now ask for the navies of which these nations once boasted; they have been swept from existence by a rival power.

The British navy has floated triumphant in every quarter of the globe. Its repeated successes have contributed to mislead the government and the people of Great Britain; that nation, infatuated with its naval victories, assumed the vain title of "mistress of the sea."[5] In consequence of the almost uniform success of the British navy their tars were supposed to be invincible;[6] this idea however, has been proved to be extremely visionary, and the naval glory of Great Britain has been very much tarnished in their late contest with the United States; their ships and squadrons have often struck their colours to our inferior forces. The British nation may furnish another proof that inordinate ambition, founded upon vain establishments, is followed by self-destruction.

In 1799, on the 9th of February, one of our national ships engaged in the first

(1) With France, Tripoli, Great Britain, and Algiers.

(2) Charnock's History of Marine Architecture, vol. ii. p. 26.

(3) Oddy on European Commerce, vol. i. p. 30. 41.

(4) Oddy, loc. citat. vol. ii. p. 45.

(5) The British navy has been termed "the great pillar of the state." A writer of "Remarks on the probable conduct of Russia and France," published in London, in 1805, considered it "the fundamental principle of all their greatness." Doctor Hunter said, "the ships which gave laws to the whole world, were built of English oak." Evelyn's Sylva, note, p. 101.

(6) In the first rencontre, during the late war, we had an instance of the extravagant confidence of the British commanders; the sloop of war Alert, with 20 guns mounted, bore down upon our frigate Essex and fired a broadside.

action since we adopted the new form of government. The Constellation frigate, rated a thirty-six gun ship, commanded by Captain Truxtun, encountered the French frigate "l'Insurgente," mounting forty guns. An action commenced, and continued one hour and a quarter, when the French flag was struck. The enemy had twenty-nine killed and forty-four wounded; the Constellation had only one killed and two wounded.(7) On the 1st of February, 1800, the Constellation fell in with "la Vengeance" mounting fifty-four guns; after a long running fight, and a very brisk close action, the French vessel hauled down her colours, and then made off; but the injury done to the masts and rigging of our ship disabled her so that she could not pursue her prize. It was subsequently ascertained that one hundred and sixty men had been killed and wounded on board la Vengeance; the Constellation had thirty-nine killed and wounded.(8) Such were the results of two actions, fought by American and French frigates, prior to the settlement of our differences with the French republic, in 1800.

In 1800, a convention was concluded at Paris, between the United States and the government of France; and was ratified at Washington, on the 18th of February, 1801. We were then at peace with all nations; our efforts to preserve its blessings and advantages, were again blasted by the conduct of the Barbary powers. The hostile disposition of Tripoli had manifested itself, before we had made peace with France. In April, 1799, the bashaw ordered the American consul to depart from his dominions; at the same time, he made new demands on our government, and threatened us with war, should his terms be refused.

In 1801, every hope of an amicable arrangement with Tripoli, had vanished. On the 10th of June, the bashaw declared war against the United States; and during that month, his cruisers captured five American merchant vessels.(9) Our government directed the commanders of our armed vessels, to protect the citizens and trade of the United States, against the Barbary powers; but the instructions did not authorise the capture of the enemy's vessels.

In August, 1801, the schooner Enterprise, of twelve guns, with ninety men, engaged a Tripolitan cruiser, off Malta; the enemy had fourteen guns and eighty-five men. After the fight had lasted two hours, the Tripolitan struck his colours, but he soon thereafter, recommenced the action; he three times repeated the same conduct; at length he cast his colours into the sea, as a proof that he would not again act treacherously; the cruiser had fifty killed and wounded; the Enterprise did not lose a single man. The gallant Sterret ordered the barbarian to be deprived of his armament, and then directed him to proceed to Tripoli.(10)

(7) Clarke, loc. citat. vol. i. p. 141, 142.
(8) Clarke, loc. citat. vol. i. p. 142.
(9) Clarke, loc. citat. vol. i. p. 146.
(10) Clarke, loc. citat. vol. i. p. 146.

In 1802,[11] the commanders of our armed vessels were authorised to capture all vessels and effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, or to his subjects, and to do all such acts of hostility, as the state of war would justify.

The squadrons, cruising in the Mediterranean, were continued on those stations, during 1802, 1803, 1804 and a part of 1805. Our vessels repeatedly engaged the gun-boats, attacked the forts and blockaded the ports of the Barbary powers. No further actions took place between single vessels or squadrons; nevertheless, the operations of the navy forced the enemy to make a peace in June, 1805. In the transactions on the Mediterranean sea, the name of Preble became famous; his skill and courage, laid the foundation for our future naval success. Under his command, many of the present naval heroes, first imbibed the principles, and were taught the lessons, which they subsequently put into practice, in vindication of the honour and independence of our country.

We have arrived at the most interesting part of the military history of our navy. On the 18th of June, 1812, we declared war against Great Britain and her dependencies. Our infant establishment was about to contend against the most formidable navy, of which we have any records in history. We had but seven frigates fit for service; two that were not worthy to be repaired, and one that was undergoing repairs; one corvette, two sloops of war, three war brigs, four schooners, four ketches and one hundred and seventy gun-boats.

According to Steel's List in 1811, the British Navy consisted of the following vessels, viz:

Ships of the line	254
Fifties and forty-fours	35
Frigates	247
Sloops and yachts	196
Bombs and fire-ships	12
Brigs	183
Cutters	32
Schooners, gun-vessels, luggers, &c.	83
Total,	1,042

Of the above, there were at sea, ninety-six ships of the line, eight fifties and forty-fours, one hundred and forty-three frigates, one hundred and three sloops and yachts, three bombs and fire-ships, eighteen brigs, twenty-nine cutters, and forty-eight gun-vessels. In the American seas there were, viz: at Halifax, New-

(11) Act 6th February, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 264.

foundland, in the West Indies, and in South America, seven ships of the line, two fifties and forty-fours, twenty-one frigates, twenty-nine sloops and yachts, twenty-five brigs, one cutter, and sixteen gun-vessels; or a total, amounting to one hundred and one vessels of war in the American seas.

When the relative strength and condition of the contending powers was examined, what but defeat and annihilation of their navy could be anticipated on the side of the United States; the people and government of England were satisfied of our incapacity and feebleness; it was asserted by a leading member, Mr. Brougham, on the floor of the House of Commons of Great Britain, that "the assembled navies of America could not lay siege to an English sloop of war;"(12) but the short period of two months and three days had scarcely elapsed, when the assertions of this gentleman were demonstrated to be erroneous and baseless.

On the 19th of August, 1812, an action took place between an American and a British frigate. On that memorable day it fell to the lot of the modest Captain Isaac Hull, to be the first to put to the test, American skill and valour. What must have been his anxiety and doubts when he perceived his enemy to be a British frigate of the first class. He had the honour of the nation, and the character of its defenders, confided to his charge; supported by skill, valour and the love of country, the result of the contest, in which that hero and his crew had the honour to engage, proved, that the trust of his government had not been misplaced. After a close action, of forty-five minutes, Captain Hull, of the Constitution, a frigate of the United States, forced Captain Dacres, of the Guerriere, British frigate, to strike his colours. The success of our defenders was as brilliant, as before it may have been doubtful; such was the shattered condition of the enemy's vessel that it became necessary to sink her; she could not be carried into port: whereas, the Constitution had suffered very little, during the engagement. On the cry of a sail being in sight, immediately after the victors had taken possession of their prize, the American ship was instantly cleared and ready for another action. To this action we are not only indebted for the glory which we acquired on the occasion; it is probable that it contributed to the success of the subsequent engagements.

With the progress of the war, the enemy augmented his forces on the American stations; from various causes, we could not add to our navy. In 1813,(13) the British had on the Halifax, Newfoundland, and other American stations,

(12) Brougham's Speech in favour of the repeal of the Orders in Council, 16th of June, 1812.
(13) Steel's list.

eighty vessels; in the West Indies sixty-two, and in South America twenty-two, making an aggregate of one hundred and sixty-four vessels, of which twenty-one were line of battle ships.

In 1814, the American naval force on the Atlantic stations, consisted of only thirty-three vessels, independent of the gun-boats;[14] they were as follows, viz:

3	Seventy-four gun ships, building.		
3	Forty-fours, distributed on different stations.		
3	Do. do. building.		
3	Thirty-six gun ships, on different stations.		
1	Thirty-two do.	cruising.	
2	Twenty-four do.	corvettes.	
8	Sloops of 18 guns	each	On different stations.
5	Do. 16	do.	
2	Brigs 14	do.	
2	Schooners 14	do.	
1	Bomb brig		
Total	33, only 27 of which were in actual service.		

We cannot enter into a circumstantial detail of all the actions, which took place during the war; it would require a volume to record the acts of individual skill and valour displayed on these occasions; such views are not within the limits we have assigned to this work. We will, however, notice the most important features of the actions, fought by the public ships of the two nations.

(14) Letter of the Secretary of the Navy, to a comm[illegible] the Senate, 4th March, 1814.

A Statement exhibiting sundry particulars of the Actions fought between American and British National Armed Vessels, during the late War, in which the American Forces were triumphant.

Date of the Action.	American Force.							British Force.							Duration of the Action.
	Names of the Vessels by which the captures were made.	Commander's Names.	Rate of the Vessels.	Guns mounted.	Number of the killed.	Number of the wounded.	Total killed and wounded.	Names of the Vessels captured.	Commander's Names.	Rate of the Vessels.	Guns mounted.	Number of the killed.	Number of the wounded.	Total killed and wounded.	
															Hours. Min.
13th Aug. 1812	Essex	David Porter	32	46	—	—	—	Alert	T. L. Langhorne	16	20	—	2	2	— 08
19th Aug. 1812	Constitution	Isaac Hull	44	54	7	7	14	Guerriere	J. R. Dacres	38	49	15	61	76	— 45
18th Oct. 1812	Wasp	Jacob Jones	16	18	5	5	10	Frolic	Thomas Winyates	18	22	30	45	75	— 43
25th Oct. 1812	United States	Stephen Decatur	44	54	5	7	12	Macedonian	John Carden	38	49	36	68	104	1 30
29th Dec. 1812	Constitution	Wm. Bainbridge	44	54	9	25	34	Java	H. Lambert	38	49	60	101	161	1 55
24th Feb. 1813	Hornet	James Lawrence	18	20	1	4	5	Peacock	Wm. Peake	14	22	unknown*	29		— 15
5th Sept. 1813	Enterprise	Wm. Burrows	14	—	1	13	14	Boxer	Samuel Blythe		18	20 to 35	14	34 to 49	— 45
10th Sept. 1813	Lawrence	Commodore O. H. Perry	20	20	22	61	83	Detroit	Commodore Barclay		19				3 00
	Niagara		20	20	2	25	27	Queen Charlotte			17				
	Caledonia		3	3	—	3	3	Lady Prevost			13				
	Ariel		4	4	1	3	4	Hunter			10				
	Scorpion		2	2	2	—	2	Little Belt			3		†		
	Somers		2	2	—	2	2	Chippewa			1				
	Trippe		1	1	—	2	2								
	Tygress		1	1	—	—	—								
	Porcupine		1	1	—	—	—								
29th April, 1814	Peacock	L. Warrington	18	20	—	2	2	Epervier	—— Wales	18	18	8	15	23	— 42
8th July, 1814	Wasp	J. Blakely	18	20	5	21	26	Reindeer	Wm. Manners	18	19	25	42	67	— 30
1st Sept. 1814	Wasp	J. Blakely	18	20	2	1	3	Avon	—— Arbuthnot	18	19	9	34	43	‡ ‡
11th Sept. 1814	Saratoga	Commodore Macdonough	24	26	28	29	57	Confiance	Commodore Downie		39				2 30
	Eagle		18	20	13	20	33	Linnet			16				
	Ticonderoga		17	17	6	6	12	Chub			11		‡		
	Preble		7	7	2	—	2	Finch			11				
	10 Galleys		—	16	3	3	6	13 Galleys			18				
20th Feb. 1815	Constitution	James Stewart	44	54	4	11	15	Levant	—— Douglass		22	40	80	120§	
								Cyane	G. Falcon		34				
25th March, 1815	Hornet	James Biddle	18	20	1	11	12	Penguin	—— Dickinson	18	20	14	28	42	— 22

* The Peacock sunk before all the crew could be taken from on board.
† The loss of the British, in the action on Lake Erie, could not be precisely ascertained; it was estimated at 160. ‡ ‡ Sunk in the action.
‡ The loss of the British, in the action on Lake Champlain, was estimated "260 at least." § This is the estimated loss.
Note. The British vessel "Highflyer," of five guns, was also captured by the Constitution frigate, without any resistance.

The following public armed vessels, of the United States, were captured during the late war, by the British forces, viz:

1. The American schooner Nautilus, with 16 guns mounted, was taken on the 20th of July, 1812, by the Shannon frigate.

2. On the 18th of October, 1812, the American ship Wasp, was captured by the line of battle ship Poictiers of 74 guns, immediately after the Wasp had captured the British vessel Frolic.

3. The American schooner Vixen, with 16 guns mounted, was captured on the 22d of November, 1812, after a chase of nine hours, by the Southampton frigate, rated a 38 gun ship in the British navy.

4. On the 1st of June, 1813, the American frigate Chesapeak, with 49 guns mounted, sailed from Boston harbour to meet the British frigate Shannon, with 53 guns mounted. The Chesapeak was captured, after having sustained a loss of seventy killed, and one hundred wounded;[15] from the best account we have, the Shannon had twenty-four killed and fifty-six wounded.

5. On the 14th of August, 1813, the United States gun brig Argus, with 20 guns mounted, was captured by the British sloop of war Pelican, with 22 guns mounted; the action lasted forty-seven minutes. The Argus had six killed and seventeen wounded;[16] the Pelican had two killed and five wounded.

6. On the 28th of October, 1814, the American frigate Essex, with 46 guns mounted, was captured by the British frigate Phœbe, with 53 guns mounted, and the sloop of war Cherub, with 28 guns mounted, after an action of two hours and twenty-six minutes. The American loss was fifty-eight killed and sixty-six wounded; that of the British five killed and seven wounded.

7. On the 15th of January, 1815, the American frigate President, with 53 guns mounted, was captured by a "detachment" of British ships of war, viz: the Majestic razee, the Endymion, Pomone and Tenedos frigates. The President had twenty-five killed and sixty wounded.

8. The American brig Rattlesnake, of fourteen guns, was captured by the Leander fifty gun ship.

9. The American sloop of war Frolic, of eighteen guns, was captured by the Orpheus frigate.

10. The American schooner Viper, was captured by the Narcissus frigate.

11. The brig Siren was captured by the Plantagenet seventy-four gun ship, on the coast of Africa.

(15) Steel's List.

(16) In Steel's list the American loss is stated at forty killed, and none wounded.

Besides the American vessels captured by the British, the United States sustained the following losses, viz:

1. The ship Adams, of thirty-two guns. This vessel was destroyed at Hamden. to prevent her capture by a detachment of the enemy.
2. The Boston, of thirty-two guns.
3. The New-York, of thirty-six guns.
4. The Argus, of eighteen guns.
5. The Columbia, of forty-four guns.

The four last named were destroyed, pursuant to an order from the Secretary of the Navy, when the British were about to enter the city of Washington, in August, 1814. The Boston and New-York, were reported unworthy of being repaired; the Argus was a new vessel, and completely equipped for service; the Columbia was not quite finished on the stocks.

Such have been the results of our naval conflicts with Great Britain, during a war of two years and eight months. The American forces triumphed in fourteen engagements, in some of which, the contending forces were nearly equal, and in many of them, that of the enemy was decidedly superior. The cases of the Chesapeak and the Argus, are the only instances, in which it can be pretended, that the enemy had any fair claims to success, upon the ground of the equality of the respective forces. All our small vessels,[17] viz: sloops, brigs and schooners, yielded to the line of battle ships, or the frigates of the enemy.

That the American naval character was not dishonoured by the loss of the frigate Essex, we have the proof in Captain J. Hillyar's official letter to the Admiralty of Great Britain.[18] That the valour of our tars was not tarnished by the loss of the frigate President, is confirmed by the letter of Admiral Hotham.[19]

After our superior skill had been demonstrated in the fights which took place between single ships, until the glorious 10th of September, 1813; the national anxiety and doubt still continued, in relation to contests in which squadrons might be engaged. However sanguine might have been the expectations of some persons, no one can pretend, that he had anticipated the brilliant demonstrations of Perry on lake Erie, and of Macdonough on lake Champlain. Their success,

(17) The Argus excepted.

(18) Letter, dated Valparaiso bay, March 30th, 1814, in which Captain Hillyar said, "the defence of the Essex, taking into consideration our *superiority of force*, the very discouraging circumstance of her having lost her main topmast, and being twice on fire, did honour to her brave defenders, and most fully evinced the courage of Captain Porter and those under his command."

(19) Admiral Hotham, on the 23d of January, 1815, in his letter to General Cushing, said, that Commodore Decatur, "is gone to the Bermudas, in good health, on board the Endymion, having been captured in the United States frigate President, on the 15th instant, by a detachment of his majesty's ships."

as far as our knowledge extends, has never been equalled by that of the commanders of any other nation; in both instances, though our forces were very inferior to those of the enemy, we captured every one of his vessels, that had been actually engaged. The late war has put the extravagant pretensions of Mr. Brougham at rest for ever, and we have given him the proof, that an American frigate with fifty-four guns mounted, has at the same time engaged two British national ships,[20] whose aggregate force was fifty-six guns, and that she captured both of them; the American sustained a loss of only fifteen killed and wounded, whereas that of the enemy, upon the best authority, was said to have amounted to one hundred and twenty.

The naval annals of Europe do not inform us of so much having been done to check British power on the ocean, even when the efforts of France, Spain, and Holland were united and co-operated to the utmost of their power, as has been effected by the little navy of the United States. Before our late war the capture of a British national ship was a very rare occurrence; the chief object of the enemy was secured, when, by flight, he avoided a contest with an equal force; such was the renown which the British tars had acquired.

Our naval triumphs have healed the wounds inflicted by foreign arrogance on our character; civilized Europe has been astonished by the brilliancy of our naval combats; our victories confounded our enemy, and occupied the serious attention of the Admiralty and Parliament of Great Britain, and induced them to establish a new class of vessels for their navy.

The naval actions, during the late war, were marked with many peculiarities in relation to skill, celerity, effect, and almost certain success. Our seamen have long been celebrated for their skill as navigators; their excellence, as marine artillerists, is now established. In the engagement, on lake Champlain, the American vessel Saratoga, had fifty-five round shot in her hull, whereas the British ship Confiance, had one hundred and five[21] The superiority of our gunnery is confirmed by the number of the killed and wounded on board the enemy's vessels, and the condition of their ships after the actions; in several instances the British vessels were sunk whilst the fight lasted: in most cases they were so materially injured as to make their destruction absolutely necessary; whereas our vessels were commonly, with scarcely any loss of time, ready to commence another combat. We have traced the most sanguinary conflicts of the British

(20) The Levant and Cyane.

(21) Commodore Macdonough's Letter, dated 11th September, 1814. Captain J. Biddle, in his official letter to Commodore Decatur, concerning the capture of the Penguin, said, the enemy's vessel "was completely riddled by our shot," and that the Hornet "did not receive a single round shot in her hull."

naval forces, with those of France, Spain and Holland, but we have searched in vain for instances that equal our execution. The statements in detail of our late fights on the ocean, challenge all former instances to equal them in the scenes of blood and destruction.

In the action between admiral Rodney and the count de Guichen, in April, 1780, the British had twenty ships of the line and one of fifty guns; the force of the French amounted to twenty-three sail of the line and one fifty gun ship. That battle was said to have been a very bloody one; in it, the British lost in killed and wounded four hundred and seventy-three,[22] or about 3.15 per cent. of the aggregate number of the British seamen. On the 5th of August, 1781, a most desperate engagement took place between admirals Parker and Zootman; the fight continued three hours and forty minutes; each of the British ships, it was said, had fired twenty-five hundred shot. The Dutch force consisted of eight ships of the line, rating from fifty-four to seventy-four guns each, ten frigates and five sloops; the British had one ship of eighty guns, two of seventy-four guns, one of sixty-four, one of sixty, one of fifty, one of forty-four, one of forty, one of thirty-eight, one of thirty-six, one of thirty-two, and one cutter of ten guns; of these the seven first enumerated, were said only to have been engaged. The loss of the British amounted to four hundred and forty-three[23] in killed and wounded, or about 11.07 per centum of the total number of the crews actually engaged. The action between admirals Rodney and de Grasse, "lasted with unremitting fury from seven in the morning till half past six in the evening." The British force consisted of thirty-six line of battle ships and ten frigates, the number of the men was about 24,376. The admiral's ship fired eighty broadsides during the action; the killed and wounded amounted to 1,029,[24] or 4.22 per centum of the number engaged. The battle fought by admirals Hughes and Suffrein in the East Indies, on the 12th of April, 1782, was considered the most bloody of all the fights during our revolutionary war. The British force consisted of eleven sail of the line, that of the French amounted to twelve sail of the line. The British seamen were about 6,523; they lost in killed and wounded 574,[25] or about 8.64 per centum of their total number. A writer in the "Boston Daily Advertiser,"[26] after great attention paid to the subject, stated the following results of the battles enumerated, viz: 1st. In the fight on the 1st of June, 1794, the loss of the British was less than 2 per centum. 2d. In that of Sir James Jarvis, off

(22) History of England, continued by a Society of Gentlemen, vol. vi. p. 29.
(23) Ibid. vol. vi. p. 201.
(24) History of England, vol. vi. p. 187.
(25) Gordon's History of the American War, vol. iv. p. 344.
(26) Advertiser of the 12th of March, 1813.

Cape St. Vincent, it was less than 1 per centum. 3d. In that of admiral Duncan, off Camperdown, less than 3 per centum. 4th. In the battle of the Nile, less than 3 per centum; and 5th. In the attack on Copenhagen, it was less than 4 per centum.

During our revolutionary war, Great Britain lost in vessels captured, destroyed or lost by accident, about one hundred and eighty sail; amongst which there were thirteen ships of the line, three of fifty guns, four of forty-four guns, thirty-two frigates, twenty-seven post ships of inferior rate, and one hundred sloops of war and smaller vessels. Only one of the ships of the line aforesaid, viz: the Ardent, was captured, and she was very soon retaken. During the same war, Great Britain captured, from her enemies, nearly one hundred and fifty vessels, of which nineteen were ships of the line and about fifty frigates.(27)

During the war, in which Great Britain at different times opposed France, Spain and Holland, from 1792 to 1801, they captured or destroyed sixty-one sail of the line, of which thirty-five belonged to France, eight to Spain and eighteen to Holland; also eight fifty gun ships, and one hundred and eighty-one frigates; one hundred and thirty-five of which were French, fourteen Spanish and thirty-two Dutch; and one hundred and ninety-four sloops of war, one hundred and forty of them French, twenty-two Spanish and thirty-two Dutch; together with an immense number of smaller public and private armed vessels.

(27) Charnock's History of Marine Architecture, vol. iii. p. 230.

SECTION III.

OF THE COMMAND, MANNING, PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

All the vessels, in the service of the United States, on which twenty guns and upwards are mounted, are commanded by captains; such as do not mount more than eighteen guns, are commanded by masters or lieutenants, according to the size of the vessel, to be regulated by the President of the United States.(1)

In 1794, 1797 and 1813,(2) acts were passed, to regulate the manning of the public vessels of the United States. In 1813,(3) the President was authorised to appoint the officers, and to employ the number of seamen required for six sloops of war.

In 1816,(4) the Secretary of the Navy returned the following list of the officers and men employed on board the several classes of the armed vessels of the United States.

(1) Act 25th February, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 116.
(2) Act 27th March, 1794, vol. ii. ch. 188; 1st July, 1797, vol. iii. ch. 7; 2d January, 1813, vol. iv. ch. 471.
(3) Act 3d March, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 519.
(4) Letter to the Naval Committee of the Senate, dated 27th January, 1816.

LIST

Of the Officers and Men employed, &c.

RANK.	Number employed on board a Seventy-four Gun Ship.	Number employed on board a Forty-four Gun Ship.	Number employed on board a Sloop of War of the first class.
Captain	1	1	1
Lieutenants	6	6	3
Surgeon	1	1	1
Chaplain	1	1	—
Purser	1	1	1
Surgeon's Mates	3	2	2
Masters	2	1	—
Boatswains	1	1	1
Sailing Master	—	—	1
Gunner	1	1	1
Carpenter	1	1	1
Sail-maker	1	1	1
Master's Mates	3	2	3
Midshipmen	20	20	10
Schoolmaster	1	—	—
Captain's Clerk	1	1	1
Boatswain's Mates	6	2	2
Gunner's Mates	3	1	1
Carpenter's Mates	2	1	1
Sail-maker's Mates	1	1	—
Armourer	1	1	1
Cooper	1	1	1
Steward	1	1	1
Master at Arms	1	1	1
Cockswain	1	1	1
Yeomen	—	—	2
Boatswain's Yeoman	1	1	—
Gunner's Yeoman	1	1	—
Carpenter's Yeoman	1	1	—
Quarter-gunners	10	10	6
Quarter-masters	8	8	4
Ship's Corporals	2	1	—
Cook	1	1	1
Able Seamen	200	150	60
Ordinary Seamen and Boys	300	170	48
Of the Marine Corps.			
Captain	1	—	—
1st Lieutenant	1	1	—
2d Lieutenant	1	1	1
Serjeants	3	3	1
Corporals	3	2	2
Musicians	2	2	2
Privates	60	48	21
	656	450	184

A TABLE

Of the Pay and Subsistence allowed to the Officers and Petty Officers in the Navy, and to the Officers of the Marine Corps, of the United States. 1817.

RANK OR STATION.	Pay per Month.	Number of Rations per Day.	
	Dollars.		
In the Navy;			
Captain of a vessel of 32 guns and upwards	100	8	
Do. do. of 20 and under 32 guns	75	6	
Master Commandant	60	5	
Lieutenant	40	3	
Lieutenant commanding	50	4	
Surgeon	50	2	
Surgeon's Mate	30	2	
Chaplain, Master, Purser	40	2	
Boatswain, Gunner, Sail-maker, Carpenter	20	2	
Midshipman	19	1	
Master's Mate	20	1	
Captain's Clerk	25	1	
Boatswain's Mate, Carpenter's Mate	19	1	
Cockswain, Yeoman of the gun room, Quarter-gunner, Quarter-Master, Armourer, Steward, Cooper, Master at arms, Cook	18	1	
In the Marine Corps;			
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant	60	5	11 dolls. per month for forage.
Major	50	4	
Captain	40	3	
1st Lieutenant	30	3	
2d Lieutenant	25	2	

Note. See Acts 11th July, 1798, vol. iii. ch. 89; 25th February, 1799, vol. iii. ch. 116; 22d April, 1800, vol. iii. ch. 183; and 18th April, 1814, vol. iv. ch. 672. By virtue of the Act last referred to, the President was authorised to add 20 per cent. to the pay of the officers, petty officers, midshipmen, seamen and marines engaged in any service which in his judgement rendered such addition necessary; this provision was repealed by Act of 27th February, 1817.

The commanding officer of the navy, is always allowed sixteen rations per day. The rations of an officer who commands a squadron, or of one who may be employed on separate service, are doubled during the continuance of such command.(5)

The President was authorised to fix the pay allowed to the petty officers and midshipmen, and the pay and bounty upon enlistment of the seamen, ordinary seamen, the musicians and privates of the marine corps.(5)

The pay allowed to the seamen in the navy of the United States, is regulated by the wages paid for the merchant service. In 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1801, the pay of the seamen was at the rate of seventeen dollars per month; in 1802, fourteen dollars, after that period it was reduced to ten dollars; in 1810, it was twelve dollars, and in 1815, the able seamen were allowed sixteen dollars, the ordinary seamen and boys fourteen dollars, per month. The pay of the privates in the marine corps is fixed at six dollars per month.

The following is the pay allowed per day to the officers of the British navy, viz:

	Sterling.		
To the admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, ...	£ 5	0	0
an admiral	3	10	0
a vice admiral	2	10	0
a rear admiral	1	15	0
the first captain to the commander in chief	1	15	0
the second captain, and captain to other admirals	1	0	0
captains to vice admirals, } if of first or second rate to have }	0	16	0
do. to rear admirals, } the pay of such rates, }	0	13	0
superannuated admirals	1	2	0

(5) Act 25th February, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 116.

A STATEMENT

Of the clear Annual Pay of the Captains and Subordinate Officers in the British Navy, after the deductions of three pence per pound for the Widows' Fund, the shilling per month to the Chest, and six pence per month to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and the income tax of ten per centum, are abated. *Steel's List, November*, 1814, *p. 72.*

RANK.	Clear annual pay in sterling money. £ s. d.	Clear annual pay in Dolls. Cts.
Captains of 1st rates, having 837 of complement	721 16 2	3,208 19
Do. 2d do. 738	616 18 1	2,741 79
Do. 3d do. 689	554 16 6	2,465 88
Do. 3d do. 640	534 5 10	2,374 62
Do. 3d do. 590	513 15 1	2,283 35
Do. 3d do. 540	493 4 5	2,192 08½
Do. 3d do. 491	473 13 9	2,105 26
Do. 4th do. 343	354 10 6	1,710 10
Do. 4th do. 270 to 300	333 19 9	1,484 38
Do. 5th do. 314	311 12 0	1,384 86
Do. 5th do. 284 to 294	301 6 8	1,339 25
Do. 5th do. 254 to 274	291 1 4	1,293 63
Do. 5th do. 215	270 10 7	1,202 34
Do. 6th do. 195	270 9 9	1,202 16
Do. 6th do. 155 to 175	266 4 4	1,183 18
Do. 6th do. 135	255 19 0	1,137 55
Commanders of sloops, bombs, &c. 124	245 13 8	1,091 91
Do. 76 to 90	235 8 2	1,046 13
Do. 75 and under	228 2 8	1,013 92
Lieutenants commanding prison ships	124 3 0	540 67
Do. Gun Brigs having 50 complement	118 10 6	526 77
Do. serving in ships bearing a flag	116 9 6	517 77
Do. in other ships	110 15 0	492 21
Do. in Sea Fencible and Impress service	137 16 5	613 53
Masters of 1st rates	155 7 5	690 52½
Do. 2d do.	143 4 0	636 43
Do. 3d do.	131 5 0	583 32
Do. 4th do.	119 15 6	532 32
Do. 5th do.	108 6 0	481 10
Do. 6th do.	96 15 11	430 20
Do. sloops	85 5 6	378 98
Second Masters of Gun Brigs, Cutters, &c.	74 10 10	331 29
Do. of line of battle ships	64 17 0	288 21
Surgeons serving in hospital ships	241 19 9	1,075 49
Do. who have served 20 years and upwards	290 3 11	1,289 75
Do. 10 do.	225 6 4	1,001 40
Do. 6 do.	176 13 3	785 15
Do. under 6 in prison ships	160 8 9	713 03
Assistant Surgeons	107 10 0	477 77
Acting do. who have not passed	84 4 9	374 37
Carpenter of a 1st rate	89 10 0	397 77
Do. 2d do.	84 0 6	373 44
Do. 3d do.	77 11 6	344 77
Gunner, Boatswain, and Purser of a 1st rate	77 11 6	344 77
Do. do. do. 2d	73 2 6	324 99
Do. do. do. 3d	67 13 0	300 65
Do. do. do. 4th	64 18 0	288 43
Do. do. do. 5th	62 3 0	276 22
Do do. do. 6th	59 9 0	264 21
Do. do. do. of sloops with complement of 100 men & upwards	59 9 0	264 21
Do. do. do. under 100 men	43 13 6	194 10

A Statement of the clear Annual Half Pay allowed to the Officers of the British Navy. *Steel's List, loc. citat.* p. 73.

RANK.	Clear annual half pay in sterling money. £	s.	d.	Clear annual half pay in Dolls.	Cts.
Admiral of the fleet	1,021	16	9	4,541	48
Admirals	681	3	6	3,027	44
Vice Admirals	527	2	10	2,342	83
Rear and superannuated Admirals	405	5	6	2,245	65
Superannuated Captains and 100 of the senior post Captains	235	3	8	1,045	26
Two hundred of the next senior post Captains	202	15	0	834	44
All the remainder	170	6	0	756	88
One hundred and fifty of the senior Commanders	162	3	10	720	84
All the remainder and superannuated ditto	129	1	0	573	55
Three hundred of the senior Lieutenants and 100 senior Masters qualified, &c.	113	4	6	503	21
Seven hundred next senior Lieutenants, 200 next senior Masters qualified, &c.; and all Surgeons who have served six years	99	8	6	441	87
All the other Lieutenants, Masters, Surgeons and 100 senior Pursers	84	2	0	373	77
Two hundred of the next senior Pursers	68	15	9	305	71
Remainder of Pursers after five years service	53	9	3	237	60
Assistant Surgeons after three years service	54	1	0	240	22
Ditto. after two years service	36	10	0	162	22

The following are the Established Rates and Manning of the Vessels of War in the British service; viz.(6)

RATE.	Number of Guns.	Number of the Men.
1st	100	875 to 850
2d	98 to 90	750 to 700
3d	80 to 64	650 to 500
4th	60 to 50	420 to 320
5th	40 to 32	300 to 220
6th	28 to 20	200 to 140
Sloops	18 to 15	120 to 190
Gun Brigs, Cutters, &c.	14 to 6	50 to 25

The Pay of the Officers and Men in the Russian Navy, was as follows, viz.(7)

An Admiral	3,600 Rubles per annum.
A Vice Admiral	2,160 do.
A Contre Admiral	1,800 do.
A Captain Commander	1,800 do.
A Captain of the first grade	820 do.
Do. 2d do.	600 do.
A Captain Lieutenant	420 do.
A Lieutenant	300 do.
A Midshipman	200 do.
A seamen of the 1st class	12 do.
Ditto of the 2d do.	7 do. and 50 copecks (8) do.

Each seaman is allowed the following articles of clothing, viz: a parade uniform, every three years; a "capot," made of coarse linen and lined with coarse cloth, every two years; a coarse linen working dress, every two years; linen for 3 shirts, every year; a hat; a pair of boots and a pair of shoes.

(6) Steel's List.

(7) Storck's Statistische beschreibung der Russischen Seemacht, fur Julii, 1805, p. 45.

(8) A ruble, at par, is $\frac{73}{100}$ of a dollar; 100 copecks make a ruble.

The Navy Ration of the United States is valued at twenty-five cents, and is fixed as follows, viz:[9]

Days of the Week.	POUNDS.				OUNCES.			HALF PINTS.				
	Beef.	Pork.	Flour.	Suet.	Bread	Cheese.	Butter.	Pease.	Rice.	Molasses	Vinegar.	Spirits.
Sunday	1¼	—	½	¼	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Monday	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuesday	1	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wednesday	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Thursday	1¼	—	½	¼	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Friday	—	—	—	—	14	4	2	—	1	1	—	1
Saturday	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	1	1

The following is the Daily Allowance for each man in the British Navy.[10]

Days.	Biscuit.	Beer.	Beef.	Pork.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Butter.	Cheese.
	Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pint.	Pint.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Sunday	1	1	—	1	½	—	—	—
Monday	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	4
Tuesday	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	1	1	—	—	½	1	2	4
Thursday	1	1	—	1	½	—	—	—
Friday	1	1	—	—	½	1	2	4
Saturday	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—

One half pint of spirits diluted with five times as much water, or one pint of wine, are considered equal to one gallon of beer; one half pint of rice for one pint of oatmeal; three pounds of flour, and one half pound of raisins, instead of four pounds of beef.

(9) Act 3d March, 1801; vol. iii. ch. 245.

(10) Blane on Seamen's Diseases, p. 287.

In 1815[11] the following officers were in the service of the United States, viz: of the navy, thirty captains, seventeen masters commandant, one hundred and forty-six lieutenants, forty-seven surgeons, sixty-six surgeons' mates, fifty-two pursers, six chaplains, four hundred and thirty-six midshipmen, one hundred and eleven sailing-masters, nineteen boatswains, nineteen gunners, sixteen carpenters and nine sail-makers. Of the marine corps, one lieutenant colonel commandant, two majors, nineteen captains, nineteen first and eighteen second lieutenants.

A STATEMENT

Of the Persons employed in the Navy Department of the United States.

RANK.	Employed on the 30th of September, 1816.	Employed on the 1st of January, 1818.
Captains	32	34
Masters Commandant	22	25
Lieutenants	160	182
Surgeons	49	44
do. mates	55	48
Pursers	50	45
Chaplains	7	7
Midshipmen	392	03
Sailing-masters	83	83
Boatswains	20	23
Gunners	25	23
Carpenters	18	16
Sail-makers	11	12
Master's mates	4	7
Marine Corps, viz:		
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant	1	1
Majors	2	—
Captains	16	9
First Lieutenants	20	23
Second Lieutenants	18	16
Navy Agents	† 18	20
Naval Storekeepers	† 6	6
Naval Constructors	† 1	2
Mechanics	4	—
Inspector and Measurer of Timber	1	—

(11) Letter of the Secretary of the Navy, 17th December, 1815.

† Navy agents receive one per cent. on the amount of their expenditures, not to exceed 2,000 dollars per annum. The six naval storekeepers, in the aggregate, receive 7,600 dollars per annum; the naval constructor 2,300 dollars per annum: for the pay and emoluments of the other officers in the above statement, see preceding statements.

The proceeds of all vessels and the goods taken on board of them, after being adjudged good prize, are the sole property of the captors, provided the captured vessel be of equal or superior force to those making the capture; but when they are of inferior force, the vessels and property captured, are divided equally between the United States, and the officers and men who captured the same. The prize money belonging to the officers and men, is distributed as follows,[12] viz:

1. To the commanding officers of fleets, squadrons, or single vessels, three twentieths, of which the commanding officer of the fleet or squadron, has one twentieth, if the prize be taken by a vessel acting under his command, and the commander of single vessels, two twentieths; but where the prize is taken by a vessel acting independently of such superior officer, the three twentieths belong to her commander.

2. To sea lieutenants, captains of marines and sailing-masters, two twentieths; but where there is a captain without a lieutenant of marines, these officers are entitled to two twentieths, and one third of a twentieth, which third, in such case, is deducted from the share of the officers mentioned in the following Article No. 3.

3. To chaplains, lieutenants of marines, surgeons, pursers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters and master's mates, two twentieths.

4. To midshipmen, surgeons' mates, captains' clerks, schoolmasters, boatswains' mates, gunners' mates, carpenters' mates, ships' stewards, sail-makers, masters at arms, armourers, cockswains and coopers, three twentieths and a half.

5. To gunners' yeomen, boatswains' yeomen, quarter-masters, quarter-gunners, sail-makers' mates, serjeants and corporals of marines, drummers, fifers, and extra petty officers, two twentieths and a half.

6. To seamen, ordinary seamen, marines and all other persons doing duty on board, seven twentieths.

7. Whenever one or more public vessels are in sight at the time any one or more vessels are taking a prize or prizes, they all share equally in the prize or prizes, according to the number of men and guns on board each vessel in sight.

No commander of a fleet or squadron is entitled to receive any share of prizes taken by vessels not under his immediate command; nor of such prizes as may have been taken by vessels intended to be placed under his command, before they have acted under his immediate orders; nor has the commander of a fleet or squadron, leaving the station where he had the command, any share i the

(12) Act 23d April, 1800; vol. iii. ch. 187.

the prizes taken by vessels left on such station, after he had gone out of the limits of his said command.

A bounty of twenty dollars, is allowed by the United States, for each person on board any vessel of an enemy at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be sunk or destroyed by any vessel belonging to the United States, of equal or inferior force; and the same is divided among the officers and crew, as prize money.

On the 15th of November, 1776, Congress established the rank of the officers of the navy as follows, viz:

An Admiral, ...	to rank as a . .	General in the land service.
A Vice Admiral,	do.	Lieutenant General.
A Rear Admiral,	do.	Major General.
A Commodore,	do.	Brigadier General.
A Captain of a 40 gun ship,	do.	Colonel.
Do. from 20 to 40 gun ships,	do.	Lieutenant Colonel.
Do. from 10 to 20 do.	do.	Major.
A Lieutenant of the Navy,	do.	Captain.[13]

The following Estimates of Expense, necessary to keep in service for one year, the rates mentioned, having a full complement of Officers, Men and Provisions for twelve months, were laid before the Senate of the United States, on the 27th January, 1816.

	A Seventy-four Gun Ship.	A Forty-four Gun Ship.	A Twenty-two Gun Ship.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Pay and Subsistence of the Navy	91,148 75	64,974 25	29,905 00
Do. do. of the Marines	6,696 25	5,073 75	2,371 25
Provisions	62,610 04	43,122 08	17,662 96
Clothing of Marines	2,600 60	2,122 00	990 70
Military stores for Marines	85 00	68 75	32 50
Hospital stores and medicines	1,600 00	1,350 00	800 00
Contingencies, wear and tear, &c.	25,000 00	17,500 00	7,500 00
Total amount for each rate,	189,740 64	134,210 83	59,162 41

(13) In 1811, there were on the British Navy List, one admiral of the fleet, sixty-three admirals, sixty vice admirals, fifty-five rear admirals, thirty-two superannuated admirals, seven hundred and forty-nine captains, twenty-six superannuated captains, five hundred and sixty-two commanders, forty-nine commanders retired from lieutenantcies, at 6s. 6*d*. per day.—The rank in the British navy, is 1st. of the Red, 2d. of the White, and 3d. of the Blue.

Estimate of the Pay and Rations of the Officers and Seamen of the Navy of the United States, including the Flotilla Service, for 1815.

Number of each grade in the service.	Officers, Men and Boys in the Service.	Pay per Month.	Amount of pay per annum.	Rations per day.	Number of rations per annum.	Price of a ration.	Amount of rations per annum.	Amount of pay and rations per annum.
		Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
30	Captains	100	36,000	7	76,650	25	19,162 50	55,162 50
25	Masters Commandant	60	18,000	4	36,500	—	9,125 00	27,125 00
141	Lieutenants	40	67,680	2	102,930	—	25,732 50	93,412 50
24	Lieutenants Commandant	50	14,400	3	26,280	—	6,570 00	20,970 00
510	Midshipmen	19	116,280	2	—	—	—	116,280 00
230	Sailing-Masters	40	110,400	1	83,950	—	20,987 50	131,387 50
50	Surgeons	50	30,000	1	18,250	—	4,562 50	34,562 50
12	Chaplains	40	5,760	1	4,380	—	1,095 00	6,855 00
50	Pursers	40	24,000	1	18,250	—	4,562 50	28,562 50
10	Coast Pilots	40	4,800	1	3,650	—	912 50	5,712 50
45	Captains' Clerks	25	13,500	—	—	—	—	13,500 00
80	Surgeons' Mates	30	28,800	2	29,200	—	7,300 00	36,100 00
220	Boatswains							
220	Gunners	530	159,000	1	193,450	—	48,362 50	207,362 50
45	Carpenters							
45	Sail-makers							
240	Masters' Mates	25	72,000	—	—	—	—	72,000 00
96	Boatswains' Mates							
96	Gunners' Mates	268	61,104	—	—	—	—	61,104 00
56	Carpenters' Mates							
20	Sail-makers' mates							
220	Quarter Gunners							
180	Quarter Masters							
45	Masters at Arms							
45	Armourers							
96	Yeomen	1,106	238,896	18	—	—	—	238,896 00
40	Coxswains							
20	Coopers							
20	Ships Corporals							
220	Stewards							
220	Cooks							
5,000	Able Seamen	16	960,000	—	—	—	—	960,000 00
6,849	Ordinary seamen and boys	14	1,150,632	—	—	—	—	1,150,632 00
15,200								3,259,624 50

During the reign of king William, in making the estimates for the ordinary service of the British navy, it was customary to vote £4 sterling a man, per month; this practice was continued until 1798, when the calculation was made of what would cover the actual charge, exclusive of ordinary, buildings and repairs; a sum equal to £7 sterling per month, was then voted; and in 1798, that sum was somewhat more than was sufficient.(14)

The £7 sterling per month above mentioned is thus divided, viz:(15)

	Sterling.		
For wages	1	17	0
Wear and tear of ships in commission and of their furniture and stores	3	0	0
Victualling	1	18	0
Ordnance	0	5	0
	£7	0	0

(14) Rose's View of the Revenue, &c. of Great Britain, p. 56.
(15) Naval Chronicle, vol. xvii. p. 472.

A STATEMENT

Of the Rate, Name, Length, Breadth, Depth, Tons, Men and Guns of sundry Ships of War, in the British Navy; compiled from Charnock's History of Marine Architecture, vol. iii. p. 245, et seq.

RATE.	SHIPS' NAMES.	LENGTH OF		Breadth.	Depth.	Tons.	NUMBER OF		When first built, or when taken from an Enemy.
		Gun Deck.	Keel.				Men.	Guns.	
		Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.				
1st Rates.	Commerce de Marseilles	208 04	172 00 1/8	54 09 1/2	25 00 1/2	2,747	875	120	taken from the French.
	Caledonia	205 00	170 11	53 06	23 02	2,602	875	120	1802.
	San Josef	194 03	156 11 1/2	54 03	24 03	2,457	840	114	Spaniards.
	Ville de Paris	185 07 1/2	158 00	53 08 1/2	22 02	2,347	850	104	1795.
	Queen Charlotte	190 00	156 05	52 04	22 04	2,279	850	100	1789.
	Victory	186 00	151 08 1/8	52 00	21 06	2,162	850	100	1765.
2d Rates.	Ocean	196 00	164 00	51 00	21 06	2,270	738	98	rebuilt 1761.
	Neptune	185 00	152 06 1/8	51 00	21 00	2,111	750	98	1797.
	Glory	177 06	146 06	49 00	21 00	1,871	750	98	rebuilt 1788.
	Princess Royal	162 07 1/2	131 05	47 04 3	18 07 1/2	1,570	750	90	1711.
3d Rates.	Tonnant	197 06	160 11	50 07	28 07	2,190	718	80	French.
	San Nicholas	179 09	148 04	49 07	20 01	1,942	719	82	Do.
	Northumberland	178 08	146 06	48 02	21 01	1,811	600	78	Do.
	Boyne	158 00	127 02	45 05	18 07	1,390	600	80	—
	Trident	151 06	123 07	43 09	19 08	1,258	500	64	1748.
	Venerable	170 08	140 11 7/8	47 02	19 11	1,659	600	74	1784.
	Audacious	168 00	138 00	46 09	19 09	1,604	600	74	1785.
4th Rates.	Prince Edward	143 08 3/4	116 03 5/8	41 08 1/2	16 00	1,075	400	60	Dutch.
	Leopard	134 00	109 08	38 08	45 09 1/2	872	350	50	1744.
	New-Castle	144 00	117 08 1/2	41 00	17 08	1,052	350	50	1750.
	Leander	146 00	119 09	40 06	17 06	1,044	350	50	1781.
	Gladiator	140 00	115 09	37 09 1/2	16 04	879	300	44	1783.
5th Rates.	Endymion	159 03	132 03	42 07	12 04	1,277	320	40	1797.
	Arethusa	141 00	117 00 3/4	38 10	13 09	938	280	38	1781.
	Active	150 00	125 02	39 10	13 09	1,058	280	38	1799.
6th Rates.	Greyhound	124 00	103 04 1/2	33 06	11 10	617	200	28	1773.
	Pelican	114 07	94 09 1/2	32 02	10 03	521	160	24	1777.
	Ariadne	108 00	89 08	30 00	9 08	429	160	20	1776.
	Minerva	96 09	78 06	30 06	10 00	388	138	18	1779.
	Atalanta	96 07	78 10	26 09	12 10	300	125	16	1775.
	Serpent	98 00	80 01 3/4	27 02	13 05	314	125	14	1771.

SECTION IV.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For a long time the majority of the people of the United States was opposed to an extensive and permanent naval establishment; and the force authorised by the legislature, until very lately, was intended for temporary purposes. A navy was considered to be beyond the financial means of our country, and it was supposed that the people would not submit to be taxed for its support. Our brilliant success, in the late war, has changed the public sentiment on this subject; many persons who formerly opposed the navy now consider it an essential means for our defence. The late transactions on the borders of the Chesapeak bay cannot be forgotten; the extent of that immense æstuary enabled the enemy to sail triumphant into the interior of the United States. For hundreds of miles along the shores of that great bay our people were insulted, and our towns were ravaged and destroyed; a considerable population was teazed and irritated; depredations were hourly committed by an enemy who could penetrate into the bosom of the country, without our being able to molest him, whilst he kept on the water. By the time a sufficient force was collected, to check his operations in one situation, his ships had already transported him to another, which was feeble and offered a booty to him. An army could make no resistance to this mode of warfare; the people were annoyed, and they suffered in the field only to be satisfied of their inability to check those who had the dominion upon our waters. The inhabitants who were in the immediate vicinity, were not alone affected by the enemy; his operations extended their influence to our great towns and cities on the Atlantic coast. Domestic intercourse and internal commerce were interrupted, whilst that with foreign nations was, in some instances, entirely suspended. The Treasury documents for 1814, exhibit the phenomenon of the state of Pennsylvania not being returned as one in the list of the exporting states. We were not only deprived of revenue, but our expenditures were very much augmented. It is probable the amount of the expenditures, incurred on the borders of the Chesapeak, would have been adequate to provide the

naval means for the defence of those waters; the people might then have remained at home, secure from depredation, in the pursuit of their tranquil occupations. The expenses of the government, as well as of individuals, were very much augmented for every species of transportation; every thing had to be conveyed by land carriage; our communication with the ocean was cut off. One thousand dollars were paid for the transportation of each of the thirty-two pounder cannon, from Washington city to lake Ontario, for the public service. Our roads became almost impassable in consequence of the heavy loads which were carried over them. These facts should induce us, in times of tranquillity, to provide for the national defence, and execute such internal improvements as cannot be effected during the agitations of war.

The progress of our navy, like that of most other nations, was retarded by the errors which had been committed. Its increase was contemplated only when danger was supposed to be near; all then was hurry and confusion; an establishment was to be forced, as we had no pre-existing system which only required to be promoted. Every proceeding was governed by the impulse of the moment; there was no deliberation; passion and anxiety were to create and force for us, in a few months, that, which many years of constant application had not effected for other nations. Vessels, not adapted to the service, were purchased from our merchants.(1) The building of ships was commenced, without an adequate provision of timber; the most extravagant prices were paid for every material; contracts were made when the contractors understood our necessities; workmen were called into the public yards, when the press for business enabled them to double the rate of their wages, and the ships, which were built, soon decayed and became unfit for service, because they were constructed from improper materials hastily put together.(2) In 1809, the Secretary of the Navy declared, that several of our frigates, when repaired, were "greatly superior in all respects to what they were when first fitted out from the stocks.(3) Our expenses were augmented, without a correspondent increase of force: these facts contributed to make the establishment unpopular in the United States.

We cannot perpetuate an establishment, commensurate with the security of

(1) The government should rarely purchase merchant or other vessels, for the public service; the vessels acquired in this manner, are commonly much worn, and require expensive repairs and alterations; they can rarely be converted into useful vessels, and when they are sold again, the public sustains very heavy losses. Thirteen of the vessels, purchased for the government in 1799, were sold again in 1801; by these sales, the nation lost 391,252 dollars and 72 cents, or 60.33 per cent. of the cost.

(2) The Russian navy was retarded by all the causes above enumerated. Storck's Statistische beschreibung fur Mœrtz, 1805; and the like have operated in Great Britain; see Charnock, loc. citat.

(3) Letter of the Secretary of the Navy, 1st December, 1809.

the United States, and meet the approbation of the people, unless the abuses, which have attached to the service, shall be eradicated. A system of rules and regulations should be prescribed for the government of every officer, and every individual, who may be connected with the service; and their rigid observance should be enforced by adequate penalties. No officer should be allowed to alter the arrangements, made in conformity with the established practice for the navy. Whole suits of new rigging have been laid aside; sets of new sails have been destroyed; much timber has been wasted; enormous sums of money have been squandered, to gratify the caprice of commanders. Uniformity in the fitting and equipping of vessels, of the same class, is the conservative spirit of this establishment. No person whatever should be allowed to alter the form or size of any ship of war, or in any manner to change the armament, unless he be previously authorised, by a written order from the Secretary of the Navy, or other competent authority. No one should be allowed to draw, from the public stores, any other than the kind and quantities of spars, rigging and other outfits, which in the most minute particulars belong to the equipment and armament of each vessel. The corvette John Adams, stands a heavy charge to our navy; this ship was repeatedly altered at the instance of the commander; the changes only served to prove the ignorance of those who projected them; no sooner were the repairs finished, than it became necessary to restore the vessel to her original construction. It is extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, to improve an old vessel when the model was upon improper principles. The accounting officers and agents should be made strictly responsible; a proper regard to economy is essential when the expenditures are necessarily so enormous; the navy furnishes abundant opportunities for mismanagement, dilapidation, waste and frauds of every description;[4] a trifling overcharge for any one item, will, in the aggregate, press heavy on the service. All the materials used in ship building are liable to a rapid decay, though the establishment may be conducted with a regard to strict economy. The British navy list demonstrates the shortness of the duration of the ships of war; notwithstanding the long experience of that nation,

(4) No navy furnishes more instances of mal-practices, neglect, fraud and corruption, than that of Great Britain. The origin and progress of that system may be traced in Charnock's History of Marine Architecture, vol. ii. p. 447. Several ships were continued at a charge to the government, for a long time after they had been lost, burnt, or were sold. The Bon Adventure was thus continued for seven years after she had been "broken up." The reports of the commissioners of naval enquiry in Great Britain, proved the existence of corruption and fraud, in every branch of the establishment. No person in the service seemed to be entirely free from mal-practices; they were perpetrated by the highest and by the meanest of the persons employed—millions were annually robbed from the nation. See Report of the Commissioners, in Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates, vol. iii.

they have furnished some of the most remarkable instances of the premature decay of vessels. The Queen Charlotte of 120 guns, was launched on the 17th of July, 1810. She had been on the stocks during several years at Deptford; after she was launched, she proceeded to Sheerness and thence to Plymouth; in a few months, after she first floated, without having ever been in active service, she was decaying fast from the dry rot.(5) The vessels, which constituted the British navy, in 1813, amounted to nine hundred and fifty-two;(6) of these, seven hundred and fifty-two were in commission, and two hundred in ordinary and repairing; in the same year, there were one hundred and one vessels building. Of the nine hundred and fifty-two vessels above mentioned, five hundred and seventy-three, or 60.18 per centum of the total number, were built since 1804, they were not more than nine years old; one hundred and forty-five of them were built prior to 1793, and during their service, they have been rebuilt and often repaired. The ships of war belonging to the Navy of Great Britain, built under the most favourable circumstances, on an average, lasted only from twelve to fifteen years.(7)

Ships of war of the first class, should never be built by contract or in private yards. The private builders cannot afford to supply themselves with an adequate stock of seasoned timber for these purposes; no private yard is calculated for such ships, of course the government must bear the expense of the necessary alterations, and the cost thereof may fall upon a single ship; whereas if such improvements be made in the public yards, they will be permanent, and the charge will be divided so as to fall upon many vessels. In England it has been proved, that the ships built in the dock-yards of the king, were more durable than those built by contract in the merchants' yards; the ships built in the king's yards, lasted, on an average, about fifteen years, whilst such as were built in the private yards, lasted about ten years.(8)

(5) Naval Chronicle, for 1811, p. 385.

(6) Steel's List of the Navy.

(7) Eleventh Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state and condition of the woods, forests and land revenues of the Crown, 6th February, 1792.

(8) Eleventh Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state and condition of the woods, forests and land revenues of the Crown, dated 6th February, 1792, p. 29.

The following Statement, concerning line of battle ships built by contract, between January, 1793, and December, 1813, was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 28th April, 1814.(9)

NAMES OF THE VESSELS.	When built.	First Cost.	Time of service before being docked.		Cost of Repairs.	When paid off.
		£	Years.	Months.	£	
Superb	1798	38,647	2	6	47,283	1809
Ajax	1798	39,039	0	5	26,683	1802
Achilles . . .	1798	38,450	1	5	25,646	1802
Spencer . . .	1800	36,249	2	9	43,748	1802

Our naval resources are abundant, but they require attention for their preservation. The forests of the United States have furnished much timber for home consumption, and a considerable surplus for exportation; much of the timber, consumed in the navy yards of Great Britain, was carried from the United States. Tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine are staples of our country; notwithstanding they have been already exported to a great amount, the quantities can be augmented. Many districts in the United States, are well adapted to the culture of hemp; in Kentucky and Ohio this raw material flourishes, and has been made of an excellent quality. Our iron mines are extensively diffused; we have already discovered copper ores in such quantities as deserves further investigations, and our beds of coal are inexhaustible. The naval architects of the United States possess a genius which is peculiar to them; though they are self-taught, they have furnished models which gained the admiration of their imitators in Europe. This class of our citizens long ago excited the attention of the ship-builders in foreign countries; originality of design and a boldness in the execution characterised their efforts during the war of our revolution. "In defiance of the common prejudices then entertained against long and narrow vessels, the American builders ventured their opposition, and the success which attended the principles they introduced, materially differing from the practice of any country at that time, proved their superior skill in the construction of corsairs."(10) All the mechanical pursuits, required for fitting and equipping ships of war, are practised to a great extent in our sea-port towns; our tonnage demonstrates that our seamen are numerous; their valour has commanded the homage of their enemies. Our revolution unfolded our naval capacities; on the 13th of December, 1775, Congress resolved that thirteen vessels of war should be built, ten of them to be frigates; and these ships were launched in the year following.(11)

(9) Quarterly Review, No. XXI. April, 1814.
(10) Charnock, loc. citat. vol. iii. p. 217.
(11) Clarke, loc. citat. vol. i. p. 45.

To make it permanent our navy must be gradually augmented;[12] to force it would produce inevitable destruction; a regular and constant accession of this species of defence is within our resources, independent of any supplies from foreign countries. In 1815, the Secretary of the Navy recommended the annual addition of one ship of seventy-four guns, two of forty-four guns each, and two sloops of war.[13]

It is perhaps impossible to determine with accuracy, the very important question, what force will be required to protect the coasting trade, and the entrances into the harbours of the United States. It is difficult to estimate the forces that may be brought against us. Our remote situation from the powers in Europe; our extended seaboard; the dangers which accompany the vicissitudes of our climate, and are connected with our coast; together with the difficulty of obtaining supplies for a very considerable foreign fleet, are circumstances which enable us to protect ourselves, with a force very inferior to that of a European enemy.[14] In 1798 it was said, "that twelve ships of seventy-four guns, as many

(12) The following shows the progress of the British Navy, viz: The commencement of the regular naval establishment took place in the reign of Henry VIII. At the death of that monarch the navy amounted to . . . . . 12,455 tons.

During the reign of Edward VI. it was reduced to	11,065
Death of Mary	7,110
Death of Elizabeth	17,110
James I. } Charles I. }	not known
At the Restoration	57,463
Death of Charles II.	103,558
James II.	101,892
King William	159,017
Queen Anne	167,171
George I.	170,862
Accession of George III.	321,104
In the year 1788	413,667

[*Charnock, loc. citat. vol.* iii. *p.* 169.

(13) Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 7th Decemer. 1815.

(14) In 1803, the Russians determined on the limits of their future navy; the decision was founded on a knowledge of the force, which the neighbouring nations might bring against them, viz:

The Danes, in 1804, had	14	ships of the line and	10	frigates.
The Swedes, do.	12	do.	10	do.
The Turks, do.	28	do.	6	do.
Making	54	ships of the line and	26	frigates.

Besides 28 frigates in the Black Sea.

The Russians determined their force for the Baltic, nine ships of 100 guns each; nine of 74 guns each; nine of 64 guns each; eight frigates of 44 guns each; eight of 36 guns each; and ten of 24 guns each, making an aggregate of 27 ships of the line and 26 frigates.

The force for the Black Sea, twenty-one ships of the line and eight frigates.

Besides the ships aforesaid, every piece of timber, required for five ships of the line, is always fit for use in the navy yards. Storck, loc. citat. fur Julii, 1805, p. 6.

frigates, and twenty or thirty smaller vessels, would probably be found, our geographical situation, and our means of annoying the trade of the maritime powers considered, a force sufficient to insure our future peace with the nations of Europe."[15] In 1811, a force not materially differing from the above mentioned, was considered "ample to the protection of our coasting trade, and competent to annoy extensively the commerce of an enemy."[15]

Suppose the force aforesaid to be adequate for our service, the cost may be estimated as follows, viz:

The 12 ships of 74 guns, will have an aggregate of . . .	888 guns.
20 frigates, of 44 guns, do.	880 do.
10 sloops of war, of 20 guns each, do.	200 do.
Grand Total,	1,968 guns.

The estimated expense of building and completely equipping, for actual service, vessels of war, of different rates, in the United States, and the annual expense of each rate, was stated to be as follows,[16] viz:

RATE.	*Expense of Building.*		Estimated Annual Expense.
	Per Gun.	Cost of each Rate.	
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
74	4,500	333,000	211,784
60	4,500	270,000	140,000
50	4,500	225,000	115,214
44	4,500	198,000	110,000
36	4,500	162,000	102,000
32	4,000	128,000	82,000
20	3,500	70,000	50,202

But the above estimates are below the actual cost of the ships, which were built for the United States.

(15) Letter of the Secretary of the Navy, 28th December, 1798.
(16) Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, 3d December, 1811.

The following Statement shows the actual cost of the several rates, according to the returns made by the Navy Department.[17]

VESSELS.	Rate.	Actual Cost.
		Dolls. Cts.
Frigate President[18]	44	220,910 08
United States[19]	44	299,350 56
Constitution[20]	44	302,718 84
New-York	36	159,639 60
Chesapeak	36	220,677 80
Constellation[21]	36	314,212 15
Philadelphia	32	179,349 00
Essex	32	139,362 50
Adams	32	136,672 27
Boston	32	119,570 04
John Adams	32	113,50[illegible] 72
Ship Maryland	20	70,249 83

The eleven frigates, and the ship enumerated in the preceding statement, according to their rates, had four hundred and twenty guns; the aggregate amount of the actual cost of the vessels was 2,316,299 dollars, or on the average, 5,538 dollars per gun. If we assume this last sum as the basis for our calculations, the building and equipping of the force supposed to be adequate for our service, will cost 11,198,784 dollars. A comparison of the statements, made in 1811, and 1816, concerning the annual expense of each rate, will show that of the former period to be much above the latter; we consider the first of these estimates as the most safe for our calculations; predicated upon that basis, the annual expense, for twelve seventy-four gun ships, will amount to 2,541,408 dollars; for twenty-four forty-four gun ships, 2,200,000 dollars, and for ten twenty gun ships, 502,020 dollars, making an aggregate of 5,243,628 dollars per annum; to this sum, it will be necessary to add for contingencies, &c.[22]

According to the plan proposed by the Secretary of the Navy, in 1816, for our establishment, the annual increase will amount to two hundred and two guns; and the cost for building and equipping for actual service, will amount to 1,118,676 dollars.

(17) Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, 6th February, 1806.

(18) Built at New-York. (19) Built at Philadelphia.

(20) Built at Boston. (21) Built at Baltimore.

(22) The five ships of 32 guns each, five of 28 guns each, and three of 24 guns each, directed by Congress to be built, in 1775, were estimated to cost 66,666 dollars and 67 cents each, on an average—allowing two complete suits of sails for each ship.

The following statement, shows the expense of building ships of war in Great Britain.

Estimates of the charge of building and completely equipping a ship of each class, with masts, yards, sails, rigging, ground tackle, and all other boatswain's as well as carpenter's sea stores to an eight months proportion, according to the regulations established by order of the Navy Board, progressively in the years 1706, 1719, 1733, 1741, and 1789.[23]

GUNS OF EACH RATE.	Cost in 1706.	Cost in 1719.	Cost in 1733.	Cost in 1741.	Cost in 1789.
	£	£	£	£	£
100	38,581	40,183	40,682	41,151	67,600
98	—	—	—	—	57,120
90	31,019	32,886	34,488	35,678	—
80	25,018	27,337	28,700	30,176	53,120
74	—	—	—	—	43,820
70	19,508	21,714	23,868	25,175	—
64	—	—	—	—	35,920
60	16,223	17,831	20,292	21,350	—
50	11,616	13,212	15,140	17,185	25,720
44	—	—	—	—	21,400
40	7,178	8,731	10,135	10,557	—
38	—	—	—	—	20,830
36	—	—	—	—	19,070
32	—	—	—	—	15,080
28	—	—	—	—	12,420
24	—	—	—	—	10,550
20	3,138	4,712	5,512	6,399	9,100
Sloops of 300 tons	—	—	—	—	6,260

In 1812, the building of a seventy-four gun ship, in England, was at the rate of £33 10*s.* sterling; and the frigates of thirty-six guns, £24 10*s.* sterling per ton.[24]

In 1813-14, the Secretary of the Navy contracted for the building of the Java frigate, of forty-four guns, for 94,934 dollars; and for five sloops of war at 25,461 dollars each; the sums mentioned, were paid for the carpenter's work, without including the materials.

In 1805, the following was the cost of ships of war in Russia,[25] viz:

	Rubles.
A seventy-four gun ship, built of oak, ...	300,000
A sixty-four do. do.	200,000
A sixty-four, built of larch, ...	60,000

(23) The estimates in the first four columns were taken from Charnock, loc. citat. vol. iii. p. 126; those for 1789, from the Naval Chronicle, vol. 17th, p. 472.

(24) Quarterly Review, for September, 1812.

(25) Storck, loc. citat. fur Julii, 1805, p. 20.

The Russian rates at present are, ships of one hundred, seventy-four, sixty-four, forty-four, thirty-six and twenty-four guns.(26)

The expense of ship building has advanced in all countries; in Great Britain, in the course of thirty-five years, from 1706 to 1741, the advance in the price of a ship of one hundred guns, amounted to 6.65 per cent.; in forty-eight years, from 1741 to 1789, to 64.27 per cent.; in eighty-three years, from 1706 to 1789, to 75.21 per cent.; for other rates the advance was as follows, viz:

RATES.	From 1706 to 1741.	From 1741 to 1789.	From 1706 to 1789.
80 Gun Ships	20.61	76.03	112.32
50 do.	47.93	49.66	121.41
20 do.	103.91	42.20	189.99

Most nations have been prodigal of the timber in their forests; perhaps no one has been less attentive to this subject than ourselves; we have depended too much upon the belief that our woods were inexhaustible. The advance in the price of ship building, must depend upon the condition of our forests. Our shipwrights say, that the price of ship timber in the United States, had advanced on an average, 10 per cent. since 1800. Many persons believe, that our stock of live oak is very considerable; but upon good authority,(27) we have been told, in 1801, that supplies of live oak from Georgia, will be obtained with difficulty, and that the larger pieces were very scarce; it was then supposed, that we would be obliged to depend upon white oak; to which it was added, that "our white oak ships will last as long as those of most other countries."(28) We have already observed, that our government has taken the precaution, to appropriate funds for the purchase of lands, on which there was growing timber fit for naval purposes; we are persuaded that the land, after it shall be cleared, will sell for more than it originally cost. Some remarkable facts have occurred, concerning the advance in the price of timber; in 1565, the inhabitants of Lewes, in Great Britain, purchased seventy-five tons of timber to rebuild their town-house; it cost 2*s.* 8*d.* sterling per ton. The timber aforesaid, in 1810, when the building was torn down, was valued at from 3*s.* to 4*s.* sterling per cubic foot.(29)

(26) Storck, loc. citat. p. 70.

(27) Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, 12th January, 1801.

(28) Joshua Humphries, late an eminent naval constructor in the port of Philadelphia, said, that live oak will last from 40 to 50 years; English oak, from 20 to 30 years, and American white oak, from 15 to 20 years.

(29) Monthly Magazine, vol. 30th, p. 188.

Pursuant to an order of Parliament, returns are frequently made of the state of the forests in Great Britain. In 1608, six of the royal forests contained 234,229 loads of timber fit for the navy, and 265,145 loads of decayed trees; in 1783, the same forests contained only 50,455 loads fit for the navy, and 35,554 loads of decayed trees. In 1802 it was said, that the quantity of the timber, furnished by the royal forests, for fifty-seven years past, was not equal to the building of a thirty-two gun frigate annually, and that the home supply, from private property, was only equal to eighteen years consumption of the navy. In 1789,[30] the admiralty induced the East India Company to diminish the number of their largest class of ships, because, it was said, these vessels had been a principal cause of creating a scarcity of large ship timber.[31] In 1808, it was calculated, that 110,000 loads of timber would be annually required, to keep the British navy in the state it was at that time; it then amounted to 800,000 tons. Of the timber aforesaid, twenty-seven thousand loads would be necessary for repairs. A tree of oak timber, fit for naval purposes, will, on the average, furnish one and an half loads; three thousand loads are required for a seventy-four gun ship, and each load contains thirty cubic feet, and each ton consists of forty feet. It has been computed, that two thousand large well grown timber trees are required for the timber of a seventy-four gun ship; if we suppose the trees to stand one rod apart, it would clear twelve and an half acres to furnish that quantity.[32]

It has long been a desideratum to prevent the premature decay of ship timber; with this view many expedients have been adopted. Soaking the timber in a saturated solution of common salt was found to render the ships moist, unpleasant and sickly;[33] the Prudent and Intrepid ships, in the British service, were constructed from timber soaked in brine, but the inconveniences above mentioned caused that practice to be discontinued. The most experienced shipwrights, in the United States, say, that timber may be used from the stump, provided the ships be salted; they consider salting as effectual in the preservation of timber, as it is for meats, &c. The best American merchant ships are salted; and this precaution has been adopted for the ships lately built for our navy. At Brest, the French have a covered dock; and the Venetian practice was also to build under cover. In consequence of exposure to the weather, some of the timbers of the Lord Nelson, a first rate, built at Deptford, had " rents six feet

(30) Captain Layman's " Precursor to an Expose, &c."
(31) D'Archenholtz's Picture of England, vol. ii. p. 213.
(32) Quarterly Review for September, 1812, and October, 1813; also Naval Chronicle for 1811.
(33) Blane's Diseases of Seamen, p. 58. Naval Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 485.

long.[34] It has been the custom in the British navy yards, to have a stock of timber equal to three year's consumption. Mr. Snodgrass, a celebrated English ship-builder, declared "the waste of timber kept in such piles for three years must be one third part, or more, lost;"[35] and he advised that all the ship timber in the king's yards should be converted into frames.

In 1793, "the Hawke sloop of war was built at Deptford; one half with timber stripped of its bark while standing, the other half with timber felled in the ordinary way. Ten years afterwards she was broken up, when no visible difference was apparent in the state of decay of the two kinds of timber."[36] The time allowed for this important experiment was too short; it was less than that in which good ship timber usually decays; if the trial had been continued, it might have afforded very different results. Timber may last ten years without any apparent decay; whereas, after the rot has commenced its progress may be very rapid. The two kinds of timber, in the Hawke, might have been in a condition to last during ten years; one or the other might have lasted during three such periods. It seems adviseable that this experiment should be repeated and continued until one or other of the timbers decayed.

All the ships, for our navy, should be of the largest dimensions for every class that may be adopted. By this practice many of the vessels, which now belong to other powers, would be rendered unfit to meet the same rates in our service. The British pursued this course, and thereby destroyed the navies of their enemies. About 1670, the first rates in the British service on the average, measured 1,345 tons, the second rates 1,033 tons, the third rates from 662 to 781 tons, the fourth rates from 475 to 609 tons. In 1798, their first rates were extended to 2,000 and 2,200 tons; the Nelson, of one hundred and twenty guns, measured 2,601 tons; the second rates 1,850 to 1,950 tons, the third rates 1,260 to 1,900 tons; in this class the eighties, seventy-fours, and sixty-fours are included, the fourth rates 852 to 1,053 tons.[37]

The American seventy-four gun ships Independence, Washington, and Franklin, measure 2,028$\frac{49}{95}$ tons each; the forty-four gun ships, Guerriere and Java, 1,528$\frac{21}{95}$ tons each; the sloops Erie, Ontario, Wasp and Peacock, 509$\frac{17}{95}$ tons each. Ships of these dimensions might constitute the three classes for our navy. Experience has taught that the seventy-fours are the most efficient for naval

(34) Quarterly Review for September, 1812. (35) Report of the Commissioners of the Navy, 1792.

(36) Quarterly Review for September, 1812. For the effects on timber buried in bogs and other moist situations, consult Doctor Hunter's edition of Evelyn's Sylva, p. 132. 285. 288. In the same work, there are many facts in favour of barking timber for three years before it is felled; that practice was approved by Doctor Plott, Buffon, and Du Hamel.

(37) Charnock, loc. citat. vol. ii. p. 426.

operations; they are easily managed, their batteries are adequate for any service, and larger vessels are not suited to our waters. An enemy will find no advantage from larger ships on our coast, and besides, the largest vessels compose but a very small part of the navies in Europe. All our ships, of the same class, should be of the same dimensions, and they should be equipped and armed alike; by this practice the service would be made more economical and more efficient, and much time would be saved in refitting the vessels. The present period should be employed to introduce every particular, that may be permanently useful in our establishment; if we neglect the proper arrangements our difficulties will be multiplied in proportion as we augment the navy.

The ships of war, during our revolution, were named pursuant to a resolve of Congress; they now receive their names from the Secretary of the Navy, acting under the directions of the President. It is of consequence to establish some fixed principles on this subject. We have had two vessels of the same name, viz: Chippewa, one a seventy-four, and the other a sixteen gun ship; this may lead to important errors in our naval history. Ships of the first class might be named after the States respectively, commencing with them according to the ratio of the population; those of the second class might be called after the principal cities and towns in the several States; and those of the third class as the President may direct.

The strength of a navy does not alone depend upon the number of the vessels; it is of greater consequence to have the requisite number of skilful officers and seamen. Our ships might be employed as the schools for the officers and men; it is essential to preserve a regular system of discipline on board ships of war, and naval tactics can only be acquired from practice. Our coasts, bays and rivers should be explored by our seamen; it is a lamentable fact that the enemy, during the late war, ascended many of our waters which were thought inaccessible; and they pointed out channels which before were not known to us.

SECTION V.

OF THE NAVY PENSION-FUND OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1797,[1] the officers, marines or seamen of the navy, wounded or disabled, while in the line of their duty, were entitled to be placed on the list of the invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay and under such regulations as the President should direct. The compensation to be allowed to any commissioned and warrant officer was never to exceed half his monthly pay at the time of being disabled; and that allowed to non-commissioned officers, marines and seamen, was never to exceed five dollars per month; the compensation for inferior disabilities, was directed to be proportionate to that allowed for the highest disability.

In 1800,[2] every officer, seaman or marine, disabled in the line of his duty, was entitled to receive for life, or during his disability, a pension from the United States, according to the degree of the disability, not to exceed one half his monthly pay.

All the monies accruing or which had accrued to the United States, from the sale of prizes, were directed to remain for ever a fund for the payment of the pensions and half pay granted thereafter to officers and seamen; and the faith of the United States was pledged to supply any deficiency; in case the fund should prove more than sufficient, the surplus was directed to be applied for the further comfort of the disabled officers, seamen and marines, and for such, though not disabled, as might merit by their bravery or long and faithful services, the gratitude of their country. This fund was placed under the management of the Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, and War Departments, and they were authorised to receive the monies above mentioned, and invest the same, and the interest arising therefrom, in any manner which a majority of them might deem most advantageous. The officers named are the commissioners of the fund, and they are required annually, in the first week of the session, to lay a statement of their proceedings before Congress.

(1) Act 1st July, 1797; vol. iii. ch. 7.

(2) Act 23d April, 1800; vol. iii. ch. 187.

In 1804,[3] all the monies arising from captures were directed to be paid to the Treasurer of the United States. The Comptroller of the Treasury was authorised to institute suits for the recovery of prize money, in the name of the United States. The manner of making disbursements and settling the accounts, in relation to this fund, were prescribed, and the Commissioners were directed to make rules, &c., for the admission of the pensioners.

In 1813,[4] the widow, or in the case of no widow, the children under sixteen years of age, of such of the officers of the navy or marines, as had been killed, or who died by reason of a wound received in the line of their duty, were entitled to receive half the monthly pay, to which the deceased was entitled, during five years; in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, prior to the expiration of the five years aforesaid, the half pay, during the remainder of the term, passes to the children of the deceased, and ceases on the death of the children. The payments aforesaid, are made out of the navy pension fund.

In 1814,[5] the provisions enacted on the 20th of January, 1813, were extended to the widows and children of such of the officers, seamen, or marines, as have died, or were disabled, from the causes above mentioned, since the 18th of June, 1812. The officers, or the seamen on board the Revenue Cutters, were entitled to be placed on the pension list, in the case of being disabled in the discharge of their duty, whilst co-operating with the navy.[6]

In 1816,[7] the commissioners of the navy pension fund were authorised, in cases where the half monthly pay, from the nature and the extent of the disability, and the situation of the party disabled, was inadequate to his necessary subsistence, to increase the allowance to any sum not exceeding the full amount of the monthly pay, to which the party so disabled was entitled in the service.

In 1817,[8] the widow, or if no widow, the children under sixteen years of age, of any officer, seaman, or marine of the navy of the United States, who died since the 18th of June, 1812, or who may hereafter die, in consequence of disease contracted, or of injuries received, while in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, during five years; in case of the death or intermarriage of the widow, before the expiration of the term aforesaid, the allowance for the remainder of the term, passes to the children of the deceased, and ceases on their death. The monies required for the purposes aforesaid, are paid out of the navy pension fund.

(3) Act 26th March, 1804; vol. iii. ch. 401.
(4) Act 20th January, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 475.
(5) Act 4th March, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 608.
(6) Act 18th April, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 653.
(7) Act 16th April, 1816; sect. 7.
(8) Act 3d March, 1817.

Privateer Pensions.

In 1812,[9] two per centum on the net amount of the prize money arising from captured vessels and cargoes, and of the salvage of vessels and cargoes recaptured by the private armed vessels of the United States, was directed to be paid to the collector or chief officer of the customs, at the place at which such captured or recaptured vessels might arrive in the United States; or to the consul, or other public agent of the United States, residing at the place, not within the United States, at which such vessels might arrive. The monies paid as aforesaid, were pledged as a fund, for the support and maintenance of the widows and orphans of such persons as might be slain, and for the support and maintenance of such persons as might be wounded and disabled, on board of the private armed vessels of the United States, in any engagement with the enemy.

In 1813,[10] the two per centum, arising in the manner prescribed in the act of the 26th of June, 1812, was directed to be paid to the Treasury of the United States, and constituted a fund, for the benefit of the officers, seamen and marines of the private armed vessels of the United States. The persons aforesaid, might be placed on the pension list, under the regulations prescribed for those of the navy. A captain was allowed, not exceeding twenty dollars; lieutenants and sailing-masters, twelve dollars; marine officers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, masters' mates and prize-masters, ten dollars; all other officers, eight dollars, and the seamen or marines, six dollars per month, for the highest rate of disability, and in proportion for inferior disabilities. The several sums enumerated, were payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy.

The commanding officers of private armed vessels, were required to enter on their journals, the names of such of the officers and crew as had been disabled during the cruise; describing the manner and the extent of the injury. Transcripts of the journals aforesaid, were directed to be transmitted quarterly, to the Secretary of the Navy, by the collector to whom reports should be made.

The Secretary of the Navy was authorised,[11] under the restrictions of the act of the 13th of February, 1813, to place the officers and seamen of private armed vessels on the pension list.

In 1814,[12] the widows and the children of such of the officers, seamen and marines, who were slain, or who, since the 18th of June, 1812, died of wounds

(9) Act 26th June, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 430, sect. 17.
(10) Act 13th February, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 487.
(11) Act 2d August, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 586.
(12) Act 4th March, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 608.

received in the line of their duty, were provided for, in the manner prescribed for those of the officers, &c. of the navy, in the act of the 20th of January, 1813.

In 1817,[13] the provisions aforesaid, were extended to the widows and children of such of the officers, seamen or marines, who died since the 18th of June, 1812, or who should die from the causes enumerated.

A STATEMENT

Of the Navy Pensioners of the United States, with the sum annually paid for their Pensions.

NOTE. The returns are for the 31st of December in each year.

YEARS.	Number of Pensioners.	Annual sum paid.	*Rank of the Pensioners.*
		Dolls. Cts.	
1809	90	6,857 20	2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Surgeons' mates, 2 Midshipmen, 60 Seamen and 23 Marines.
1810	93	7,043 20	2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Surgeons' mates, 2 Midshipmen, 58 Seamen 28 Marines.
1811	107	8,045 20	1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Surgeons' mates, 2 Midshipmen, 69 Seamen, 32 Marines.
1812	122	9,287 20	3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Surgeons' mates, 2 Midshipmen, 79 Seamen, 35 Marines.
1813	148	11,273 20	3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sailing-master, 2 Surgeons' mates, 2 Midshipmen, 105 Seamen, 32 Marines.
1814	176	13,667 20	3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sailing-master, 2 Surgeons' mates, 1 Master's mate, 2 Midshipmen, 119 Seamen, 47 Marines.
1815	273 43 †	21,665 20 5,962 00	4 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Surgeon's mate, 1 Sailing-master, 12 Quarter masters, 2 Masters' mates, 15 Quarter gunners, 1 Gunner, 1 Armourer, 2 Pursers' stewards, 2 Carpenters' mates, 5 Boatswains, 4 Boatswains' mates, 1 Boatswain's yeoman, 1 Cooper, 1 Sailmaker's mate, 1 Gunner's yeoman, 3 Cooks, 124 able Seamen, 44 ordinary Seamen, 5 Boys, 5 Serjeants of Marines, 4 Corporals, 33 Marines.
1816	358 ‡	32,036 00	7 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon's mate, 11 Sailing-masters, 16 Quarter masters, 4 Masters' mates, 23 Quarter gunners, 3 Gunners, 2 Armourers, 3 Pursers' stewards, 7 Carpenters' mates, 7 Boatswains, 4 Boatswains' mates, 1 Boatswain's yeoman, 1 Cooper, 1 Sailing-master's mate, 2 Sailmakers, 1 Cockswain, 1 Gunner's yeoman, 2 Pilots, 6 Boys, and minor children, 5 Cooks, 151 Seamen, 43 ordinary Seamen, 4 Serjeants of marines, 4 Corporals of marines.

(13) Act 3d March, 1817.

† These pensions were granted to widows and orphans, in conformity to the acts of 20th of January, 1813, vol. iv. ch. 475; and 4th March, 1814, vol. iv. ch. 608.

‡ Of this number fifty-five were widows and minors.

STATEMENT

Of the Stocks on the Books of the Treasury to the credit of the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund, with interest and reimbursement, which accrued in the year 1817.

STOCKS.	Nominal Amount.	Commencement of Interest.	Interest and Reimbursement, for 1817.	Reimbursement of 6 per cent and deferred stocks to 31st December, 1817.	Unredeemed amount, 1st of January, 1818.
	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Old six per cent. . . .	39,579 04	1st January, 1817.	3,166 31	37,867 95	1,711 09
Deferred six per cent. . .	56,532 23		4,522 56	32,285 99	24,246 24
Three per cent. . . .	30,895 93		926 88	—	30,895 93
Louisiana six per cent. . .	38,000 00		2,280 00	—	38,000 00
Six per cent. loan of 7½ millions	113,314 44		6,798 84	—	113,314 44
Ditto 10 ditto	193,489 35		11,609 36	—	193,489 35
Ditto 6 ditto	50,000 00	}	9,201 00	—	187,800 00
Ditto — ditto	137,800 00	1st April, 1817. }			
	36,789 44	1st January,	2,207 36	—	36,789 44
	696,400 43		40,712 31	70,153 94	626,246 49

Nominal amount as per statement of 14th January, 1817, ... 558,600 43
Six per cent. stock loan of six millions, entered to credit of the commissioners, on the 1st of October, 1817, carrying interest from 1st of April, 1817, ... 137,800 00

Nominal amount as above, Dolls. 696,400 43

STATEMENT

Of Bank Stock belonging to the Navy Pension Fund, 1st January, 1818.

	Nominal Amount.	Amount of Cost.
	Dollars.	Dolls. Cts.
626 shares Columbia Bank Stock	62,600	69,102 60
700 ditto Washington ditto	14,000	14,260 00
600 ditto Union ditto	15,000	15,340 50
	91,600	98,703 10

SECTION VI.

OF THE MARINE AND NAVY HOSPITALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1798,[1] the master or owner of every vessel of the United States, arriving from a foreign port into any port of the United States, was directed, before such vessel is admitted to an entry, to render to the collector an account of the number of the seamen who were employed on board since the vessel was last entered at any port in the United States, and to pay to the collector at the rate of twenty cents per month, for every seamen so employed; the sums aforesaid, were authorised to be deducted from the wages of the seamen.

The enrolled and licensed vessels, employed in the coasting trade, are also liable to the payment of twenty cents per month for every seaman, during the time he has been employed on board.

The collectors were directed to make quarterly returns, of the sums received, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the President was authorised, out of the monies aforesaid, to provide for the temporary relief of sick or disabled seamen in the hospitals in the ports of the United States, or in such manner as he should direct; provided that the monies collected in any one district should be expended within the same. The surplus, if any, after defraying the expenses aforesaid, together with such private donations as should be made for that purpose, were directed to be invested in the stock of the United States, under the direction of the President, and when a sufficient sum should have accumulated, he was authorised to receive cessions or donations of ground or buildings, when necessary, to be erected as hospitals for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen. The President was authorised to appoint directors, who were called directors of the marine hospital of the United States; it is their duty to superintend the expenditure of the fund aforesaid, and to direct and govern such hospitals as the President should order to be built in the several ports. The directors received no compensation for their services, and they were required to make annual statements of the expenditures to the Secretary of the Treasury.

In 1799,[2] the President was authorised to direct that the monies collected

(1) Act 16th July, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 94.

(2) Act 2d March, 1799; vol. iii. ch. 142.

under the act above recited, should be made within the state wherein they have been collected, or within the adjoining states, excepting what should be collected in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The Secretary of the Navy was directed to deduct from the pay of each of the officers, seamen and marines of the navy, twenty cents per month, and to pay the same, quarter annually, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be applied to the purposes mentioned in the act of 16th of July, 1798, concerning sick and disabled seamen. The officers, seamen and marines of the navy, were entitled to the benefits provided, by the act aforesaid, for the seamen of the merchant vessels of the United States.

In 1802,[3] the balance of the monies already collected, and such sums as should in future be collected by virtue of the above recited acts, were to constitute a general fund, to be used at the discretion of the President, for the benefit of sick and disabled American seamen. Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated for the building of an hospital in the district of Massachusetts. The President was authorised to cause accommodations to be provided for the relief of American seamen, in the port of New-Orleans. All the boats, rafts and flats, belonging to citizens of the United States, which descended the Mississippi river with an intention to proceed to New-Orleans, were directed to pay to the collector at Fort Adams, at the rate of twenty cents per month for every person employed on board thereof, and the master was authorised to retain the sum aforesaid from the seamen's wages, and they were considered as seamen of the United States, entitled to the benefits of the acts above mentioned. The President was authorised to appoint a director of the marine hospital at New-Orleans.

Sick foreign seamen may be admitted into the marine hospitals, whenever it can be done with convenience; application for their admission must be made by the master of the foreign vessel, and he must also guarantee the payment of seventy-five cents per day for each seaman during his continuance therein.

The directors of the marine hospitals were made accountable to the Treasury for all monies received by them, and they were allowed a commission at the rate of one per centum for the sums expended by them respectively.

In 1810,[4] the Secretary of the Navy made a report concerning the navy hospitals of the United States. He urged the necessity of separate establishments for the officers and men of the navy, and for those of the merchant service, and pointed out the many disadvantages of placing persons, who were subject to military law in the public service, in hospitals where no such law was recog-

(3) Act 3d May, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 311.

(4) On the 22d of February, 1810.

nised; he further proposed to connect a system of naval education, for the midshipmen and the children of disabled seamen, with these establishments.

In his Report, it was stated, that 55,619 dollars and 29 cents, had been deducted from the pay of the officers, seamen and marines of the navy, to be applied to the navy hospital fund; that other sums had also been deducted, and he added, "yet no navy officer, and but very few of the navy seamen have received any benefit from it."

In 1811,[5] navy hospitals were established. The money collected, in virtue of the act of the 2d of March, 1799, was, in future, to be paid to the Secretaries the Navy, Treasury and War Departments, for the time being, who were appointed a board of commissioners of navy hospitals. An additional sum of 50,000 dollars was appropriated, out of the unexpended balance of the marine hospital fund, which was paid to the commissioners, and constituted a fund for navy hospitals.

All fines imposed upon the officers, seamen and marines, were directed to be paid to the commissioners of the navy hospitals. The commissioners were directed to procure suitable situations for such hospitals; one of the establishments to be a permanent asylum for disabled and decrepid navy officers, seamen and marines; and the Secretary of the Navy was directed to prepare the necessary rules and regulations for these institutions, and to report them to Congress.

One ration per day is allowed to a navy hospital for every officer, seaman and marine, who may be admitted; this allowance is continued during his stay therein, and is deducted from the account of every such person; the pensions allowed to persons admitted into the hospital, are paid to the commissioners as long as they remain therein, and the amount is deducted from the accounts of such pensioners.

In 1815,[6] the Secretary of the Navy reported to Congress, that the operations of the commissioners of the navy hospitals, had been suspended during the war; that they had met in 1812, and surveyed the sites in the city of Washington, best adapted for such an hospital. An architect was directed to prepare a plan for the building, with an estimate of the cost thereof; and the surgeons of the navy had prepared a general system for the organization and internal economy of the hospital. The Secretary further stated, that, the appropriation of 50,000 dollars, made in 1811, "out of the unexpended balance of the marine hospital fund," had not been drawn from the Treasury, and that the amount

(5) Act 26th February, 1811; vol. iv. ch. 303. (6) On the 7th of December, 1815.

aforesaid, together with the twenty cents per month, deducted from the pay of the officers, seamen and marines, was inadequate to carry into effect the intentions of Congress.

A STATEMENT

Of the Monies collected for the relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen, and the amount expended in relation thereto, from 1802 to 1815, inclusive.

YEARS.	Monies collected.	Monies expended.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
In 1802	109,954 56	250 00
1803	54,933 21	31,087 36
1804	58,210 98	84,027 50
1805	58,005 98	59,828 41
1806	66,820 01	53,281 98
1807	61,474 47	65,571 51
1808	36,515 44	60,883 14
1809	74,192 42	70,901 75
1810	54,309 31	36,793 60
1811	54,586 34	57,109 08
1812	42,421 46	57,723 11
1813	21,789 57	53,376 87
1814	10,280 73	45,226 50
1815	28,374 74	43,651 55
Total,	731,869 23	719,212 38

Total amount collected . . . Dolls.	731,869 23
From which deduct amount expended	719,212 38
Balance,	12,656 85
In addition to the monies received by the collectors for 1813, 1814, and 1815, Congress appropriated 20,000 dollars in aid of the fund for each of these years	60,000 00
By which it appears, there is a balance remaining of . . . . Dolls.	72,656 85

Note. In Boston and Norfolk, the sick and disabled seamen are accommodated in hospitals belonging to the United States; in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, they are received into hospitals established by the state authorities, at from three dollars to four dollars fifty cents per week, for each seaman; in New-Orleans they are received in the hospital of the charity, at the rate of seventy-five cents per day, exclusive of medical attendance, and they are attended by a surgeon of the government, who is paid 1,000 dollars per annum; in Providence, (R. I.) and New-London, (Conn.) they are boarded in private houses at the rate of from two dollars fifty cents to eight dollars per week, and are attended by a physician, who also contracts to furnish the whole of them with medicines, for two hundred dollars a year. In other towns they are boarded in private houses at the customary rates.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published from time to time."(1)

By the permanent order of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed on the 30th of December, 1791, the Secretary of the Treasury is required, "to lay before the House of Representatives, on the 4th Monday of October in each year, if Congress shall be then in session, or if not then in session, within the first week of the session next following the said 4th Monday of October, an accurate statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public monies, down to the last day inclusively of the month of December immediately preceding the said 4th Monday of October, distinguishing the amount of the receipts in each state or district, and from each officer therein; in which statements shall also be distinguished the expenditures which fall under each head of appropriation, and shall be shown the sums, if any, which remain unexpended, and to be accounted for in the next statement, of each and every of such appropriations."

The permanent expenditures of the United States, relate either to the current expenses of the government, domestic or foreign, civil and military, or to the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the public debt. For a statement of the expenditures, annually incurred, on account of the Customs, whether for the payments made for drawbacks, bounties, allowances, expenses attending prosecutions, and the expenses connected with the collection of the revenue derived from the Customs, we refer to the statements already made concerning these subjects.

(1) Constitution of the United States, Art. I. sect. ix. cl. vi.

I. Of the expenditures for the *Civil List proper;* they include the following branches, viz:

a. The *Legislative Department*, viz: the compensation paid to the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and to the delegates from the Territories; the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate, and of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the salaries of the clerks employed in their offices, and the salaries of the officers and servants of each house, together with the contingent expenses of the same.(2)

b. The *Executive Departments*, viz: the salaries of the President and Vice President of the United States; the salaries of the Secretaries of the Departments of State,(3) Treasury, War and Navy; of the Post-Master General, and Assistant Post-Masters General; of the Comptroller, Auditor and Register of the Treasury; of the Treasurer of the United States; of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; of the Commissioner of the Revenue; of the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; of the Superintendant General of Military Supplies; of the Accountants of the War and Navy Departments; of the Paymaster of the Army, and the salaries of all the clerks and messengers, employed

(2) Prior to 1816, each member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and each Delegate from the Territories, was allowed six dollars per day, whilst actually attending in session, and one day's compensation for every twenty miles travelling to and from the seat of government; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives was allowed twelve dollars per day. By an act passed on the 19th of March, 1816, the former acts concerning the compensation of the members of Congress, &c. were repealed; their compensation was then fixed at 1500 dollars per annum, and the former allowance for travelling was continued; deductions were made for non-attendance, in proportion to the time of absence. By the new regulations, the President of the Senate pro-tempore, when there is no Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, were each entitled to 3,000 dollars per annum. The act of the 19th of March, 1816, was repealed by that of the 6th of February, 1817. By an act passed on the 22d of January, 1818, the compensation to the members of Congress, and the delegates from the Territories, was fixed at eight dollars per diem, whilst actually attending in session, and eight dollars for every twenty miles of travel to and from the seat of government. The President of the Senate pro-tempore, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, are, each, entitled to eight dollars per diem, in addition to their compensation as members of their respective houses.

(3) The origin of the executive departments, except that of State, has been already traced. On the 29th of November, 1775, a committee of secret correspondence was established by Congress, to consist of five members; they were appointed for the sole purpose of corresponding with the friends of the United States in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world. On the 17th of April, 1777, the style of the committee, was altered to that of the committee of foreign affairs, and on the 10th of January, 1781, for managing the foreign affairs of the United States, an office for the department of foreign affairs was established, and the secretary thereof was styled the " Secretary for Foreign Affairs." On the 22d of February, 1782, the chief officer of the department aforesaid, was styled " Secretary of the United States of America for the Department of Foreign Affairs." By an act passed on the 15th of September, 1789, (vol. ii. ch. 14.) the department of foreign affairs was styled the Department of State, and the principal officer was called the Secretary of State.

in the several departments aforesaid; together with the contingent expenses of the same.

c. The *Judiciary* of the United States, including the salaries of the Chief Justice and the six Associate Judges of the Supreme Court; of the Attorney General; of the District Judges; of the Marshals; of the Chief Justice and two Associate Judges, and the Marshal for the District of Columbia.

d. The salaries of the *Commissioners of Loans*, and of their clerks, and the authorised contingent expenses of their several offices.

e. The expenses incurred on account of the *Territories* of the United States; including the salaries paid to the Governors and the Secretaries; the salaries of the Territorial Judges, and of the Marshals; together with the contingent expenses of the offices of the secretaries.

f. The expenditures on account of the salaries of the officers of the *Mint Establishment.*

g. The expenditures on account of the *Surveying Department*, including the salaries of the Surveyor General, of the Surveyors and their clerks.

The annual expenditures on account of the Civil List proper, calculated on the average of the ten years, from 1800 to 1809 inclusive, amounted to 675,155 dollars.

II. The expenditures under the head of "*Miscellaneous Civil*," include the payments made on account of pensions, annuities, and grants; the pensions paid to military invalids; the sums expended for the copper coinage of the mint, and monies paid for the improvements and repairs of the buildings and machinery, and for the wages of the workmen employed in the mint establishment; the expenses attending the light-house and marine hospital establishments; the payments made on account of the public buildings in the city of Washington, and for the furniture in the President's house; the monies paid for books for the library of Congress; the expenses incurred for the safe keeping of prisoners of war, and for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; for the surveys of the coasts of the United States; the payments to the state of Georgia for lands in the Mississippi Territory; the compensations of the assessors of the direct tax; the contingent expenses of the government of the United States;[4] the expenses for laying out roads and the surveys of the public lands,

(4) By an act passed on the 26th of March, 1790, vol. ii. ch. 31; the President was authorised to draw ten thousand dollars, from the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the contingent charges of government; a regular statement and account of the charges aforesaid, is annually laid before Congress at the end of each year. On the 2d of March, 1799, vol. iii. ch. 131; twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for

and for ascertaining land titles in Louisiana; the payments made for demands of unclaimed merchandise; the bounties paid to the owners of private armed vessels, and sundry incidental expenses and payments for miscellaneous claims of individuals.

III. The expenditures on account of the "*Intercourse with Foreign Nations*," include all payments made on account of the *diplomatic* department; the salaries and outfits of ministers plenipotentiary, and charges des affairs; the salaries of the secretaries of legation, and of the consuls; the sums paid to agents, to the bearers of despatches, and sundry contingent and incidental expenses; the monies paid for the relief and protection of American seamen; the expenses attending prize causes, and such as are incurred in discharging sundry claims on the government; as well as all expenses on account of the treaties with foreign powers.

IV. The expenses on account of the "*Intercourse with the Barbary Powers*," include all sums expended in giving effect to the treaties concluded with these powers; the sums paid for annuities; the salaries allowed to the consuls residing with these powers, and the contingent expenses of their establishments.

V. The expenditures on account of the "*Military Establishment*," include the pay and subsistence of the army; the expenses attending the recruiting service; the bounties paid to soldiers; the sums paid for ordnance, for the hospital department, for camp equipage, for clothing and for procuring arms; the expenses for arming and equipping the militia; payments for the services of militia and volunteers; expenses on account of the Military Academy, of the arsenals and magazines, and for the fortifications of the ports and harbours of the United States; together with the incidental and contingent expenses of the establishment. The expenses on account of the trading houses, and the treaties concluded with the Indians, are also connected with the military department.

the purposes aforesaid; and that amount has been annually appropriated, whenever the balances of former appropriations had been carried to the "*surplus fund*."

By an act of the 3d of March, 1795, vol. ii. ch. 286; all the *unexpended balances of the appropriations*, which remain more than two years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the appropriation was made, were "deemed to have ceased and been determined." These balances are carried to an account on the books of the Treasury, denominated the "*surplus fund*;" the following were made exceptions to the foregoing rule, viz: the appropriations for the payment of the interest on the funded debt, or for the payment of interest or the reimbursement of loans; appropriations for the *sinking fund*; or for cases where a larger period, than that above mentioned, may be assigned by law.

After the 3d of March, 1818, all the public accounts of the United States were directed to be settled in the Treasury Department; the offices of the Accountants of the War and Navy Departments and of the Superintendent of Military Supplies were abolished, and the mode of settling the public accounts was provided for by the act of the 3d of March, 1817; for particulars on this subject we refer to the act first recited; see also act of the 3d of March, 1809, vol. iv. ch. 199. The aggregate of the disbursements, on account of the contingent charges above mentioned, during six years, from 1809 to 1814 inclusive, amounted to 13,141 dollars.

In 1796, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; in 1804, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and in 1809, forty thousand dollars, were appropriated (exclusive of the sums appropriated for the allowances to agents and clerks,) as a fund to carry on trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. In 1811, the sums aforesaid, were continued as a fund for the purposes above mentioned.(5)

VI. The expenditures on account of the *Naval Establishment*, include all the payments on account of the pay and subsistence of the officers and men of the navy and marine corps of the United States; the expenses of the recruiting service; the sums expended for building, purchasing and repairing of vessels, as well as for timber, naval stores, and all the articles used in building and equipping vessels; the salaries and the wages of the persons employed in the navy yards; together with the sums expended for the navy yards, docks and wharves, and the monies paid for ordnance, salt-petre, sulphur, &c.; the salaries of the members and secretary of the Navy Board, and the contingent expenses of the establishment.

VII. The expenditures on account of the *Public Debt*, include all the payments made for the interest due on the several species of stocks standing on the books of the Commissioners of Loans; as well as all the sums paid towards the reimbursement of the old six per cent.; the deferred and exchanged six per cent. stocks, &c. For a more comprehensive view of the expenditures, on account of the public debt, the reader is referred to the chapter on that subject.

(5) The following acts may be referred to concerning the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, viz: of the 13th of May, 1800, vol. iii. ch. 222; 30th of March, 1802, vol. iii. ch. 273; 2d of March, 1811, vol. iv. ch. 307; 29th of April, 1816, and 3d of March, 1817.

A STATEMENT

Of the Expenditures on account of the Civil List proper, during the ten years, from 1800 to 1809, inclusive.

NOTE. The Items stated as objects of Expenditure, on account of the Civil List, in the returns annually laid before Congress, do not uniformly embrace the same objects; some of them having been occasionally stated under the head of "Miscellaneous Civil;" for example, the expenses connected with the Mint Establishment, those for the Department of the Surveyor General, &c.

Departments of the Government.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
The Legislative Department, consisting of the two Houses of Congress	205,745 36	132,337 00	179,945 72	160,849 24	257,526 42	169,545 20	226,921 28	204,037 36	263,373 42	267,992 02
Executive Departments, viz:										
The President of the United States .	24,300 00	29,898 52	25,500 72	25,000 00	25,250 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	24,999 99	25,000 01	25,000 00
Vice President of the United States .	5,000 00	4,999 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	2,111 12	8,750 00	3,750 00	6,250 00	2,500 00
Department of State	13,508 60	16,993 99	20,792 00	23,876 71	26,328 23	25,283 97	23,657 94	26,496 91	24,001 74	29,177 97
the Treasury . . .	87,973 37	98,672 49	93,162 77	86,463 10	85,646 09	91,726 22	86,790 65	88,720 52	88,099 28	90,338 37
War	29,790 39	28,417 29	24,687 05	25,773 61	22,964 35	25,221 79	27,742 44	25,795 71	31,516 60	32,667 39
the Navy . , . .	21,131 55	24,331 95	23,995 53	22,226 14	22,538 00	22,837 00	22,975 00	24,156 25	23,620 00	25,230 50
the Judiciary . . .	94,474 04	95,896 00	126,450 68	95,069 82	88,875 67	99,828 24	104,664 52	146,182 25	126,769 78	134,978 68
the General Post Office .	12,799 76	12,136 29	13,101 05	14,905 15	16,895 15	15,930 90	15,069 50	19,032 53	17,965 14	19,442 55
Commissioners of Loans . , . .	27,197 40	26,129 18	26,914 30	26,999 95	26,552 16	27,416 49	27,325 32	26,505 33	26,692 19	24,197 16
Governments in the Territories of the U. S.	7,817 07	17,522 51	17,678 64	10,138 92	22,968 84	14,160 87	30,487 33	41,331 07	44,854 93	48,283 89
Of the Mint	45,731 43	42,943 06	48,366 09	30,172 20	47,474 42	19,935 08	19,704 48	42,321 85	24,834 00	36,235 00
Of the General Stamp Office . .	3,904 80	9,400 09	1,582 65	—	72 00	—	—	—	—	—
Of the Surveyor General	11,910 94	17,723 27	16,386 36	13,391 74	21,790 39	34,627 74	49,748 94	4,683 34	5,744 30	4,786 05
Payments made under the "act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves, within the United States."	198,434 30	36,429 69	16,527 00	5,547 00	3,678 29	7,534 60	743 38	—	—	336 00
Total amount for each year in Dollars,	789,719 01	593,831 17	640,089 95	545,713 58	703,560 01	681,160 22	669,580 78	678,013 11	708,721 39	741,165 58

A Statement of the Expenditures of the United States, on account of the Civil List, and of all other Domestic Objects of a civil nature, other than for the Public Debt, during the four years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1801, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1805.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	From 1st of April, to the 31st December 1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	From 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1805.	Total.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Congress	38,783 91	179,945 72	160,849 24	257,526 42	120,694 21	757,799 50
President and Vice President	24,786 88	30,500 00	30,000 00	30,250 00	8,361 12	123,898 00
Department of State (6)	11,580 66	20,792 77	23,876 71	26,328 23	6,526 77	89,105 14
Treasury (7)	75,903 05	93,162 05	86,463 10	85,646 09	25,612 34	366,786 63
War	22,690 34	24,687 53	25,773 61	22,964 35	8,575 23	104,691 06
Navy	19,407 72	23,995 68	22,226 14	22,538 00	6,233 25	94,400 79
General Post Office	8,936 59	13,101 30	14,905 15	16,895 15	3,900 24	57,738 43
Commissioners of Loans	19,654 22	26,914 64	26,999 95	26,552 16	6,749 21	106,870 18
Territories	14,246 01	17,678 11	10,138 92	22,968 84	1,793 10	66,824 98
Judiciary	78,103 32	126,450 05	95,069 82	88,875 67	29,874 48	418,373 34
Permanent Establishments.						
Light-houses and buoys	76,400 62	68,928 85	75,822 16	93,775 82	41,870 55	356,798 00
Marine Hospital (8)	—	250 00	31,087 36	84,027 50	6,372 99	121,737 85
*Surveys and other expenses relative to public lands (9)	12,237 05	18,586 36	22,873 74	31,607 55	7,604 71	92,909 41
Mint (10)	23,251 93	33,890 09	—	33,629 48	6,650 08	97,421 58
Invalid pensions	40,210 00	86,702 85	64,890 00	80,092 80	40,305 12	312,200 77
Civil do.	1,020 00	2,187 12	2,104 38	1,247 40	300 00	6,858 90
Miscellaneous and Contingent.						
Second census	42,176 24	21,613 96	1,741 67	577 17	—	66,109 04
Quarantine stores	—	52,529 96	—	5,962 95	—	58,492 91
Prize money (11)	—	8,696 22	—	—	—	8,696 22
Furniture for the President's house	7,555 55	2,114 90	—	145 17	—	9,815 62
Books for the library of Congress	296 95	2,000 00	—	2,220 13	—	4,517 08
Removal of the seat of Government	510 50	—	—	—	—	510 50
City of Washington (12)	—	55,450 93	57,902 66	112,423 91	65,400 00	291,177 50
Exploring rivers of Louisiana	—	—	2,500 00	3,000 00	—	5,500 00
Claims and allowances (13)	5,606 89	20,855 93	5,660 43	17,128 26	19,676 90	68,928 41
*Assessment of direct tax	16,129 69	16,527 00	5,547 00	3,674 64	7,231 45	49,109 78
*Purchase of stamp paper	7,413 53	1,582 65	—	72 00	—	9,068 18
*Unclaimed merchandise	34,035 48	4,369 10	606 57	743 84	—	39,754 99
Total, Dolls.	580,937 13	953,513 77	767,038 61	1,070,873 53	413,731 75	3,786,094 79

Note. The items marked * are properly speaking charges to and deductions from the proceeds of sales of the public lands, direct tax, internal duties and customs respectively.

(6) Including the printing of the laws, passports and sea letters.

(7) Including the office of purveyor of public supplies, and the printing of the public accounts.

(8) The expenses of that establishment were not discharged by the Treasury till 1st July, 1802, and as the monies were advanced by the collectors of the customs, the sums above stated are not those actually expended, but the aggregate of the accounts settled at the Treasury each year.

(9) Surveys and boards of land commissioners, 69,001 dollars 54 cents; opening roads, 6,000 dollars; Wabash saline, 2,562 dollars 60 cents; surveys and boards of commissioners south of Tennessee, 15,345 dollars 27 cents; making a total of 92,909 dollars 41 cents.

(10) In this the salaries are included, and the proceeds of the copper coinage deducted, but as in the year 1803, this last item exceeded the whole expenses of the establishment by a sum of 12,177 dollars 66 cents, this deducted from the gross sum of 97,421 dollars 58 cents, leaves for the true expense of the Mint for those four years 85,243 dollars 92 cents.

(11) This sum is a repayment to the navy pension fund.

(12) For a gaol, 11,702 dollars 66 cents; for the public buildings, 123,000 dollars; and for reimbursement and interest on Maryland loans, 156,474 dollars 84 cents, making 291,177 dollars 50 cents.

(13) Paid from the President's contingent fund 1,440 dollars; from 2,000 dollars annual appropriation, 3,271 dollars 12 cents; from 4,000 dollars annual appropriation, 9,516 dollars 50 cents; by virtue of special acts of Congress 54,700 dollars 79 cents, making 68,928 dollars 41 cents.

A STATEMENT

Of the number of the Officers and Agents, employed in the Civil Department of the United States; together with their annual compensations.

NOTE. Pursuant to the resolution of Congress, of the 27th of April, 1816, the Secretary of State is required to compile and print, once in every two years, a Register of all the Officers, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States.

IN WHAT BRANCHES EMPLOYED.	Number employed on the 30th Sept. 1816.	Amount of their annual compensation.	Number employed on 30th of Sept. 1817.
		Dolls. Cts.	
I. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, *viz.*			
a. *Officers of the Senate;*			
Secretary	1	3,000 00	1
Clerks	3	4,800 00	3
Serjeant at arms and door-keeper	1	1,500 00	1
Deputy door-keeper	1	1,450 00	1
b. *Officers of the House of Representatives;*			
Clerk of the house	1	3,000 00	1
Clerks	5	7,800 00	5
Serjeant at arms	1	1,500 00	1
Door-keeper and assistant do.	2	2,950 00	2
Messenger	1	350 00	1
Librarian to Congress	1	1,000 00	1
II. EXECUTIVE BRANCH, *viz.*			
President of the United States	1	25,000 00	1
Vice President of do.	vacant	5,000 00	1
In the Department of State, viz.			
Secretary	1	5,000 00	1
Clerks	9	11,350 00	10
Messengers	3	746 00	3
In the Treasury Department, viz.			
Secretary	1	5,000 00	1
Clerks in the office of the Secretary	7	10,300 00	7
Messengers ditto	2	710 00	2
Comptrollers	1	3,500 00	2
Clerks in the offices of the comptrollers	15	15,756 00	24
Messengers ditto	1	410 00	2
Auditors	1	3,000 00	5
Clerks in the auditors' offices	15	16,275 00	70
Messengers ditto	1	410 00	5
Registers	1	3,000 00	1
Clerks in the offices of the registers	19	19,039 98	19
Messengers ditto	1	500 00	1
Watchmen for the treasury	2	600 00	2
Labourers ditto	1	300 00	1
Treasurer of the United States	1	3,000 00	1
Clerks in the office of the Treasurer	5	5,440 00	5
Messengers in ditto	1	410 00	1
Commissioner of Revenue	1	3,000 00	1
Clerks in the office of the commissioner	9	9,400 00	8
Messengers in ditto	1	419 00	1
Commissioner in the general land office	1	3,000 00	1
Clerks in the office of the commissioner	11	10,850 00	11
Draughtsman in ditto	1	1,100 00	1
Messenger in ditto	1	410 00	1

Statement of the Civil Department, continued.

IN WHAT BRANCHES EMPLOYED.	Number employed on the 30th of Sept. 1816.	Amount of their annual Compensation.	Number employed on the 30th of Sept. 1817.
		Dolls. Cts.	
Department of War, viz.			
Secretary	1	4,500 00	1
Clerks in the office of the Secretary	14	15,230 00	18
Messengers in ditto	2	710 00	2
Paymaster general	1	2,500 00	1
Clerks in the office of the paymaster general	13	17,735 00	8
Messengers in ditto	1	450 00	1
Accountants	2	4,000 00	—
Clerks in the offices of the accountants	27	27,650 00	—
Superintendent general of military supplies	1	3,000 00	—
Clerks in the office of ditto	8	7,500 00	—
Messengers in ditto	1	600 00	—
Navy Department, viz.			
Secretary	1	4,500 00	1
Clerks in the office of the Secretary	5	7,500 00	5
Messengers in ditto	1	410 00	1
Commissioners of the Navy Board	3	10,500 00	3
Secretary to the Commissioners	1	2,000 00	1
Clerks to ditto	3	3,000 00	3
Messenger to ditto	1	410 00	1
Accountants	1	2,300 00	—
Clerks in the office of the accountants	13	14,300 00	—
Messenger in ditto	1	410 00	—
Post Office Department, viz.			
Postmaster general	1	3,000 00	1
Assistant postmasters general	2	3,300 00	2
Clerks in the post office	20	19,375 00	21
Messengers in ditto	2	660 00	2
Commissioner of claims	1	2,000 00	1
Clerk to the commissioner	1	1,000 00	1
Superintendent of Indian trade	1	2,000 00	1
Clerks in the office of the superintendent	3	2,500 00	3
Indian agents and sub-agents	—	—	25
Transport agents	1	400 00	2
Factors	—	—	11
Packer and messenger	1	360 00	1
Clerks	—	—	1
Territorial Governments, viz.			
Governors	4	8,000 00	4
Secretaries	4	4,000 00	4
Judiciary of the United States, viz.			
Supreme court, Chief justice	1	4,000 00	1
Associate judges	6	21,000 00	6
Attorney general	1	3,000 00	1
Clerk	1	fees, &c.	1
District court, Judges	23	†	24
Attorneys	22	†	23
Marshals	22	†	23
Clerks	22	†	22

† Each of the judges of the district court receives an annual salary, which varies from 800 to 3,000 dollars; the attornies receive from 200 dollars, and fees, to 600 dollars per annum; some of them are compensated

Statement of the Civil Department, continued.

IN WHAT BRANCHES EMPLOYED.	Number employed on the 30th of Sept. 1816.	Amount of their annual Compensation.	Number employed on the 30th of Sept. 1817.
		Dolls. Cts.	
Judiciary, continued.			
Territorial Judges	12	14,400 00	8
Attornies	3	fees, &c.	3
Marshals	3	ditto	3
Foreign Ministers of the United States, viz.			
Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary	7	63,000 00	7
Chargé des affaires	—	†	—
Secretaries of legation	5	10,000 00	6
Consuls	61	†	68
Commissioners of boundaries, under the treaty of Ghent	3	13,333 32	3
Agents to the commissioners	2	6,000 00	2
Officers of the Mint, viz.			
Director	1	2,000 00	1
Treasurer	1	1,200 00	1
Chief coiner	1	1,500 00	1
Assayer	1	1,500 00	1
Melter and refiner	1	1,500 00	1
Engravers	2	1,800 00	2
Clerk	1	700 00	1
Door-keeper and watch	1	462 00	1
Carpenter and adjuster	1	462 00	1
Melter	1	462 00	1
Annealer	1	387 00	1
Pressmen	2	762 00	2

pensated by the fees only; some of the marshals receive a small salary and fees, others only receive fees; besides the fees some of the clerks of the courts receive a per diem allowance during the session of the court.

A chargé des affaires is entitled to 4,500 dollars per annum, and the same for an outfit. Ministers plenipotentiary also receive a year's salary as an outfit; of the consuls in Europe, three are also agents, and receive 2,000 dollars per annum each; the other European consuls receive no salary; those in Barbary, viz: the consul general receives 4,000 dollars per annum, and the consuls 2,000 dollars per annum each. The commissioners of loans received in the aggregate 15,630 dollars, their clerks in the aggregate received 12,195 dollars per annum. No collector of the customs is allowed more than 5,000 dollars per annum; some are paid as low as 150 dollars per annum; others receive a salary and a commission per cent. on the amount received, and some of them only receive a commission on the monies received. The compensations to the surveyors and naval officers vary from 150 to 3000 dollars per annum each. The aggregate compensation paid to the collectors of the direct tax, for 1815, amounted to 299,642 dolls. 44 cts.; this sum included the payments to deputies and clerks. The principal assessors received each 200 dollars per annum, and three dollars for every one hundred taxable persons on their tax lists, besides reasonable expenses for books and stationary; no allowance was made to an assessor when the state assumed the payment of the tax.

Each superintendent of a light-house receives two and a half per cent. on the amount of his disbursements.

Two of the registers of the land offices receive 200 dollars per annum, and one per cent.; sixteen of them receive

Statement of the Civil Department, continued.

IN WHAT BRANCHES EMPLOYED.	Number employed on the 30th of Sept. 1816.	Amount of their annual Compensation.	Number employed on the 30th of Sept. 1817.
		Dolls. Cts.	
Commissioners of loans	15	†	—
Clerks in the offices of the commissioners	21	†	—
Collectors of the customs	99	†	98
Surveyors of the ports	78	†	76
Naval officers	14	†	14
Collectors of direct tax	199	†	199
Principal assessors of the direct tax	188	†	—
Superintendents and keepers of light-houses	67	† 15,640 00	69
Registers and receivers of public monies	36	†	42
Surveyor generals	3	7,000 00	4
Clerks	6	3,700 00	6
Recorder of land titles	1	500 00	1
Clerk and translator for the land offices	1	1 doll. per claim	—
Deputy postmasters	3214	†	3,432
Clerks and assistants in post-offices	120	—	144
Contractors for the transportation of the mail	505	†	483
Superintendent of Washington city	1	1,200 00	—
Clerks in the superintendent's office	5	2,500 00	—
Commissioner of public buildings	1	2,000 00	1
Clerk to the commissioner	1	1,000 00	—
Messenger to do.	1	500 00	—
Surveyor of city lots (Washington, D. C.)	—	—	1
Architect (Washington)	—	—	1

receive 500 dollars per annum, and one per cent.—Two of the receivers are paid 200 dollars per annum, and one and a half per cent.; sixteen of them 500 dollars per annum, and one and a half per cent. on the amount received.

The deputy postmasters are compensated by commissions on the postages collected, which in no case is allowed to exceed 2000 dollars per annum. The compensation for the transportation of the mail is in proportion to the distance.

(†) See note, ante page 709.

A STATEMENT

Of the Annual Expenditures on account of the Army; Indian Department; the Navy; Foreign Intercourse; Barbary Powers; Civil List and Miscellaneous Civil.

YEARS.	MILITARY DEPARTMENT.									Total, on account of the Military Department.
	Pay and Subsistence of the Army.	Fortifications of Ports and Harbours.	Fabrication of Cannon.	Purchase of Salt Petre, &c.	Additional Arms.	Arming and equipping Militia.	Detachments of Militia.	Services of Militia.	Services of Volunteers.	
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls. Cts.
From 4th March, 1789 to 31st December, 1791	632,804 03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632,804 03
1792	1,100,702 09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100,702 09
1793	1,130,249 08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,130,249 08
1794	2,597,047 93	42,049 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,639,097 59
1795	2,399,136 63	81,773 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,480,910 13
1796	1,234,502 58	25,761 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,260,263 84
1797	999,311 88	40,090 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,039,402 66
1798	1,823,565 96	185,956 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,009,522 30
1799	2,295,819 56	171,127 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,466,946 98
1800	2,444,878 77	116,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,560,878 77
1801	1,587,944 08	85,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,672,944 08
1802	1,048,135 75	18,000 00	155,012 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,221,148 25
1803	773,456 81	—	108,599 04	—	—	—	—	—	—	882,055 85
1804	938,923 93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	938,923 93
1805	768,281 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	768,281 28
1806	1,383,555 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,383,555 38
1807	1,094,285 91	225,000 00	—	—	—	—	70,000	—	—	1,388,285 91
1808	1,766,434 40	1,075,000 00	—	—	—	100,000	100,000	—	—	3,041,434 40
1809	2,365,772 17	655,000 00	—	150,000	300,000	—	—	—	—	3,470,772 17
1810	1,851,923 94	428,000 00	—	—	—	110,000	—	—	—	2,389,923 94
1811	1,837,828 19	95,000 00	—	—	—	190,000	—	—	—	2,122,828 19
1812	9,492,798 24	370,000 00	—	—	—	100,000	—	1,600,000	460,000	12,022,798 24
1813	17,925,966 72	761,646 30	—	—	—	120,000	—	400,000	540,000	19,747,013 02
1814	20,027,906 86	—	—	—	—	480,000	—	—	—	20,507,906 86
1815	14,868,794 22	—	—	—	—	320,000	—	—	—	(6) 15,208,794 22

(6) Besides the amounts paid for the pay and subsistence of the army, and for arming and equipping the militia, in 1815, the sum total for the expenditures on account of the Military Department, includes 20,000 dollars, expended for the Military Academy.

STATEMENT

Of the Annual Expenditures, continued.

YEARS.	INDIAN DEPARTMENT.		Naval Department.	Foreign Intercourse.	Barbary Powers	Civil List.	Miscellaneous Civil.
	Treaties.	Trading Houses.					
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
From 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1791	27,000 00	—	570 00	1,733 33	13,000 00	757,134 45	285,887 56
1792	13,648 85	—	53 02	78,766 67	—	380,917 58	191,988 94
1793	27,282 83	—	—	89,500 00	—	358,241 08	102,075 29
1794	13,042 46	—	61,408 97	146,403 51	—	440,946 58	199,449 09
1795	21,475 68	2,000 00	410,562 03	912,685 12	—	361,633 36	161,330 13
1796	55,563 98	58,000 00	274,784 04	109,739 64	75,120 00	447,139 05	251,319 85
1797	32,396 38	30,000 00	382,631 89	172,504 23	497,284 31	483,233 70	196,137 79
1798	16,470 09	—	1,381,347 76	242,711 22	214,717 52	504,605 17	253,849 48
1799	28,302 19	—	2,858,081 84	199,374 11	72,000 00	592,905 76	270,555 84
1800	31 22	—	3,448,716 03	185,145 33	210,142 85	748,688 45	257,767 32
1801	9,000 00	—	2,111,424 00	139,851 73	155,825 00	549,288 30	342,336 78
1802	20,000 00	32,000 00	915,561 87	416,253 62	134,672 31	596,981 11	400,462 15
1803	—	—	1,215,230 53	1,001,968 34	108,866 43	526,583 12	268,109 97
1804	53,000 00	—	1,189,832 75	1,129,591 62	57,063 95	624,795 63	459,651 03
1805	41,000 00	100,000 00	1,597,500 00	2,655,767 62	142,259 15	585,849 79	466,574 78
1806	—	75,000 00	1,649,641 44	1,613,922 09	146,499 21	684,230 53	527,360 71
1807	60,825 00	44,000 00	1,722,064 47	419,845 61	157,980 73	655,524 65	535,046 52
1808	70,725 00	2,250 00	1,884,067 80	214,233 26	90,759 57	691,167 88	509,701 02
1809	169,150 00	43,353 84	2,427,758 80	74,918 12	91,387 92	712,465 13	435,866 16
1810	58,225 00	23,800 00	1,654,244 20	48,795 60	32,571 88	703,994 03	399,527 63
1811	57,725 00	4,150 00	1,965,566 39	181,746 15	83,158 32	644,467 27	532,963 54
1812	55,975 00	16,870 00	3,959,365 15	297,327 04	50,376 25	826,271 55	600,515 47
1813	55,475 00	16,883 28	6,446,600 10	153,791 03	56,170 00	780,545 45	825,959 16
1814	—	10,294 86	7,311,290 60	163,879 97	13,300 00	927,424 23	1,193,536 86
1815	111,750 00	—	8,660,000 25	223,781 15	67,110 89	852,247 16	358,398 15

A STATEMENT

Of the whole amount paid annually on account of the Revolutionary Government, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1795.

YEARS.	For discharging Warrants issued by the Board of Treasury.	Toward discharging of certain Debts contracted by R. Skinner, late Commissary of Prisoners.	Toward discharging of certain Debts contracted by Timothy Pickering.	For paying Bills of Exchange drawn on Commissioners at Paris, Interest on Loan Office Certificates.	For discharging a claim of Oliver Pollock, late Commercial Agent at New-Orleans.	Total.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dollars.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
From 4th of March 1789 to 31st December 1791	157,789 94	38,693 13	1,454 08	3,533	—	201,460 15
1792	33 33	—	2,606 08	582	108,605 02	111,826 53
1793	—	46 42	2,675 56	—	—	2,721 98
1794	—	—	162 45	36	—	198 45
1795	—	—	61 59	—	—	61 59
	157,823 27	38,739 55	6,959 86	4,151	108,605 02	316,268 70

A STATEMENT

Of the aggregate amount of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of the United States, for each year, from the commencement of the present government, to the year 1814, *inclusive; together with the excess of the Receipts over the Expenditures, and the excess of the Expenditures over the Receipts.*

YEARS.	Amount total Received.	Amount total Expended.	Excess of Receipts over Expenditures.	Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
To the end of the year 1791	4,771,342 43	3,797,436 78	973,905 65	—
1792	8,772,458 76	8,962,920 00	—	190,461 24
1793	6,450,195 15	6,479,977 97	—	29,782 82
1794	9,439,855 65	9,041,593 17	398,262 48	—
1795	9,515,758 59	10,151,240 15	—	635,481 56
1796	8,740,329 26	8,367,776 84	372,552 42	—
1797	8,758,780 99	8,625,877 37	132,903 62	—
1798	8,179,170 80	8,583,618 41	—	404,447 61
1799	12,546,813 31	11,002,396 97	1,544,416 34	—
1800	12,413,978 34	11,952,534 12	461,444 22	—
1801	12,945,455 95	12,273,376 94	672,079 01	—
1802	14,995,793 95	13,270,487 31	1,725,306 64	—
1803	11,064,097 63	11,258,983 67	—	194,886 04
1804	11,826,307 38	12,615,113 72	—	788,806 34
1805	13,560,693 20	13,598,309 47	—	37,616 27
1806	15,559,931 07	15,021,196 26	538,734 81	—
1807	16,398,019 26	11,292,292 99	5,105,726 27	—
1808	17,060,661 93	16,762,702 04	297,959 89	—
1809	7,773,473 12	13,867,226 30	—	6,093,753 18
1810	12,134,214 28	13,309,994 49	—	1,175,780 21
1811	14,422,634 09	13,592,604 86	830,029 23	—
1812	22,639,032 76	22,279,121 15	359,911 61	—
1813	40,524,844 95	39,190,520 36	1,334,324 59	—
1814	34,878,432 28	38,547,915 62	—	3,669,483 34
Total,	333,372,275 13	333,845,217 96	—	472,942 83

In 1815,[7] the following views of the receipts and expenditures, during the late war, were laid before Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report, the Secretary said, "the progress of expenditure and of revenue, for the entire period of the war, is thus developed; and independent of the balance of the appropriations for the year 1814, which is transferred to the accounts for the year 1815, the subject may be reduced to the following general abstract:"

(7) Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 7th December, 1815.

1. *The actual Receipts of the Treasury;*

	Dolls.	Cts.
In 1812, they amounted to the sum of	22,639,032	76
1813, do.	40,524,844	95
1814, do.	34,878,432	25
Aggregate amount of Receipts into the Treasury, for three years of war, being the sum of	98,042,309	96

Sources of the Receipts abovementioned.	1812.		1813.		1814.		Aggregate.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
From Revenue . . .	9,801,132	76	14,340,709	95	11,500,606	25	35,642,448	96
Loans	10,002,400	00	20,089,635	00	15,080,546	00	45,172,581	00
Treasury Notes . .	2,835,500	00	6,094,500	00	8,297,280	00	17,227,280	00
Totals,	22,639,032	76	40,524,844	95	34,878,432	25	98,042,309	96

2. *The actual Disbursements of the Treasury were;*

	Dolls.	Cts.
In 1812, ...	22,279,121	15
1813, ...	39,190,520	36
1814, ...	38,547,915	62
Aggregate amount of the disbursements during the three years enumerated	100,017,557	13

The Disbursements abovementioned, were for Payments on account of the	1812.		1813.		1814.		Aggregate.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Government	1,791,360	31	1,833,308	80	2,337,897	13	5,962,566	24
Military Establishment, including the Indian Department	12,078,773	24	19,802,488	02	20,510,238	00	52,391,499	26
Naval Establishment . . .	3,959,365	15	6,446,600	10	7,312,899	90	17,718,864	15
Public Debt	4,449,622	45	11,108,123	44	8,386,880	59	23,944,626	48
Total,	22,279,121	15	39,190,520	36	38,547,915	62	100,017,557	13

	Dolls.	Cts.
The aggregate receipts of the Treasury, from the 1st of January, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1815, amounted to	137,414,309	96
And the aggregate disbursements, during the same period amounted to	133,703,880	31
Making the excess of the receipts over the expenditures[8]	3,710,429	65

(8) Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 7th December, 1815.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The following general Statement of the Receipts into the Treasury, and of the Disbursements from the Treasury, from the 3d of March, 1789, to the 31st of March, 1815, inclusive, was laid before Congress on the 25th of January, 1816.

		Dolls.	Cts.
The receipts from Imports and Tonnage amounted to			222,530,374 56
Ditto	Internal Revenue		9,016,342 24
Ditto	Direct Taxes		4,476,826 53
Ditto	Postage of Letters		747,388 40
Ditto	Sales of Public Lands		8,658,369 38
Ditto	Miscellaneous		1,590,001 68
			247,019,302 79
Ditto from Foreign and Domestic Loans			107,138,184 41
Sum total of Receipts from 3d of March, 1789, to 31st of March, 1815,			354,157,487 20

The Expenditures were as follows, viz.

For the pay and subsistence of the Army	88,270,562 85		
fortifications of Ports and Harbours	4,374,805 26		
fabrication of Cannon	263,611 54		
purchase of Salt-petre	150,000 00		
additional Arms	300,000 00		
arming and equipping the Militia	1,100,000 00		
detachment of Militia	170,000 00		
services of Militia	2,000,000 00		
services of Volunteers	1,000,000 00		
		97,628,979 65	
Indian Department,			
Holding treaties, &c.	878,313 68		
Trading houses	459,726 98		
		1,338,040 66	
Naval Department,		47,818,303 68	
Foreign intercourse, exclusive of Barbary powers, and including the sum of 6,361,000 dollars paid under the convention with Great Britain, of the 8th of January, 1802, and that with France, of the 30th of April, 1803,		10,678,015 34	
Barbary powers		2,405,322 40	
Civil list		14,940,695 79	
Miscellaneous civil		9,909,978 91	
To which add the expenditures in relation to the payment of the interest and charges on the foreign loans, and principal of the foreign and domestic debt, at the Treasury of the United States, and by their commissioners abroad		167,524,588 00	
And the expenditures on account of the revolutionary government		316,268 70	
The sum total of expenditures from the 3d of March, 1789, to the 31st of March, 1815, was		352,560,193 13	
Which with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st of March, 1815, as settled at the Treasury		1,597,294 07	
Make the sum total of receipts as above stated;	Dolls.	354,157,487 20	

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION I.

OF THE ORIGIN AND GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

"ALL bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted, by or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged."(1)

"All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation."(2)

Congress has power "to borrow money on the credit of the United States."(3)

In 1775, when hostilities commenced between the United Colonies and Great Britain, the Americans had no means in a Treasury, nor was there any organized system to direct their resources, in aid of the temporary authorities, established and recognized by the people. The storm of a revolution was approaching; an army was to be raised, and that could not be effected without an immense expenditure of money; much depended upon the virtue, integrity, courage and perseverance of the people; and their success demanded innumerable individual sacrifices.

(1) Articles of Confederation, Art. xii. (2) Constitution of the United States, Art. vi. cl. 1.
(3) Constitution of the United States, Art. viii. sect. viii. cl. 2.

The inhabitants of the Colonies were not able to raise by taxes, the sums required to cover the expenses of the war. Congress authorised a paper currency to be issued; loans were obtained from foreigners, and from persons within the United States. The federal government and the states respectively, contracted debts, 1st. In consequence of the loans made to them; 2d. For services, civil or military; and 3d. For articles supplied on credit for their use and benefit.

In 1783, the debts of the United States, as far as they could be ascertained, amounted to 42,000,375 dollars, and the annual interest was computed to be 2,415,956 dollars. No provisions had been made for the payment of the interest, nor was there any plan in operation to redeem the principal; to discharge the principal at once, or in any short period, was declared to be beyond the power of the national resources.(4) The payment of the interest, was in all cases irregular. and in most instances it was entirely neglected; the arrears thereof, finally made a very considerable proportion of the principal. The government of the United States, had not the power to force the states to adopt any measures in relation to the redemption of the debt; the faith of the government was doubted, and the evidences of the public debt were reduced to about one-eighth of their nominal value.

The government under the present Constitution, was deeply impressed with the necessity of making a proper provision for the public creditors; unless the debts, which had been contracted, should be recognised and effectually provided for, there was no reason to believe that future loans could be obtained, or that any supplies could be had upon the public faith; it was evident, that the public credit must be restored to ensure the stability of the government. On the 21st of September, 1789, the House of Representatives resolved " that the house considered an adequate provision for the support of the public credit, as a matter of high importance to the national honour and prosperity;" the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to prepare a plan for the purpose aforesaid, and to report the same to the House at its next session.

On the 9th of January, 1790, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the public credit, was laid before Congress. He took a general view of the origin of, and the terms upon which the public debt had been contracted; and he submitted the plans, which he conceived, were the best adapted to restore the credit of the nation. He considered " the capital of the debt of the United States, in the light of an annuity at the rate of six per centum per annum, redeemable at

(4) Address to the States by the United States in Congress assembled, 26th April, 1783.

the pleasure of the government by payment of the principal;" and the amount of the Public Debt was stated as follows, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
The *Foreign Debt*,[5]				
Amount of the principal	10,070,307	00		
Arrears of interest to the 31st of December, 1789	1,640,071	62		
Making together			11,710,378	62
The *Domestic Debt*,[6] viz:				
The principal of the liquidated part, bearing an interest of six per centum,	27,383,917	74		
The arrears of interest to the 31st December, 1790	13,030,168	20		
Making together, ...			40,414,085	94
The unliquidated part of the Domestic Debt, which consisted chiefly of the continental bills of credit, was not ascertained, and was estimated at			2,000,000	00
The aggregate of the sums above mentioned, consisting of the Foreign and Domestic Debts, constituted the debt of the United States, and together amounted to			54,124,464	56

The amount of the debt of the individual states, which the Secretary proposed should be assumed by the Union, was not ascertained; he estimated it at 25,000,000 dollars, principal and interest.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amount of the Debt of the United States as above . . .	54,124,464	56
Do. of the debt proposed to be assumed on account of the several states	25,000,000	00
Estimated amount of the Debt in 1790,	79,124,464	56

In 1790,[7] the public debt was funded; the preamble to the act recited, that "justice and the support of public credit, require that provision should be made

(5) The Foreign Debt was due to France, Spain and Holland, for sums borrowed at an interest of four and five per centum per annum.

(6) The Domestic Debt was due to individuals in the United States, for monies loaned to the government, chiefly in the paper currency of the country; and also for services rendered, and for supplies; and it included the debts due to the army for arrearages of pay, and five years pay given to officers, in commutation for the half pay for life.

(7) Act 4th of August, 1790; vol. ii. ch. 61.

for fulfilling the engagements of the United States, in respect to their Foreign debt, and for funding their Domestic Debt upon equitable and satisfactory terms."

Six hundred thousand dollars, were annually reserved from the duties arising from merchandise imported into the United States and the tonnage of vessels, or so much thereof as might be appropriated from time to time, towards the support of the government of the United States and their common defence; and so much of the residue of the duties aforesaid, as might be necessary, was applied to the payment of the interest on the loans made in foreign countries; and also to the payment of the interest on such further loans as should be obtained for discharging the arrears of interest thereupon, and the whole or any part of the principal thereof. The appropriations aforesaid, were to continue until the loans above mentioned should be fully satisfied.

The President was authorised to borrow 12,000,000 dollars, solely for the purpose of discharging the arrears of interest, and the instalments of the principal of the Foreign Debt. The United States reserved the right to reimburse any of the sums so borrowed, within fifteen years after the same should have been lent.

To make provision for the Domestic Debt, a voluntary loan on the part of the creditors, was indispensable; and a loan, equal to the full amount of the Domestic Debt, was directed to be proposed. Books for receiving the subscriptions to the loan aforesaid, were opened, at the Treasury of the United States, and by commissioners in each of the states, on the 1st of October, 1790, and continued open until the 30th of September following.(8) The sums subscribed, were payable in the certificates, issued for the Domestic Debt, according to their specie value, and computing the interest upon such as bore interest to the 31st of December, 1790, inclusively; the certificates aforesaid, were of the following descriptions, viz:

1. Those issued by the Register of the Treasury.

2. Those issued by the Commissioners of Loans in the several states, including certificates given pursuant to the act of Congress of the 2d January, 1779, for bills of credit of the several emissions of the 20th of May, 1777, and the 11th of April, 1778.

3. Those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the accounts of the quarter-master, commissary, hospital, clothing and marine departments.

4. Those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the respective states.

(8) The period for receiving the subscriptions, was several times extended; by the act of the 19th of February, 1796, vol. ii. ch. 296, it was prolonged to the 31st of December, 1797.

5. Those issued by the late and present Paymaster General, or commissioner of army accounts.

6. Those issued for the payment of interest, commonly called indents of interest, and

7. The bills of credit issued by the authority of the United States, in Congress assembled, at the rate of one hundred dollars in the said bills, for one dollar in specie.

The subscribers to the Domestic Debt, received certificates, purporting that the United States owed to the holder thereof, or his assigns, the sum therein expressed, which was equal to two-thirds of the sum paid in the manner above mentioned, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption, at the pleasure of the United States, by payments not exceeding in one year, on account of both principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars, for every hundred dollars mentioned in every such certificate. Each subscriber received another certificate, purporting that the United States owed to the holder thereof, or his assigns, the sum therein expressed, which was equal to the proportion of thirty-three dollars and one-third of a dollar, upon a hundred of the sum subscribed as aforesaid, which, after the year 1800, should bear an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption in the manner above mentioned.

For such sums as were subscribed to the loan aforesaid, and were paid in the interest of the said domestic debt, computed to the 31st day of December, 1790, or in the said certificates, issued in payment of interest, commonly called indents of interest, the subscriber received a certificate, purporting that the United States owed to the holder thereof, or his assigns, the sum specified therein, which was equal to that by him paid as aforesaid, bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, subject to redemption by payment of the sum specified therein, whenever provision should be made by law for that purpose.

The stocks created in the manner above mentioned, were transferable only on the books of the Treasury, or on those of the Commissioners of loans,[9] upon which the credit of the same should exist at the time of the transfer, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should, by special warrant, otherwise direct.

The interest on the stocks created, was payable where the credit of the stock

(9) Commissioners were appointed in each state to superintend the subscriptions to the loans above mentioned; it was their duty to issue the certificates, to transfer the credits, &c. In 1817, the office of Commissoner of Loans was abolished, and the duties thereof were transferred to the Bank of the United States. See act 3d March, 1817.

existed at the time the interest thereon became due. When the interest for one quarter is not demanded before the expiration of a third quarter, it is afterwards demandable only at the Treasury of the United States.(10)

The contracts and rights of such of the creditors of the United States, who did not become subscribers to the loan aforesaid, remained in full force; they were allowed, during the year 1791, an interest equal to that which was payable to subscribing creditors. The holders of unliquidated certificates, to be entitled to said interest, were required to renew their certificates prior to the 1st of June, 1791; the new certificates were issued by the Register of the Treasury, and specified the specie amount of those in exchange for which they were given: they were made transferable as those issued on account of the subscriptions to the loan.

To make provision for the debts of the respective states, a loan of 21,500,000 dollars was authorised on behalf of the United States; the subscriptions were received at the same time, in the same places, and by the persons appointed to receive the subscriptions to the loan for the Domestic Debt of the United States. The sums subscribed were paid in certificates or notes, which had been issued, prior to the 1st of January, 1790, by the respective states as acknowledgments or evidences of debts due by them respectively, except the certificates which had been issued by the commissioners of army accounts in the state of North Carolina, in 1786. No certificates were receivable, other than such as had been issued for compensations and expenditures, for services or supplies towards the promotion of the revolutionary war, and the defence of the United States.

No greater sums than the following were receivable in the certificates of any state, viz:

	Dolls.		Dolls.
From New-Hampshire . .	300,000	From Delaware	200,000
Massachusetts . .	4,000,000	Maryland	800,000
Rhode Island . . .	200,000	Virginia	3,500,000
Connecticut . .	1,600,000	North Carolina . .	2,400,000
New-York . . .	1,200,000	South Carolina . .	4,000,000
New-Jersey . . .	800,000	Georgia	300,000
Pennsylvania . .	2,200,000		

(10) The quarterly payments of the interest on the Public Debt, are made on the first days of January, April, July and October in every year, at the Bank of the United States and its several branches.

For four-ninths of any sum subscribed to the loan, on account of the debt of the states, assumed by the United States, a certificate was issued, which purported that the United States owed to the holder thereof, or his assigns, the sum expressed therein, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption, in the manner heretofore mentioned, in relation to the six per cent. stocks, created on account of the Domestic Debt of the United States. Another certificate was issued for a sum equal to two-ninths of the sum subscribed, which, after 1800, bore an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and was redeemable in the manner above mentioned; for the remaining three-ninths, or one-third of any sum subscribed, a certificate was issued for a sum equal to the said remaining third, bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and redeemable by payment of the sum specified therein, whenever provision should be made by law for that purpose.

The interest, upon the certificates received in payment of the subscriptions to the loan last mentioned, was computed to the 31st of December, 1791; the interest upon the stock created by virtue of said loan, accrued from the 1st of January, 1792.

Where the whole amount allowed to any state was not subscribed, interest was paid upon the residue in trust, until a settlement of accounts between the United States and the individual states; and in case a balance should then appear in favour of such state, until provision should be made for said balance.

So much of the debt of each state as was subscribed to the loan aforesaid, was made a charge against such state, in account with the United States.

The revenues, arising under acts passed during the second session of the first Congress, were pledged for the payment of the interest on the stocks created by virtue of the several loans aforesaid. The faith of the United States was pledged to provide and appropriate such permanent funds, as would make full provision for the payment of the interest of the debt.

A STATEMENT

Of the Debt of the United States, Funded agreeably to the act of Congress of the 4th of August, 1790, at the Treasury and the several Loan Offices, from the 1st of October, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1791.

	Funded Six per cent. Stock.	Deferred Six per cent. Stock.	Funded Three per cent. Stock.	Total Amount.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Treasury	5,184,041 41	2,592,018 72	3,973,865 10	11,749,925 23
New-Hampshire	191,322 44	95,661 22	147,423 35	434,407 01
Massachusetts	2,126,062 40	1,063,034 94	1,984,457 41	5,173,554 75
Rhode Island	279,609 72	139,803 55	179,577 71	598,990 98
Connecticut	461,644 31	230,823 38	342,760 99	1,035,228 68
New-York	2,204,016 07	1,102,012 12	1,643,224 96	4,949,253 15
New-Jersey	472,728 51	236,358 96	271,749 71	980,837 18
Pennsylvania	1,871,455 80	935,730 39	865,216 21	3,672,402 40
Delaware	26,191 19	13,095 64	16,242 75	55,529 58
Maryland	717,818 71	358,903 15	621,188 48	1,697,910 34
Virginia	453,979 69	226,996 35	343,128 22	1,024,104 26
North Carolina	13,064 03	6,531 77	9,398 35	28,994 75
South Carolina	136,366 33	67,682 68	96,060 87	299,109 88
Georgia	40,149 82	20,074 92	37,008 29	97,233 03
	14,177,450 43	7,088,727 79	10,531,303 00	31,797,481 22

"The amount of stock funded at the Treasury, to 30th of September, 1791, has been ascertained with accuracy, but at that time many subscriptions had been made which have not yet been adjusted for want of proper powers of attorney and other documents. It is therefore probable, that on settlement of all the loans, the amount will be found somewhat different from what is now represented.

"The sums funded at the several loan offices, it is presumed, are ascertained with accuracy; but as the loans had not been adjusted in all instances when the returns were made, some immaterial differences will probably hereafter appear."

Treasury Department, Register's Office,
30th September, 1791.

A STATEMENT

Of the Subscriptions to the Loan, payable in Certificates or Notes issued by the respective States, in the several Loan Offices, from the 1st of October, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1791, agreeably to the act passed on the 4th of August, 1790.

STATES.	Amount assumed by the act.	Amount Subscribed.	Remaining Unsubscribed to complete the amount assumed.	Subscribed beyond the amount assumed.	Estimate amount of remaining debts of the States.
	Dolls.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire	300,000	242,501 25	57,498 75	—	100,000 00 (*a*)
Massachusetts	4,000,000	4,477,013 81	—	477,013 81	1,838,540 66 (*b*)
Rhode Island	200,000	344,259 49	—	144,259 49	349,259 69 (*c*)
Connecticut	1,600,000	1,455,331 81	144,668 19	—	458,436 52 (*d*)
New-York	1,200,000	1,028,238 75	171,761 25	—	195,639 79 (*a*)
New-Jersey	800,000	599,703 56	200,296 44	—	207,647 78 (*a*)
Pennsylvania	2,200,000	675,101 33	1,524,898 67	—	500,000 00 (*a*)
Delaware	200,000	53,305 84	146,694 16	—	none
Maryland	800,000	299,225 40	500,774 60	—	430,000 00 (*c*)
Virginia	3,500,000	2,552,510 88	947,429 12	—	1,172,555 25 (*d*)
North Carolina	2,400,000	1,666,355 57	733,644 43	—	713,192 30 (*e*)
South Carolina	4,000,000	4,634,578 52	—	634,578 52	1,965,756 33 (*b*)
Georgia	300,000	300,000 00	—	—	400,000 00 (*f*)
	21,500,000	18,328,186 21	4,427,665 61	1,255,851 82	8,331,028 32

NOTES. 1. The sums marked (*a*) in the column of remaining debts, are inserted upon recent official communications.

2. Those marked (*b*) are founded upon official statements some time since received, and reported to the House of Representatives on the 9th of January, 1790, adding interest for the subsequent period.

3. Those marked (*c*) are founded on informal information, but such as is deemed substantially authentic and accurate. The estimate for Rhode Island includes a sum not ascertained, which has been cancelled in consequence of former laws of the state, enjoining the creditors to bring in their certificates and receive payment in paper money, but has been received by a late law of the state, directing the sums paid to be liquidated according to a certain scale, and deducted from the original amount.

4. That marked (*d*) is founded on a report of a committee of the 11th of November, 1791, to the House of Delegates of Virginia, compared with a former return to the Treasury, and other information.

5. That marked (*e*) is founded upon a statement of the Comptroller of North Carolina, of May 20th, 1790.

6. That marked (*f*) is founded on a statement of the Treasurer of Georgia, of 30th of April, 1790, compared with other information.

7. The sums expressed in round numbers are not meant to be understood as precisely accurate, but as very near the truth.

8. The foreign as well as the domestic debt of the States is included.

Treasury Department, January 23d, 1792.

On the 1st of January, 1791, the Public Debt of the United States was as follows, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
1. *Foreign Debt*,	12,812,831	92
2. *Domestic Debt*, viz:		
Six per cent. and deferred stocks,	1,143,106	28
Three per cent. stock,	425,911	33
Unfunded debt,	61,081,626	99
Total amount due to individuals,	75,463,476	52
Deduct payments made by the Treasury on account of subsequent years,	293,502	31
Total amount unprovided for,	75,169,974	21

The Foreign Debt was due to France, Spain and Holland, in the following proportions, viz:

		Dolls.	Cts.
The French debt,		7,561,449	42
Spanish do.		250,382	50
Dutch do.	Principal, 4,738,000		
	Premiums, 263,000		
		5,001,000	00
Total amount of Foreign Debt as above,	Dolls.	12,812,831	92

The debt due to France was discharged by unequal payments made annually from 1791 to 1795, inclusive. The amount of the Spanish debt was increased by the interest thereon for 1791, which, together with the principal, amounted to 259,083 dollars and 5 cents; it was discharged by payments made in 1792 and 1793. The payments to France and Spain, were made with monies borrowed in Holland, as follows, viz:

	Dollars.
In 1791,	4,065,600
1792,	2,472,400
1793,	524,000
1794,	1,200,000
Together making,	8,262,000

Which, when added to the old debt due to Holland on the 1st of January, 1791. made an aggregate of . . . . . Dolls. 13,263,000

Of which there was paid, from 1793, to 1806, inclusive, on account of . . . . . Principal, 11,600,000

Premiums, 243,000 — 11,843,000

Leaving due on the 31st of December, 1806, Dolls. 1,420,000

which, on that day, constituted the amount of the Foreign Debt of the United States. The whole of the Foreign Debt on the 1st of January, 1796, amounted to 11,939,000 dollars, and was due to Holland; it consisted of the monies borrowed during the revolutionary war, and other sums borrowed since the present government of the United States;

	Dollars.	
The Principal thereof amounted to	9,400,000	
Premiums do. . . .	2,539,000	
		11,939,000

The Dutch loans bore an interest of four and four and a half per centum per annum, and were payable in unequal annual instalments: the Foreign Debt of the United States, was completely extinguished in 1810.

	Dolls.	Cts.
On the 1st of January, 1791, the Six per cent. stock amounted to	841,468	09
Deferred stock do.	422,233	74
	1,266,701	83
To which add Higgins' stock, presented in time, but not funded till 1802	25	67
	1,266,727	50

Deduct stock passed to the credit of the Sinking Fund, to 31st December, 1790, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.	
Six per cent. stock	90,741	99	
Deferred do.	32,879	23	
			123,621 22
Amount of six per cent. and deferred stocks, 1st January, 1791,			1,143,106 28

On the 1st of January, 1791, the three per cent. stock amounted to	473,280	79
To which add Higgins' three per cent. stock for arrears of interest,	17	18
	473,297	97
Deduct credited the Sinking Fund, 31st December, 1790 . . .	47,386	64
Amount of three per cent. stock, 1st January, 1791	425,911	33

On the 1st of January, 1791, the unfunded debt amounted to 61,081,626 dollars and 99 cents, and consisted of: 1st, Loan Office final settlement certificates, continental money, &c.; 2d, Debts due for services and supplies, prior to 1789; 3d, Debts due to foreign officers; 4th, Registered debt; 5th, State balances; 6th, Assumed debt; and 7th, Beaumarchais' claim.

	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
The unfunded debt aforesaid, amounting to			61,081,626	99
was subsequently increased by additions as follows, viz:				
By interest on the registered debt for 1798, . .	7,465	07		
British debt, per 6th article of the treaty, concluded in 1794,[11]	2,664,000	00		
Interest on assumed debt for 1791, . .	863,067	77		
Interest on states' debt for 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794, ...	562,813	44		
Interest on foreign officers debt for 1791 and 1792, ...	22,438	64		
			4,119,784	92
Making together an aggregate of, Dolls.			65,201,411	91

(11) By the 6th article of the Treaty of 1794, the United States provided for the compensation of British creditors, for losses occasioned by legal impediments to the collection of debts contracted prior to the peace of 1783.

On account of the sum of 65,201,411 dollars and 91 cents, there was paid, in specie and funded stocks, from the 1st of January, 1791, to the 31st of December, 1806, as follows, viz:

	Amount paid in Funded Stocks. Dolls. Cts.	Amount paid in Specie. Dolls. Cts.
1. For loan office, final settlement and other certificates, including interest on registered and unregistered debts and continental money	*a.* 29,262,690 19	*b.* 87,008 60
2. For services and supplies prior to 1789	—	*c.* 274,371 50
3. For debts due to foreign officers	—	*d.* 192,436 65
4. For registered debt, principal funded	*e.* 10,064,243 01	—
Ditto ditto principal and interest for 1798	—	*f.* 72,326 30
5. For states' debt, principal funded	*g.* 3,517,584 00	—
Ditto interest funded	*h.* 703,516 80	—
6. For assumed debt, principal funded	*i.* 14,890,583 92	—
Ditto interest funded	*k.* 3,381,230 82	—
7. For British debt, 6th article of the Treaty of 1794	—	*l.* 2,664,000 00
8. For Beaumarchais' claim	—	*m.* 41,119 75
	61,819,848 74	3,331,262 80

Paid for in funded stocks as above	61,819,848 74	
Ditto in specie	3,331,262 80	
		65,151,111 54
To which add amount remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1807		50,300 37
Makes as above, Dolls.		65,201,411 91

a. This amount was funded from 1791 to 1806 inclusive.

b. This amount was paid in 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1803, by virtue of the 6th section of the act of the 12th of June, 1798, respecting loan office and final settlement certificates.

c. Paid in unequal annual instalments from 1791 to 1803 inclusive.

d. Paid in 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1802, 1803 and 1805.

e. Funded from 1791 to 1798 inclusive.

f. Paid from 1799 to 1806 inclusive.

g. Funded in 1794.

h. Funded in 1794.

i. Funded in 1792.

k. Funded in 1792.

l. Paid in three annual instalments, in 1803, 1804 and 1805.

m. Paid in 1806.

The sum of 50,300 dollars and 37 cents of Unfunded debt, remained on the 1st of January, 1807, and consisted of, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.		
1st. *Registered Debt*,				
Payable in specie	28,848	53		
Do. in three per cent. stock	8,126	97		
			29,975	50
2d. *Due to Foreign Officers*			20,324	87
Making together . . Dolls.			50,300	37

Which was further reduced by subsequent payments to foreign officers, and left the sum of 31,191 dollars and 93 cents, due on the 1st of January, 1817.

SECTION II.

OF THE PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, AND THE CREATION OF THE SEVERAL SPECIES OF STOCKS.

The Stocks, usually termed the *Old six per cent.*, the *Deferred six per cent.* and the *Three per cent. stocks*, were created in virtue of the act of the 4th of August, 1790.

The six per cent. and the deferred six per cent. stocks issued, from 1791 to 1798, both inclusive, amounted to 42,598,512 dollars and 48 cents; of this sum 11,505,172 dollars and 95 cents were reimbursed by annual payments made from 1795 to 1806, both inclusive; 72,084 dollars and 10 cents were paid for lands from 1797 to 1806, both inclusive, and 1,843,747 dollars and 50 cents were purchased, paid for debts and commutation, from the year 1791 to 1806, both inclusive; making the aggregate payments on account of principal from 1791 to 1806, both inclusive, 13,421,004 dollars and 63 cents.

From 1791 to 1806, both years inclusive, the three per cent. stock issued, amounted to 19,221,336 dollars and 26 cents; of which sum there was paid for lands, from 1797 to 1806, inclusive, 85,382 dollars and 5 cents; from 1791

to 1800, inclusive, there was purchased, paid for debts and commutation, 542,852 dollars and 28 cents, making an aggregate of 628,234 dollars and 33 cents paid on account of principal from 1791 to 1806, inclusive.

By the payment of eight per centum per annum, on the old six per cent. and the deferred six per cent. stocks, authorised by the provisions of the funding act above referred to, 20,076,836 dollars and 67 cents had been reimbursed to the 31st of December, 1816;[1] leaving, on the 1st of January, 1817, 6,532,355 dollars and 5 cents, as a part of the Public Debt.

On the 1st of January, 1817, 1,946,026 dollars and 92 cents, of the old six per cent. and 1,005,179 dollars and 83 cents of the deferred six per cent. stocks, stood to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

On the 1st of January, 1817, 16,158,180 dollars and 79 cents, of the three per cent. stock, remained as a part of the Public Debt; it is not probable, that this species of the debt will be redeemed, unless it shall undergo some modification, by the acts of government, with the consent of the creditors. On the 1st of January, 1817, 698,555 dollars and 41 cents, of the three per cent. stock, stood to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

In 1795,[2] the *five and a half*, and the *four and a half per cent. stocks* were created. A loan was authorised to be opened at the Treasury, to the full amount of the Foreign Debt. The subscriptions were payable "by way of exchange, in equal sums of the principal of the said Foreign Debt;" the interest on the sum subscribed, was equal to the rate of interest which was payable on the principal of such part of the Foreign Debt exchanged therefore,[3] with an ad-

(1) The reimbursement of the Six per cent. Stock, by the payment of eight per centum per annum, commenced on the 1st of January, 1796, pursuant to the 11th section of the act making further provision for the support of public credit, &c. passed on the 3d of March, 1795; vol. ii. ch. 286. The final redemption will take place in 1818, pursuant to a notification of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In 1796, (act 28th April, 1796, vol. ii. ch. 310.) the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were directed to reimburse the six per cent. stock in the manner following, viz: 1st, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September, in every year, from 1796 to 1818, inclusive, at the rate of one and one-half per centum upon the original capital. 2d, By dividends to be made on the last day of December, in every year, from 1796 to 1817, inclusive, at the rate of three and one-half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the 31st of December, 1818, of such a sum as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption thereof.

The reimbursement of the deferred six per cent. stock, commenced on the 1st of January, 1802, at the rates and on the days of the months above specified, and will so continue until the 31st of December, 1824, when it will be reimbursed.

(2) Act 3d March, 1795, sect. ii. vol. ii. ch. 286.

(3) We have already noticed the rate of interest on the Foreign Debt, viz: four and five per centum per annum

dition of one half per centum per annum, and the principal to be reimburseable at the pleasure of the United States.

It had proved inconvenient to the government, to remit the sums required in Europe to pay the interest and the instalments on the principal of the Foreign Debt. To obviate the like in future, the above additional half per centum on the interest of the new loan was proposed; the interest and the principal were payable at the Treasury of the United States.(4) France alone accepted these terms, and the certificates issued for the new stocks, were for a balance, which remained due to France on account of monies borrowed during our revolutionary war. The five and an half per cent. stock issued in 1795, amounted to 1,848,900 dollars, of which sum 1,400 dollars were, in 1797, transferred in payment for lands; and 1,847,500 dollars were passed to the credit of the Sinking Fund, in 1806, and thus completed the reimbursement. The certificates issued in 1795, for the four and an half per cent. stock, amounted to 176,000 dollars; they were reimbursed in 1807, and passed to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

In 1796,(5) the "*Six per cent. stock of* 1796" was created, and certificates issued therefor. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorised to borrow five millions of dollars, to be applied to the payment of the principal of any parts of the debt of the United States then due, or which should become due in the year 1796, to the Bank of the United States, or to the Bank of New-York, or for any instalment of foreign debt. This stock bears an interest of six per cent. per annum; the principal is irredeemable until the close of 1819, and thereafter at the pleasure of the United States. Only eighty thousand dollars were subscribed to this loan; and this amount now constitutes a part of the debt of the United States.

In 1798,(6) the "*Navy six per cent. stock*" was created. The President was authorised to receive into the public service such armed vessels as might be offered on credit by any persons, for which certificates of stock, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, were issued; the principal was redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. In 1799, certificates, amounting to 711,700

(4) To meet their engagements in Europe, the government was liable to all the fluctuations which attend commercial transactions; though they sometimes gained on the remittances, they often lost considerable sums in the rate of exchange and protested bills returned. In 1816, the gain in exchange, on remittances, from London to Amsterdam, amounted to 18,688 dollars and 67 cents; in the same year, there was a loss in exchange on remittances from America to Europe, which amounted to 75,446 dollars and 95 cents. In 1817, the gain on remittances, amounted to 1,379 dollars and 80 cents; and in the same year 135,072 dollars and 52 cents, of protested bills, were returned for non-payment. See Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, dated 7th February, 1818; p. 5, 6, 9 and 37.

(5) Act 31st May, 1796; vol. ii. ch. 338. (6) Act 30th June, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 81.

dollars, were issued for the loans aforesaid; and the stock, in 1806, was passed to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

In 1798,[7] the *Eight per cent. stock* was created. The President was authorised to borrow five millions of dollars, upon terms most advantageous to the United States; the principal to be reimburseable at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of the loan. The sums borrowed were applicable to make up any deficiency in any appropriation which had been, or such as should be authorised, during the session of Congress, and also to defray the expenses of raising, equipping and calling into actual service, the militia, volunteers and regular troops. Eight per centum per annum was allowed, for the sums subscribed to this loan; the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage was pledged for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal thereof. In 1800,[8] three millions and five hundred thousand dollars, were authorised to be borrowed, upon terms the most advantageous to the United States; of the sum aforesaid, only one million four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars were subscribed, at the rate of eight per centum per annum; the principal was reimburseable at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of the loan; the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of this loan, were secured by a pledge of the surplus of duties on imports and tonnage.

The certificates for the eight per cent. stocks aforesaid, were issued, viz:

	Dolls.
In 1799, for	5,000,000
1800, for	1,481,700
Making a total of	6,481,700

From 1801 to 1806, inclusive, 119,300 dollars of eight per cent. stock, was paid for lands. The eight per cent. stocks were reimbursed in 1808; six millions four hundred and eighty-two thousand and five hundred dollars,[9] on the 31st of December, 1816, stood to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

In 1803,[10] the *Louisiana six per cent. stock* was created, for the payment of the province of Louisiana, purchased from the government of France. To carry into effect the convention concluded between the United States and the French Republic, on the 30th of April, 1803, certificates of stock were issued, from the Treasury of the United States, in favour of the French Republic, for eleven

(7) Act July 16th, 1798; vol. iii. ch. 96. (8) Act 7th May, 1800; vol. iii. ch. 196.

(9) This amount exceeds that of the eight per cent. stock returned in the statement of the Public Debt, and is owing to the sum of 800 dollars having been twice funded.

(10) Act 10th November, 1803; vol. iii. ch. 355.

millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; bearing an interest of six per centum per annum. The interest on this stock was payable in London, at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling per dollar; and in Amsterdam, at the rate of two and a half guilders per dollar. The principal was made reimburseable in four equal annual instalments, the first payable in 1818, and the last in 1821.(11) The convention above referred to, provided that "the principal of the said stock be reimbursed at the Treasury of the United States, in annual payments of not less than three millions of dollars each; of which the first payment shall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications." By this contract the first instalment of the Louisiana debt will be payable on the 1st of October, 1818; on that day, the state of the Treasury would admit of the payment of the whole of this debt, but our government is under the obligation to discharge it by at least two annual payments; and the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates the final reimbursement thereof, on the 21st of October, 1819.(12)

On the 31st of December, 1816, the Sinking Fund stood credited with three hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars of the Louisiana six per cent. stock; on the 1st of January, 1817, ten millions nine hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars, of that stock, constituted a part of the debt of the United States.

In 1803, certain *claims of American citizens*, against the French republic, were recognised,(13) for debts due to them by France, contracted before the 30th of September, 1800. The claims were assumed by the government of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the convention above referred to; the debts assumed, together with the interest thereon, were not to exceed twenty millions of francs, and were to be discharged by orders drawn by the minister of the United States, in Paris, on the Treasury of the United States, payable sixty days after possession should have been given of Louisiana. The preceding arrangement included no debts but such as were due to citizens of the United States, who were creditors of France, for supplies, for embargoes, and for prizes made at sea, in which the appeal had been properly lodged. Six per centum per an-

(11) The act of the 10th of November, 1803, vol. iii. ch. 355, provided for the payment of this debt in four equal annual instalments, aud also authorised the Secretary of the Treasury to shorten the periods fixed by the convention for its reimbursement.

(12) Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 5th December, 1817. On the 28th of April, 1818, the Secretary of the Treasury notified the proprietors of the Louisiana Stock, that one moiety of the principal would be redeemed on the 21st of October, 1818, at the Treasury in Washington, or at the Loan Offices on the books whereof the stock may then stand.

(13) See convention concluded at Paris, between the United States and the French Republic, on the 30th of April, 1803; also, act of Congress of the 10th of November, 1803, vol. iii. ch. 356.

num for interest was allowed; to commence from the periods when the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French government. In 1804, 3,750,000 dollars, assumed as aforesaid, made a part of the debt of the United States; payments were made on account of this debt in every subsequent year to 1816, inclusive, which, in the aggregate, amounted to 3,706,131 dollars and 96 cents; on the 1st of January, 1817. 43,868 dollars and 4 cents remained as a part of the Public Debt.

The following Statement exhibits a view of the Evidences of the Public Debt of the United States, owned by Creditors within the United States and in Foreign countries, on the 30th of June, 1803.

STOCKS.	*Within the United States.*				*In Foreign Countries.*			
	By States.	By incorporated Bodies.	By Domestic Individuals.	Total within the United States.	By the English.	By the Dutch.	By all other Foreigners.	Total by Foreigners.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
6 per cent.	2,306,253	5,818,798	8,448,316	16,573,367	3,447,672	7,285,592	928,951	11,662,217
3 ditto	1,728,126	1,028,929	5,086,091	7,843,146	6,663,371	3,902,307	663,868	11,229,546
6 do. deferred	1,558,084	1,563,669	3,869,198	6,990,951	4,207,053	1,903,718	546,075	6,656,847
8 per cent.	14,100	1,249,100	3,975,800	5,239,000	787,500	136,200	303,900	1,227,600
$5\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	—	204,600	372,300	576,900	727,500	445,700	97,400	1,270,600
$4\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	—	108,200	17,200	125,400	41,600	9,000	—	50,600
Navy 6 do.	2,000	123,100	561,700	686,800	8,100	11,400	2,300	21,800
Total,	5,608,563	10,096,396	22,330,605	38,035,564	15,882,796	13,693,917	2,542,494	32,119,210

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt of the United States, June, 1803, *exhibiting the Number of the Stockholders in the States respectively, and the amount of the Dividends. This statement does not include the Stocks passed to the credit of the Sinking Fund.*

ON WHAT BOOKS.	Total amount of Stocks on the several Books.	Dividend on all the Stocks for one year.	Number of United States Stockholders.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Treasury, United States	25,399,862	1,613,678	2,152
New-Hampshire	501,658	31,996	171
Massachusetts	11,537,080	785,036	4,199
Rhode Island	827,375	55,181	471
Connecticut	1,692,051	113,484	710
New-York	11,732,132	770,155	2,204
New-Jersey	442,729	29,591	212
Pennsylvania	12,854,712	848,665	2,746
Delaware	173,439	11,997	46
Maryland	1,023,217	61,210	157
Virginia	969,173	62,876	376
North Carolina	123,818	7,840	43
South Carolina	2,767,204	188,618	727
Georgia	110,324	8,294	22
	70,154,774	4,590,628	14,236

In 1806, the evidences of the Public Debt were much sought after, and very few persons were inclined to dispose of them; only 17,517 dollars and 61 cents were offered at the rates fixed by law, for the purchases on account of the Sinking Fund. The Secretary of the Treasury said,(14) "all the species of debt, on which the entire appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars could operate, will have been reimbursed prior to 1809." To promote the more rapid discharge of the remaining debt, it was proposed, that some modification of the original contract should take place with the consent of the creditors; the plan of the Secretary was to convert the old six per cent., the deferred six per cent. and the three per cent. stocks, into a common six per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. If this plan had been completely carried into effect, the debt, consisting of the stocks above enumerated, would have been reimbursed within a period of seven years, by the operation of the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars, besides paying the interest on the Louisiana debt; and after the year 1815, no incumbrance would have remained on the revenue, other than the interest and reimbursement of the Louisiana stock.

(14) Annual Treasury Report, 5th December, 1806.

In 1806, about 14,000,000 dollars of the unredeemed amount of the six per cent. and the deferred six per cent. stocks, were owned in Europe, viz: in England, Holland, &c.; at the same time, more than 11,000,000 dollars of the three per cent. stock, were owned as aforesaid.(15)

In 1807,(16) the *exchanged and converted six per cent. stocks* were created, to adapt the nature of the provision for the redemption of the public debt to the circumstances of the United States. A subscription to the full amount of the old six per cent., the deferred six per cent. and the three per cent. stocks was proposed, in the form of a voluntary subscription on the part of the creditors of the United States. For this purpose, books were opened, from the 1st of July, 1807, to the 17th of March, 1808, at the Treasury, and by the several commissioners of loans. For the sums subscribed in the six per cent. stocks above mentioned, credits were entered to the subscribers, for which they received certificates, purporting that the United States owed to the holders thereof, or their assigns, the sum expressed therein, which was equal to the amount of the principal of the stock subscribed, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and transferable in the manner prescribed for the transfer of such of the stock as had been subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States. No single certificate was issued for an amount greater than ten thousand dollars; and reimbursements could not be made, except for the whole amount of such certificate, nor till after six months public notice of such intended reimbursement.

For the sums subscribed in the three per cent. stock, credits were entered, and certificates issued, purporting that the United States owed to the holders thereof, or their assigns, the sum expressed therein, which was equal to sixty-five per centum of the amount of the principal of the stock subscribed, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, transferable and subject to redemption, in the manner and under the regulations and restrictions as the stock created for subscriptions made in the six per cent. stocks aforesaid. It was also provided, that the new stock issued, for the three per cent. stock subscribed, should not be reimburseable without the assent of the holders thereof, until after the whole of the eight per cent. and four and a half per cent. stocks, and all the new six per cent. stock created in exchange for the old six per cent. stocks subscribed as above mentioned, should be redeemed.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorised to appoint agents in London and Amsterdam, to receive subscriptions and to issue certificates there-

(15) The three per cent. stock was worth sixty per cent. of its nominal amount, when six per cents were at par in the market.

(16) Act 11th February, 1807; vol. iv. ch. 67.

for in the manner prescribed for the commissioners of loans in the United States. The residents in Europe, who became subscribers, were entitled to receive their interest on the new stock in London, at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling per dollar; or at Amsterdam, at the rate of two and a half guilders per dollar; the interest payable in Europe, was not payable until the expiration of six calendar months from the day on which the same would have been payable in the United States, and it was subject to a deduction of one half of one per cent. on the amount payable, for commission to the bankers paying the same.

The funds before pledged, remained pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the new stock. The commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorised to apply, from time to time, such sums, out of the said fund, as they should think proper for the redemption of the principal of the stock aforesaid; and the annual sum of 8,000,000 dollars, remained appropriated to the payment of the interest and the redemption of the Public Debt, until the whole of the stock created as aforesaid, should be reimbursed.

The certificates issued for the subscriptions made in the unredeemed six per cent. and deferred six per cent. stocks, constitute the *exchanged six per cent.* stock; and those issued for the subscriptions made in the three per cent. stock, constitute the *converted six per cent.* stock.

The amount of old stock surrendered was as follows, viz: *six per cent.* stock, 7,435,767 dollars and 61 cents; *deferred six per cent.* stock, 1,940,672 dollars and 1 cent, and *three per cent.* stock, 2,861,309 dollars, and 15 cents. For the stocks aforesaid, the following new stocks were issued, viz: *exchanged* in lieu of six per cent. and deferred six per cent. stocks, 6,294,051 dollars and 12 cents; and *converted* in lieu of three per cent. stock, 1,859,850 dollars and 70 cents. In the sums above stated as surrendered and issued, the following amounts of old stocks surrendered to, and new stocks issued by, the agents appointed at London and Amsterdam, are included, viz:

AGENTS IN	*Amount of Old Stock surrendered.*			*Amount of New Stock issued.*	
	Six per cent. Stock	Deferred Six per cent. Stock	Three per cent. Stock	Exchanged in lieu of Six per cent. and Deferred Stocks	Converted in lieu of Three per cent. Stock
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
London	128,005 79	57,115 72	659,270 28	127,728 70	428,525 65
Amsterdam	21,568 04	32,269 35	55,337 07	40,736 20	35,969 09
Total,	149,573 83	89,385 07	714,607 35	168,464 90	464,494 74

The reimbursement of the exchanged six per cent. stock, was completed in 1810; that of the converted six per cent. stock, in 1812. On the 31st of December, 1816, 6,294,051 dollars and 12 cents of the *exchanged*, and 1,859,850 dollars and 70 cents of the *converted* six per cent. stocks, stood to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

In 1812,[17] books were opened on the 1st of October at the Treasury, and by the several commissioners of loans, to receive subscriptions to the full amount of the unredeemed old six and deferred six per cent. stocks. For the sums subscribed, the subscriber received a certificate, purporting that the United States owed to him, or his assigns, the sum expressed therein, equal to the unredeemed amount of the principal of the six per cent. stocks subscribed, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly. The new stock created, is subject to redemption, at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after the 31st of December, 1824. The funds already pledged, remained pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the new stock, which was made a charge on the Sinking Fund.

The new certificates issued, constitute the *exchanged six per cent. stock of* 1812, amounting to 2,984,746 dollars and 72 cents, and now make a part of the Public Debt.

In the same year, the "*six per cent. stock of* 1812" was created.[18] The President was authorised to borrow 11,000,000 dollars, and to cause certificates of stock to be issued therefor, bearing an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly; the principal is reimburseable at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the 1st of January, 1813. The payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal were made charges on the Sinking Fund. The funded debt, contracted in virtue of the act above referred to, amounted to 8,134,700 dollars, of which sum 324,000 dollars stood to the credit of the Sinking Fund, on the 31st of December, 1816; leaving 7,810,500 dollars, as a part of the public debt, on the 1st of January, 1817. The sums, not included in the amount above mentioned, though they were also obtained in virtue of the act of 14th March, 1812, were subscribed by several banks on special contracts, and constituted the temporary loans of 1812.

In 1813,[19] the "*six per cent. stock of* 1813" was created. Sixteen millions of

(17) Act 6th July, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 458.
(18) Act 14th March, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 459.
(19) Act 8th February, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 486.

dollars were authorised to be borrowed; the rate of the interest was not specified; the principal was to be reimburseable at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the 1st of January, 1814. The President was authorised "to cause to be sold the whole or any part of the certificates of stock issued for the sums to be borrowed." The payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of this loan, are charged upon the Sinking Fund. Six per cent. stock, amounting to 18,109,377 dollars and 41 cents, was issued for the sums borrowed in virtue of the act above referred to; 100 dollars in stock, was given for every 88 dollars subscribed, and the principal of the stock is not redeemable before the year 1826.

The President was authorised to borrow, not exceeding 7,500,000 dollars;[20] to be reimburseable at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the 1st of January, 1814. The certificates of stock for the sum aforesaid, were authorised to be sold at a rate not less than eighty-eight per centum, or eighty-eight dollars in money for one hundred dollars in stock. The payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of this debt, are charged upon the Sinking Fund; the sums borrowed, were obtained at the rate of eighty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents in money, for one hundred dollars in six per cent. stock, irredeemable before 1826. The six per cent. stock of 1813 now created, amounted to 8,498,581 dollars and 95 cents, which, added to that issued under the authority of the act of 8th of February, 1813, constitutes an aggregate of 26,607,959 dollars and 38 cents, being the unredeemed amount of the "six per cent stock of 1813," on the 1st of January, 1817.

In 1814,[21] the "*six per cent. stock of* 1814" was created; 25,000,000 dollars were authorised to be borrowed; the sums loaned were to be reimburseable at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the 31st of December, 1814. The President was authorised to cause the certificates for the stock created in virtue of this act, to be sold. The payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of this debt, are charged upon the Sinking Fund. In virtue of the act above referred to, six per cent. stock, amounting in the aggregate to 15,661,818 dollars and 54 cents, was issued for sums borrowed as parts of the 25,000,000 dollars aforesaid, under the loans termed the ten million, and six million loans, which were obtained at different rates, as follows, viz:

Dolls.	Cts.			Dolls.	Cts.
12,292,888	90	at 80 per cent. stock,		15,366,111	21
140,810	00	at 85	do.	165,658	82
43,222	22	at 90¾	do.	47,627	79
74,590	75	at 90½	do.	82,420	72
12,551,511	87			15,661,818	54

(20) Act 2d August, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 579.

(21) Act 24th March, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 617.

The President was authorised to borrow 3,000,000 dollars;[22] to be reimburseable at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the 31st of December, 1814. The certificates, for the stock now created, were authorised to be sold; the six per cent. stock issued, in virtue of the act just recited, amounted to 252,801 dollars and 31 cents, which, when added to the sum of 15,661,818 dollars and 54 cents above mentioned, makes the aggregate of 15,954,619 dollars and 85 cents of the "*six per cent. stock of* 1814," constituting a part of the Public Debt, on the 1st of January, 1817, and is not redeemable before the 1st of January, 1827.

In 1815,[23] *seven per cent. stock* was created. Treasury Notes, not toe xceed 25,000,000 dollars, were authorised to be issued. Such of the notes, as were of a denomination less than one hundred dollars, bore no interest; the holders were allowed to present them at any time, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, to the Treasury of the United States, or to any commissioner of loans, and to receive therefor the amount thereof in certificates of funded stock, bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly.

In virtue of the act above referred to, the *six per cent. Treasury Note Stock* was created. Such of the Treasury Notes as were of a denomination of one hundred dollars or upwards, bore an interest of five and two-fifths per centum per annum; the holders thereof were allowed to present them in the manner aforesaid, and to receive therefor certificates of funded stock, in amount equal to that of the notes presented, including the interest due thereon, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly.

The seven and six per cent. stocks, created by the exchange of Treasury Notes, may be reimbursed at any time after the 31st of December, 1824, and were charged upon such funds as had been or should be established by law for the payment and reimbursement of the funded public debt, contracted since the declaration of the war against Great Britain. On the 1st of January, 1817, 8,856,960 dollars of the seven per cent. stock, and 60,834 dollars and 2 cents of the six per cent. Treasury Note stock, constituted a part of the Public Debt. In the same year, "the *six per cent. stock of* 1815 was created."[24] The President was authorised to borrow not exceeding 18,452,800 dollars. Certificates of stock were to be issued therefor, which might be sold. Such Treasury Notes as had been issued before the passing of this act, and were charged upon the Sinking Fund,

(22) Act 15th November, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 686.
(23) Act 24th February, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 738.
(24) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 768.

were receivable in payment of subscriptions to this loan. This stock is reimburseable at any time after the 31st day of December, 1815; the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal are charged upon the Sinking Fund. On the 1st of January, 1817, 12,288,149 dollars and 64 cents of this stock constituted a part of the Public Debt.

The sum of 9,745,745 dollars and 53 cents, of the six per cent. stock of 1815. were obtained at the rates following, viz:

Dolls.	Cts.			Dolls.	Cts.
7,924,219	59	at 95	per cent. stock,	8,341,283	77
1,047,846	30	at 96½	do.	1,085,851	08
32,978	49	at 97	do.	33,998	44
275,000	00	at 98	do.	280,612	24
4,000	00	at par		4,000	00
9,284,044	38			9,745,745	53

In 1816,[25] the *five per cent.* stock was created. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to subscribe for seventy thousand shares of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, amounting to 7,000,000 dollars, which was paid for in stock, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly; the principal thereof is reimburseable at the pleasure of the United States.

The evidences of the Public Debt of the United States, are usually bought and sold through the agency of brokers, who, as a commission, receive one quarter per cent. on the amount bought and sold. The seller certifies by his endorsement on the certificate, the amount to be transferred to A. B., for value received; the certificate so endorsed, is deposited in the Loan Office, where it stands to the credit of the holder; a new certificate is there issued, in the name of the assignee, with which he is credited on the books of said office; if any balance remains in favour of the assignor, a new certificate is made out, in his name, for the amount thereof. The books in the offices are closed fifteen days immediately preceding each quarterly payment of the interest, during which time no transfers can be made; the transfers are made free of expense.

(25) Act 10th April, 1816.

SECTION III.

OF THE TEMPORARY LOANS.

Temporary Loans were authorised, in anticipation of the revenue, and for the subscription to the late Bank of the United States. The sums received, prior to 1813, were advanced by the late Bank of the United States, except 200,000 dollars obtained from the Bank of New-York. The following statement exhibits the sums borrowed and repaid.

YEARS.	Amount Borrowed.	Amount Discharged.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
1792	2,556,595 56	—
1793	600,000 00	756,595 56
1794	3,400,000 00	1,300,000 00
1795	3,300,000 00	1,600,000 00
1796	320,000 00	1,400,000 00
1797	—	1,280,000 00
1798	200,000 00	200,000 00
1799	—	200,000 00
1800	—	200,000 00
1801	—	700,000 00
1802	—	1,290,000 00
1803	—	500,000 00
1804	—	250,000 00
1805	—	700,000 00
	10,376,595 56	10,376,595 56

The Temporary Loans, obtained in 1813 and the subsequent years, were supplied chiefly from the banks in the several states. Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this species of debt remained unpaid on the 1st of January, 1817; of this sum 500,000 dollars were due to the Bank of the United States, and 50,000 dollars to the Cumberland Bank in the District of Maine, and were paid prior to the 1st of October, 1817. In the course of the year 1817, all the Temporary Loans were discharged.(1)

(1) Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 7th February, 1818, p. 9.

SECTION IV.

OF THE TREASURY NOTES.

In 1812,[1] Treasury Notes, amounting to 5,000,000 dollars, were authorised to be issued; they bore an interest at the rate of five and two-fifths per centum per annum, and were reimburseable one year after the day on which they were issued; the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal were charged upon the Sinking Fund. These notes were receivable in payments for duties, taxes, and public lands.

In 1813,[2] 10,000,000 dollars, in Treasury Notes, were authorised to be issued; 5,000,000 dollars thereof were to be in part of the sum of 16,000,000 dollars, authorised to be borrowed in virtue of an act passed on the 8th of February, 1813. The rate of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal of the notes, now authorised, were the same as provided for those of 1812. These notes were also charged upon the Sinking Fund.

In 1814,[3] Treasury Notes, amounting in the whole to 10,000,000 dollars, were authorised to be issued; of the sum aforesaid, 5.000,000 dollars were in part of a sum which might be authorised to be borrowed, in virtue of an act authorising a loan during that session of Congress. The terms and conditions, under which these notes were issued, were the same as recited for those issued in 1812.

In the same year,[4] Treasury Notes, amounting to 7,500,000 dollars, were authorised to be issued in lieu of so much of the sums authorised to be borrowed, in virtue of acts passed on the 24th of March, and the 15th of November, 1814, as were not obtained. A further sum of 3,000,000 dollars, in Treasury Notes, was authorised to be issued, to defray the expenses of the War Depart-

(1) Act 30th June, 1812; vol. iv. ch. 434.
(2) Act 25th February, 1813; vol. iv. ch. 492.
(3) Act 4th March, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 606.
(4) Act 26th December, 1814; vol. iv. ch. 699.

ment, in 1814. The notes, now authorised, were to be issued upon the terms and conditions above mentioned, except that they were not charged upon the Sinking Fund; the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal, were directed to be made out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

In 1815,[5] 25,000,000 dollars, in Treasury Notes, were authorised to be issued and re-issued. Such of the notes as were of a denomination under one hundred dollars in value, bore no interest; those of one hundred dollars and upwards in value, bore an interest at the rate of five and two-fifths per centum per annum. The notes were at all times receivable in payments due to the United States; no period was assigned for the redemption of the principal. Such of the notes as were below one hundred dollars in value, were allowed to be funded, and to bear an interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; such of them as were of one hundred dollars and upwards in value, might also be funded, but at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The principal of the debt created, by funding the notes aforesaid, was reimburseable at any time after 1814.

All the Treasury Notes issued, were now authorised to be funded, and then to bear an interest at the rate of six per centum per annum.[6]

A loan of 18,452,800 dollars was authorised;[7] such Treasury Notes as had been issued prior to the passage of this act, and charged upon the Sinking Fund, were receivable in payment of the subscriptions to the loan aforesaid.

In 1817,[8] so much of any acts, as authorised the issuing or re-issuing of Treasury Notes, was repealed; all the Treasury Notes, which had or should become the property of the United States, were directed to be cancelled or destroyed, at such times and under such regulations and securities as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should establish.

The following amounts in Treasury Notes, were authorised to be issued, in virtue of the several acts above referred to, viz:

	Dolls.
In 1812	5,000,000
1813	10,000,000
1814	20,500,000
1815	25,000,000
	60,500,000

(5) Act 24th February, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 738.
(6) Act 24th February, 1815; sect. ix. vol. iv. ch. 738.
(7) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 768.
(8) Act 3d March, 1817.

The following Statement exhibits the amount of the Treasury Notes issued, and the amount outstanding on the 30th of September, 1817, viz:

	Dolls.	Dolls.
Issued under the act of 30th of June, 1812		5,000,000
25th February, 1813		5,000,000
4th March, 1814		10,000,000
26th December, 1814		8.318,400
24th February, 1815, viz:		
In notes of 100 dollars	4,422,400	
In smaller notes	3,392,994	
		7,815,391
Total amount issued,		36,133,794
Of the above there have been cancelled at the Treasury		26,574,431
Small Treasury Notes in the several Banks		3,323,400
In the Auditor's Office in the course of cancelment, for six per cent. stock at the Treasury of the United States	701,312 53	
Balances in the several Banks	586,715 51	
Dead Treasury Notes in the several Banks	4,734,491 73	
	6,022,519 77	
From which deduct the estimated amount of interest, included in the above sum	422,519 77	
		5,600,000
Balance outstanding, viz:		
Small Treasury Notes	69,594 00	
Other notes by estimate	566,369 00	
		635,963
As above,		(9)36,133,794

(9) Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 5th December, 1817; p. 11 and 23.

The evidences of the Public Debt, in 1817, were above par, and continue at advanced rates; it is probable, that the outstanding Treasury Notes, as by law are convertible into funded debt, will, in the course of 1818, be funded, and in so far add to the amount of the Public Debt.

In 1791, the Public Debt of the United States was in the proportion of thirteen dollars and forty cents; in 1801, eighteen dollars and seventy-seven cents, and in 1811, seven dollars and ninety-four cents, for every free inhabitant of the United States.

A STATEMENT

Of the Prices quoted in Philadelphia, for the evidences of the Public Debt.

NOTE. From 1805 to 1809, inclusive, the quotations are from "Hope's Philadelphia Price Current;" those for the subsequent years are from "Grotjan's Philadelphia Public Sale Report."

Period of the Sales.	Old Six per cent. Stocks.	Three per cent. Stock.	Six per cent. Navy Stock.	Eight per cent. Stock.	Louisiana Six per cent. Stock.	New Six per cent. Stock.	Seven per cent. Stock.
1805, January	92 per cent.	56 to 56¼ per cent.	96 per cent.	104 per cent.	—	—	—
July	89 ditto	54½ ditto	96 ditto	103 ditto	—	—	—
1806, January	93⅛ ditto	58 ditto	97 ditto	104 ditto	—	—	—
July	98 ditto	64 ditto	100 ditto	105 to 106 ditto	—	—	—
1807, January	99 ditto	61 ditto	—	103 ditto	—	—	—
July	98½ ditto	64½ to 65 ditto	—	103¼ to 103½ ditto	—	—	—
1808, January	98 ditto	64½ ditto	—	101¾ ditto	—	—	—
July	101 to 101½ ditto	64 ditto	—	101 to 102 ditto	—	—	—
1809, January	103 ditto	66 ditto	—	—	—	—	—
July	101½ to 102 ditto	65 ditto	—	—	—	—	—
1813, July	95 to 96 ditto	54 to 55 ditto	—	—	91½ to 92 per cent.	91 to 92 per cent.	—
1814, January	95 to 96 ditto	54 to 55 ditto	—	—	93 to 95 ditto	92½ to 93 ditto	—
July	88 to 90 ditto	50 to 51 ditto	—	—	88 to 90 ditto	85 to 88½ ditto	—
1815, January	78 to 80 ditto	48 to 50 ditto	—	—	76 to 77 ditto	76 to 77 ditto	—
July	98½ ditto	60 ditto	—	—	98½ ditto	97⅓ ditto	—
1816, January	98 ditto	62 ditto	—	—	97½ to 98 ditto	97½ to 98 ditto	105 per cent.
July	99½ ditto	64½ ditto	—	—	99½ ditto	99½ ditto	107 ditto
1817, January	100 ditto	65 ditto	—	—	100 ditto	100 ditto	106½ ditto
1818, January	100 ditto	71½ ditto	—	—	100 ditto	106½ ditto	109½ ditto
July	100 ditto	69 ditto	—	—	100 ditto	103 to 103½ ditto	107½ ditto

A Statement of the Public Debt of the United States,

SPECIES OF STOCKS.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Foreign Debt, . . .	12,812,831 92	14,516,871 41	15,494,248 08	14,308,411 16	14,727,710 85	11,939,000 00
Domestic Debt, viz.						
Six per cent. and deferred Stocks	1,143,106 28	6,359,296 47	37,722,628 07	37,790,327 02	41,705,774 79	41,273,425 27
Three per cent. Stock . .	425,911 33	3,346,965 09	17,756,419 69	17,981,215 88	18,901,197 32	18,974,390 56
Five and a half per cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	—	1,848,900 00
Four and a half per cent. do.	—	—	—	—	—	176,000 00
Six per cent. (of 1796) do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navy six per cent. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eight per cent. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana six per cent. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchanged six per cent. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Converted six per cent. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Six per cent. stock of 1812 .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Six per cent. stock of 1813 .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Six per cent. stock of 1814 .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary loans . . .	—	—	2,556,595 56	2,400,000 00	4,500,000 00	6,200,000 00
Treasury notes . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old unfunded debt . .	61,081,626 99	52,959,791 69	6,822,742 64	5,947,450 71	912,904 43	3,350,456 24
American claims assumed by the Louisiana Convention	—	—	—	—	—	—
Six per cent. treasury note stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Six per cent. stock of 1815 .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seven per cent. stock . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Five per cent. do. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total amount due to individuals	75,463,476 52	77,227,924 66	80,352,634 04	78,427,404 77	80,747,587 39	83,762,172 07
Deduct payments made by the Treasury, on account of subsequent years,	293,502 31	854,157 50	2,764,636 11	2,431,234 21	2,597,649 56	2,119,899 11
Total amount unprovided for,	75,169,974 21	76,373,767 16	77,587,997 93	75,996,170 56	78,149,937 83	81,642,272 96

on the 1st of January, in each of the years specified.

1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
11,939,000 00	11,059,000 00	10,979,000 00	10,819,000 00	10,419,000 00	9,915,000 00	8,730,000 00	5,736,000 00
40,769,901 28	40,143,208 49	39,460,076 00	38,738,404 10	37,947,458 20	36,853,982 26	35,700,526 17	34,480,554 13
19,019,871 28	19,024,120 84	19,036,945 13	19,086,725 72	19,093,902 21	19,091,081 10	19,093,575 61	19,093,976 03
1,848,900 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00
176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00
80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
—	—	—	711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00	711,700 00
—	—	—	5,000,000 00	6,481,700 00	6,480,200 00	6,475,800 00	6,474,500 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,250,000 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,120,000 00	3,840,000 00	3,840,000 00	3,640,000 00	3,440,000 00	2,740,000 00	1,450,000 00	950,000 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,110,806 77	3,058,699 79	2,989,148 64	2,876,964 53	2,840,790 39	2,817,168 89	2,789,584 52	1,876,890 72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,750,000 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82,064,479 33	79,228,529 12	78,408,669 77	82,976,294 35	83,038,050 80	80,712,632 25	77,054,686 30	86,427,120 88
1,130,455 79	734,363 37	1,008,760 42	1,342,968 61	1,037,883 44	1,958,063 55	2,322,763 45	1,073,477 66
80,934,023 54	78,494,165 75	77,399,909 35	81,633,325 74	82,000,167 36	78,754,568 70	74,731,922 85	85,353,643 22

Statement of the

SPECIES OF STOCKS.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Foreign Debt	4,065,000 00	2,229,000 00	1,420,000 00	480,000 00	240,000 00
Domestic Debt, viz.					
Six per cent. and deferred Stocks	33,187,515 16	31,801,961 01	30,320,614 13	26,730,679 55	21,308,079 26
Three per cent. Stock	19,094,231 62	19,047,133 97	19,019,013 26	18,107,804 82	16,157,793 59
Five and a half per cent. Stock	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00	—	—	—
Four and a half per cent. do.	176,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00	—	—
Six per cent. (of 1796) do.	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
Navy six per cent. do.	711,700 00	711,700 00	—	—	—
Eight per cent. do.	6,462,300 00	6,430,800 00	6,362,400 00	5,574,200 00	—
Louisiana six per cent. do.	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00
Exchanged six per cent. do.	—	—	—	2,126,826 73	5,993,343 50
Converted six per cent. do.	—	—	—	592,351 88	1,859,770 70
Six per cent. stock of 1812	—	—	—	—	—
Six per cent. stock of 1813	—	—	—	—	—
Six per cent. stock of 1814	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary loans	700,000 00	—	—	—	—
Treasury notes	—	—	—	—	—
Old unfunded debt	987,903 72	91,762 30	50,300 37	47,624 57	47,546 30
American claims assumed by the Louisiana Convention	3,750,000 00	2,057,413 38	540,070 88	206,830 42	86,658 72
Six per cent. treasury note stock	—	—	—	—	—
Six per cent. stock of 1815	—	—	—	—	—
Seven per cent. stock	—	—	—	—	—
Five per cent. do.	—	—	—	—	—
Total amount due to individuals,	82,312,150 50	75,723,270 66	69,218,398 64	65,196,317 97	57,023,192 09
Deduct payments made by the Treasury on account of subsequent years,	1,778,091 85	1,180,313 04	1,486,753 02	453,991 71	219,812 28
Total amount unprovided for,	80,534,058 65	74,542,957 62	67,731,645 62	64,742,326 26	56,732,379 81

Public Debt, continued.

1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19,977,383 78	18,566,096 08	17,066,941 98	12,866,123 89	11,236,194 76	9,760,602 42	8,194,479 26	6,532,355 08
16,157,890 04	16,157,890 04	16,157,890 04	16,157,972 59	16,158,177 43	16,158,177 43	16,158,180 79	16,158,180 79
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,250,000 00	11,070,700 00	10,923,500 00	10,923,500 00	10,923,500 00	10,923,500 00
3,751,125 26	—	—	2,745,120 58	2,984,746 72	2,984,746 72	2,984,746 72	2,984,746 72
1,859,770 70	1,859,170 70	565,318 41	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	7,977,700 00	7,710,500 00	7,760,500 00	7,810,500 00	7,810,500 00
—	—	—	—	26,607,959 38	26,607,959 38	26,607,959 38	26,607,959 38
—	—	—	—	—	14,234,851 25	15,661,818 54	15,954,619 85
—	—	—	2,150,000 00	800,000 00	600,000 00	1,075,000 00	550,000 00
—	—	—	2,835,500 00	4,907,300 00	10,646,480 00	17,619,625 00	3,000,000 00
33,884 33	33,884 33	33,884 33	31,444 32	31,201 76	31,201 76	31,191 93	31,191 93
62,248 21	57,946 55	57,946 55	50,509 60	50,509 60	47,884 60	43,868 04	43,868 04
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,481 63	60,834 02
—	—	—	—	—	—	11,952,700 74	12,288,149 64
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,908,974 00	8,856,960 00
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000,000 00
53,172,302 32	48,005,587 70	45,211,981 31	55,965,070 98	81,490,089 65	99,835,903 56	123,055,026 03	118,882,865 45
15,769 68	150,517 20	176,857 61	57,618 75	503,798 00	11,492 86	38,650 94	
53,156,532 64	47,855,070 50	45,035,123 70	55,907,452 23	80,986,291 65	99,824,410 70	123,016,375 09	

Statement of the Funded Debt of the United States, and Temporary Loans, on the 1st of January, 1817.

	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Funded Debt,				
Old Six per cent. stock	17,250,871	41		
Deferred six per cent. stock	9,358,320	34		
Three per cent. stock	16,158,180	79		
Louisiana six per cent. stock	10,923,500	00		
Six per cent. stock of 1796	80,000	00		
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812	2,984,746	72		
			56,755,619	26
Six per cent. stock of 1812, 11 million loan,	7,810,500	00		
Six per cent. stock of 1813, 16 million loan,	18,109,377	43		
Six per cent. stock of 1813, 7½ million loan,	8,498,581	95		
Six per cent. stock of 1814, 25 and 3 million loans	15,954,619	85		
Six per cent. stock of 1815, loan of 18,452,800 dollars	12,288,149	64		
Six per cent. Treasury Note stock	60,834	02		
Seven per cent. stock	8,856,960	00		
Five per cent. stock	7,000,000	00		
			78,579,022	89
Temporary Loans,				
Due Cumberland Bank, Maine	50,000	00		
Due the Bank of the United States	500,000	00		
			550,000	00
Nominal amount of the Debt and Temporary Loans, 1st of January, 1817			135,884,642	15
Deduct amount reimbursed in the payment of eight per cent. per annum on the Old Six per cent. and Deferred stocks			20,076,836	67
Unredeemed amount of Funded Debt, and Temporary Loans, on the 1st of January, 1817			*115,807,805	48

	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
*Amount of Funded Debt, and temporary loans on the 1st of January, 1817, as above			115,807,805	48
Add Treasury Notes (estimated amount)	Dolls. 3,000,000	00		
Registered Debt	31,191	93		
Claims on France assumed	43,868	04		
			3,075,059	97
Makes the Public Debt, as in the general statement, on 1st January, 1817			118,882,865	45

A STATEMENT

Of the Funded Debt of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1818, with its redemption for 1817.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amount redeemed under the 6th section of the act to provide for the redemption of the Public Debt . . .	15,881,784	50
Amount of the funded debt on the 1st of January, 1818, subject to a reduction for the redemption of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, in 1817, the accounts whereof have not been adjusted at the Treasury, and exclusive of stock which may be issued under acts authorising the funding of Treasury notes, and of three per cent. stock for interest on the old registered or unfunded debt . . . (*a.*)	100,608,798	21
	Dolls.	116,490,582	71

(*a.*) *Consisting of,*

	Dolls.	Cts.
Old six per cent. and deferred stocks . . .	6,228,490	73
Three per cent. stock	13,465,088	26
Exchanged six per cent. do. of 1812	2,669,108	99
Louisiana six per cent. do.	10,291,700	00
Six per cent. do. of 1796	80,000	00
Do. of 1812	6,206,502	12
Do. of 1813 (*loan of 16 millions*)	15,522,272	81
Do. do. (*loan of 7½ millions*)	6,836,232	39
Do. 1814 (*do. 25 & 3 millions*)	13,011,455	19
Do. 1815	9,505,625	41
Do. Treasury Note stock	1,162,814	83
Seven per cent. do.	8,629,507	49
Five per cent. do.	7,000,000	00
Dolls.	100,608,798	21

Amount of the Funded Debt on the 1st of January, 1817, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Old six per cent. and deferred stocks .	26,609,191	75		
Deduct amount reimbursed . . .	20,076,836	67		
	6,532,355	08		
Three per cent. stock	16,158,180	79		
Louisiana six per cent. do. . . .	10,923,500	00		
Six per cent. stock of 1796 . . .	80,000	00		
Exchanged six per cent. do. of 1812 .	2,984,746	72		
			36,678,782	59
Six per cent. stock of 1812 (*loan of 11 mill.*)	7,810,500	00		
Do. do. of 1813 (*do. 16 millions*)	18,109,377	43		
Do. do. do. (*do. 7½ millions*)	8,498,581	95		
Do. do. of 1814 (*do. 25 & 3 mill.*)	15,954,619	85		
Do. do. of 1815 . . .	12,288,149	64		
Six per cent. Treasury Note stock .	60,834	02		
Seven per cent. stock	8,856,960	00		
Five per cent. do.	7,000,000	00		
			78,579,022	89
		Dolls.	115,257,805	48

Amount of Debt funded in 1817, arising from Treasury Notes cancelled at the Treasury, and the several Loan Offices, viz:

Seven per cent. stock	105,538	00		
Six per cent. Treasury Note stock . .	1,127,239	23		
			1,232,777	23
		Dolls.	116,490,582	71

A Statement of the sums paid annually on account of the Public Debt, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1817, in which the sums paid for principal, interest and charges are distinguished respectively.

YEARS.	Principal.	Interest.	Charges on Foreign Loans.	Total.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
From the 4th of March, 1789, to 31st December, 1791	2,938,512 06	2,090,637 44	258,000 00	5,287,949 50
1792	4,062,037 36	3,076,628 23	125,000 00	7,263,665 99
1793	3,047,263 18	2,714,293 83	57,948 28	5,819,505 29
1794	2,311,285 57	3,414,254 50	54,062 20	5,778,602 27
1795	2,895,260 45	3,136,671 16	52,480 00	6,084,411 61
1796	2,640,791 91	3,183,490 56	—	5,824,282 47
1797	2,492,378 76	3,220,043 06	80,000 00	5,792,421 82
1798	937,012 86	3,053,281 28	—	3,990,294 14
1799	1,410,589 18	3,186,287 60	—	4,596,876 78
1800	1,203,665 23	3,174,704 72	—	4,578,369 95
1801	2,878,794 11	4,396,998 69	4,000 00	7,279,792 80
1802	5,413,965 81	4,120,038 95	5,000 00	9,539,004 76
1803	3,407,331 43	3,790,113 41	6,000 00	7,203,444 84
1804	3,905,204 90	4,259,582 55	7,000 00	8,171,787 45
1805	3,220,890 97	4,140,998 82	8,000 00	7,369,889 79
1806	5,286,476 73	3,694,407 88	29,000 00	8,989,884 61
1807	2,938,141 62	3,369,578 48	—	6,307,720 10
1808	6,832,092 48	3,428,152 87	—	10,260,245 35
1809	3,586,479 26	2,866,074 90	—	6,452,554 16
1810	5,163,476 93	2,845,427 53	—	8,008,904 46
1811	5,543,470 89	2,465,733 16	—	8,009,204 05
1812	1,998,349 88	2,451,272 57	—	4,449,622 45
1813	7,508,668 22	3,599,455 22	—	11,108,123 44
1814	3,307,304 90	4,593,239 04	—	7,900,543 94
1815	6,638,832 11	5,990,090 24	—	12,628,922 35
1816	17,048,139 59	7,822,923 34	—	24,871,062 93
(by estimate) 1817	(a)20,452,911 11	6,905,760 55	—	27,358,671 66
	129,049,327 90	101,189,140 58	687,290 48	230,925,758 96
To which add amount paid for loss on exchange to the 31st of March, 1815				99,168 62
			Dolls.	231,024,927 58

(a) Above it is stated at . . . . . Dolls. 20,452,911 11
Add difference between nominal three per cent., and redemption at 65 . 942,583 48
Gain on purchases 5,135 02

Dolls. 21,400,628 61

Secretary's estimate of the redemption (exclusive of Treasury Notes) . . Dolls. 18,036,023 72
Add Treasury Notes (b) 3,342,927 60
Loss of seven per cent. stock at $106\frac{51}{100}$ being more than nominal amount 21,677 29

As above Dolls. 21,400,628 61

(b) Treasury Notes to third quarter of 1817 is stated at . . . . Dolls. 3,592,927 60
Deduct Interest, estimated at 250,000 00

As above, Dolls. 3,342,927 60

A STATEMENT

Of the Amount of the Evidences of the Public Debt of the United States, possessed by Creditors within the United States and in Foreign Countries, on the 1st of January, 1818.

STOCKS.	*Within the United States.*				*In Foreign Countries.*				Total.
	By States.	By Incorporated Bodies.	By Domestic Individuals.	Total within the United States.	By the British.	By the Dutch.	By all other Foreigners.	Total by Foreigners.	
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Old Six per cent	92,835 69	85,980 53	164,519 02	343,335 24	29,957 40	310,918 52	38,305 92	379,181 84	722,517 08
Deferred Six per cent.	471,167 40	341,060 19	1,062,581 83	1,874,809 42	376,127 95	1,464,663 76	184,267 10	2,025,058 81	3,899,868 23
Three per cent.	1,531,112 49	713,782 90	3,811,313 17	6,056,208 56	2,601,208 48	3,765,721 15	1,025,012 66	7,391,942 29	13,448,150 85
Exchanged Six per cent.	133,717 83	1,053,133 58	1,222,057 86	2,408,909 27	242,922 43	13,000 00	1,712 50	257,634 93	2,666,544 20
Louisiana	—	408,233 00	2,139,967 00	2,548,200 00	2,386,900 00	5,013,400 00	339,700 00	7,740,000 00	10,288,200 00
Six per cent. of 1812	—	2,365,404 00	3,318,914 34	5,684,318 34	465,321 65	12,600 00	43,862 13	521,783 78	6,206,102 12
Do. 1813	—	4,911,813 37	14,593,440 13	19,505,253 50	2,384,276 42	373,300 40	305,212 36	3,062,789 18	22,568,042 68
Do. 1814	—	3,170,597 17	7,463,268 61	10,633,865 78	1,992,563 69	72,715 62	72,321 64	2,137,600 95	12,771,466 73
Do. 1815	12,417 59	2,782,120 21	5,282,359 52	8,076,897 32	1,327,788 67	45,249 71	43,812 72	1,416,851 10	9,493,748 42
Six per cent. Treasury Note	—	598,378 25	520,333 76	1,118,712 01	138,313 76	6,000 00	4,676 40	148,990 16	1,267,702 17
Seven per cent. do.	100,411 00	864,041 49	7,283,360 88	8,247,813 37	360,416 71	—	1,800 00	362,216 71	8,610,030 08
Five per cent.(10)	—	7,000,000 00	—	7,000,000 00	—	—	—	—	7,000,000 00
Six per cent. 1796	—	80,000 00	—	80,000 00	—	—	—	—	80,000 00
	2,341,662 00	24,374,544 69	46,862,116 12	73,578,322 81	12,305,797 16	11,077,569 16	2,060,683 43	25,444,049 75	99,022,372 56

Amount brought down 99,022,372 56
Add for stock which on the 31st of December, 1817, was on its passage to and from the several Loan Offices 84,453 02

Amount of funded debt on the 1st of January, 1818, is estimated at . . . . . Dolls, 99,106,825 58

(10) This is the amount of the subscription of the government to the Bank of the United States.

Table showing the amount of Principal (on the calculation of 100 dollars) redeemed at certain quarter-yearly periods until its final extinction, by the United States, of their Stock bearing an Interest of Six per centum per annum, arising from the payment of Dividends of eight per centum per annum, under the provisions of Sundry Acts of Congress.

	Years.	Amount Redeemed.	Years.	Years.	Amount Redeemed.	Years.	Years.	Amount Redeemed.	Years.	Years.	Amount Redeemed.
January 1st, 1796	1802	2,	1802	1808	16,857,635,349	1808	1814	38,096,666,858	1814	1820	68,457,922,123
April do.	—	2,03	—	—	17,110,499,879	—	—	38,668,116,860	—	—	69,484,790,955
July do.	—	2,060,45	—	—	17,367,157,377	—	—	39,248,138,613	—	—	70,527,062,819
October do.	—	2,091,356,75	—	—	17,627,664,737	—	—	39,836,860,693	—	—	71,584,968,761
January 1st, 1797	1803	4,122,727,101	1803	1809	19,892,079,708	1809	1815	42,434,413,603	1815	1821	74,658,743,293
April do.	—	4,184,568,008	—	—	20,190,460,904	—	—	43,070,929,807	—	—	75,778,624,442
July do.	—	4,247,336,528	—	—	20,493,317,817	—	—	43,716,993,754	—	—	76,915,303,809
October do.	—	4,311,046,576	—	—	20,800,717,585	—	—	44,372,748,660	—	—	78,069,033,366
January 1st, 1798	1804	6,375,712,274	1804	1810	23,112,728,348	1810	1816	47,038,339,890	1816	1822	81,240,068,866
April do.	—	6,471,347,958	—	—	23,459,419,273	—	—	47,743,914,989	—	—	82,458,569,899
July do.	—	6,568,418,178	—	—	23,811,310,563	—	—	48,460,073,713	—	—	83,695,459,948
October do.	—	6,666,944,450	—	—	24,168,480,221	—	—	49,186,974,819	—	—	84,950,983,197
January 1st, 1799	1805	8,766,948,617	1805	1811	26,531,007,424	1811	1817	51,924,779,441	1817	1823	88,225,247,945
April do.	—	8,898,452,846	—	—	26,928,972,536	—	—	52,703,651,133	—	—	89,548,626,664
July do.	—	9,031,929,639	—	—	27,332,907,124	—	—	53,494,205,900	—	—	90,891,856,064
October do.	—	9,167,408,583	—	—	27,742,900,730	—	—	54,296,618,988	—	—	92,255,233,904
January 1st, 1800	1806	11,304,919,712	1806	1812	30,159,044,241	1812	1818	57,111,068,273	1818	1824	95,639,062,413
April do.	—	11,474,493,508	—	—	30,611,429,905	—	—	57,967,734,297	—	—	97,073,648,349
July do.	—	11,646,610,910	—	—	31,070,601,354	—	—	58,837,250,311	—	—	98,529,753,074
October do.	—	11,821,310,074	—	—	31,536,660,374	—	—	59,719,809,066	—	—	100,
January 1st, 1801	1807	13,998,629,725	1807	1813	34,009,710,279	1813	1819	62,615,606,202			
April do.	—	14,208,609,171	—	—	34,519,855,933	—	—	63,554,840,295			
July do.	—	14,421,738,308	—	—	35,037,653,773	—	—	64,508,162,899			
October do.	—	14,638,064,383	—	—	35,563,218,579	—	—	65,475,785,343			

Amount due July 1st, 1818 1,470,246,926
Interest thereon 22,053,703
} 1,492,300,629 } amount of last payment payable 1st of October, 1818 and 1824.

NOTE. The real value of 100 dollars nominal, will be found by deducting the amount redeemed in any one quarter, from 100 nominal dollars, expressed in the stock bearing interest at six per centum.

SECTION V.

OF THE SINKING FUND.

In 1790, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, were appropriated towards discharging the debts of the United States; and they were directed to be applied *solely* to that purpose, until the debts should be fully satisfied.(1) The surplus of the duties on merchandise imported and on the tonnage of vessels, to the 31st of December, 1790, which remained after the appropriations made by law were satisfied, were also appropriated to the purchase of the debt, at its market price, provided it did not exceed the par value thereof.(2)

In 1792,(3) the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, were appointed commissioners to purchase the Public Debt, at the price above mentioned. For the purposes aforesaid, the interest on so much of the debt as had been purchased for the United States, or as should be paid into the Treasury in satisfaction of any debt due to the United States, and the surplus of any appropriation for the payment of the interest upon the said debt, which remained after paying such interest, were appropriated and pledged. These funds were to be applied, 1st. To the purchase of the several species of stock at their market prices, not to exceed the par value thereof, until the annual amount of the said funds, together with any other provisions which might be made, should be equal to two per centum of the whole amount of the outstanding funded stocks, bearing an interest of six per centum: Thenceforth, 2dly. To the redemption of the said six per cent. stocks, according to the right reserved,(4) until the whole amount thereof should be redeemed; and then, to the redemption of any other stock, at its market price.

In 1795,(5) the commissioners heretofore named, were authorised to borrow such sums, in anticipation of the revenues appropriated, not exceeding in one year one million of dollars, to be reimbursed within a year from the time of each loan, as should be necessary for the payment of the annual interest on the

(1) Act 4th August, 1790; sect. xxii. vol. ii. ch. 61. (2) Act 12th August, 1790; vol. ii. ch. 74.
(3) Act 8th May, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 139.
(4) Act 4th August, 1790; vol. ii. ch. 61. By payments at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.
(5) Act 3d March, 1795; vol. ii. ch. 286.

public debt. So much of the duties on imports and tonnage and on domestic distilled spirits and stills, as might be necessary, was appropriated for the payment of the interest, on the temporary loans aforesaid, which was not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Additional appropriations were made to the fund, established by the act of the 8th of May, 1792, sect. 7, for the gradual reduction of the public debt; and the fund was in future to be denominated the "*Sinking Fund.*" These additional appropriations consisted of, 1. A sufficient sum, arising annually from the duties on imports and tonnage, and on domestic distilled spirits and stills, as might be rightfully paid of the principal of the six per cent. stock, commencing on the 1st of January, 1796; and of the deferred stock, commencing on the 1st of January, 1802; 2. The dividends declared on so much of the stock of the Bank of the United States as belonged to the United States, deducting thereout the sums necessary to pay interest on any part of a loan of two millions of dollars had of the bank; 3. The net proceeds of the sales of public lands in the Western Territory; 4. All monies which should be received into the Treasury on account of debts due to the United States, by reason of any matter prior to their present constitution; and lastly, all surpluses of the revenues, which remained at the end of any calendar year, beyond the amount of the appropriations charged upon the said revenues. The Sinking Fund was placed under the direction and management of the commissioners above mentioned. Independent of temporary objects, the commissioners were directed to apply the fund aforesaid, 1. To the payment of the six per cent. stock, according to the right reserved, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum;[6] 2. To the payment of the deferred six per cent. stock after 1801, at the rate aforesaid;[6] and 3. If any surplus remained, towards the further and final redemption of the Public Debt, foreign and domestic, funded and unfunded.

The commissioners were authorised, when any part of the principal of the Public Debt became payable, to borrow the sums necessary for such payments, and to cause stock, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, to be issued therefor; the principal thereof to be reimburseable at the pleasure of the United States.

In 1802,[7] additional appropriations were made for the redemption of the Public Debt.

(6) Excluding that which should stand to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

(7) Act 29th April, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 292. It is proper to remark, that the internal duties were repealed on the 6th of April, 1802; vol. iii. ch. 279. The Sinking Fund was diminished by the subtraction of the duties on domestic distilled spirits and stills.

The Sinking Fund was, in future, to consist of an annual sum of *seven millions and three hundred thousand dollars*, to be derived as follows, viz: 1. From the monies, other than the surpluses of revenue, which then constituted the fund, or which should accrue to it by virtue of any previous provisions; 2. From the sums annually required to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the debt of the United States; and 3. From so much of the duties on imports and tonnage as, together with the provisions aforesaid, would complete the sum of seven millions and three hundred thousand dollars above mentioned.

The commissioners were directed to apply the fund to the payment of interest and charges, and to the redemption of the principal of the Public Debt; and the annual payments were directed to be made as follows, viz: 1. Of such sums as, by virtue of any acts, had been previously directed to be paid; 2. Of such sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest and charges accruing on any other part of the then debt of the United States, including the interest and charges, which might accrue on such loans as might be made, for redeeming any parts of the principal of said debt; 3. Of such sums as may be annually required to discharge any instalment of the principal of the then debt of the United States, and of any future loans which might be made for reimbursing the same; and 4. To apply any surplus towards the further and final redemption, by payment or purchase of the then debt, including loans for the reimbursement thereof, the temporary loan obtained from the Bank of the United States, and the demands against the United States, under any treaty or convention with a foreign power, for the payment of which the faith of the United States had been or should be pledged by Congress. An annual account of all the sales of stock, of loans, and of payments made by the commissioners, was directed to be laid before Congress on the first week of February, in each year.

In 1803,[8] in consequence of the augmentation of the Public Debt, by the creation of the stock for the payment of Louisiana, an additional annual sum of seven hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to the Sinking Fund, to be paid out of the duties on imports and tonnage; by this addition the annual fund, vested in the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, amounted to *eight millions of dollars*, and was directed to be applied to the purposes, and in the manner heretofore mentioned, until the whole of the then debt of the United States should be redeemed.

(8) Act 10th of November, 1803; sec. iv. vol. iii. ch. 353.

In 1815, the appropriation for the Sinking Fund consisted as follows, viz: Of

	Dolls.	Cts.
1. The interest on such parts of the Public Debt as had been reimbursed, and which then amounted to the annual sum of	1,969,577	64
2. The net proceeds of the sales of the public lands . . .	1,200,000	00
3. The proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, necessary to make up the sum of 8,000,000 dollars	4,830,422	36
Dolls.	8,000,000	00

We have already observed, that the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of the Treasury Notes, were charged to the Sinking Fund. In 1816, the charges upon this fund were estimated at 14,524,200 dollars, as follows, viz:

	Dolls.
1. For the payment of the interest and instalments of the old debt,	3,460,000
2. Do. of the interest of the new debt, computed on a capital of 70,000,000 dollars, about	4,200,000
3. For the payment of the interest and the principal of the Treasury Notes, issued under the acts of the 30th of June, 1812, the 25th February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814 (after allowing for the amount reimbursed subscribed to the loan, and paid for duties) about	6,864,000
	14,524,200

Making an excess charged upon the fund, amounting to 6,524,200 dollars. To relieve the Sinking Fund, the loan for 18,452,800 dollars was authorised;[9] the subscriptions were payable in such Treasury Notes as had been charged upon the Sinking Fund; in exchange therefor, as has been already observed, the six per cent. stock of 1815 was issued.

(9) Act 3d March, 1815; vol. iv. ch. 768.

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the Annual aggregate amount which, on the 31st of December, in each year, stood to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Years, ending on the 31st of December.	Amount standing to the credit of the Commissioners.	Years, ending on the 31st of December.	Amount standing to the credit of the Commissioners.
	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.
1790 }	11,31,364 76	1804	7,037,366 42
1791 }		1805	9,960,275 83
1792	1,560,529 30	1806	13,426,635 57
1793	2,019,194 32	1807	18,347,580 08
1794	2,265,022 55	1808	25,115,649 78
1795	2,307,661 69	1809	27,597,868 27
1796	2,703,481 97	1810	31,348,993 48
1797	2,725,869 86	1811	32,643,445 57
1798	2,734,479 44	1812	33,459,063 98
1799	4,704,219 60	1813	33,873,463 98
1800	4,738,367 83	1814	33,873,463 98
1801	4,762,184 41	1815	33,873,463 98
1802	5,837,702 90	1816	33,873,463 98
1803	7,024,402 51		

A General Statement of the several Stocks transferred to the United States, to the 31st of March, 1795, was appropriated for

	Old Six per cent. Stock.	Three per cent. Stock.	Deferred six per Stock.	Five per cent. Stock.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dollars.
Reimbursement of the foreign debt, to 31st December, 1809	—	—	—	8,200,000
of the Navy six per cent. stock	—	—	—	—
of the five and a half per cent. do.	—	—	—	—
of the four and a half per cent. do.	—	—	—	—
of the eight per cent. do.	—	—	—	—
of the exchanged six per cent. do.	—	—	—	—
of the converted six per cent. do.	—	—	—	—
Purchased with monies received on account of surplus of duties to the end of 1790,	439,016 12	401,072 90	631,786 86	—
Purchased on account of the loan of 2,000,000 dollars of the 12th of August, 1790,	353,604 95	31,731 94	137,588 66	—
Purchased out of the interest fund, or applied therefrom	140,588 08	79,055 79	132,625 59	—
out of monies arising from imports and tonnage and from the sale of public lands,	—	—	—	—
In payment for lands sold under certain acts of Congress	65,308 79	85,887 91	20,968 90	—
for lands on lake Erie sold to the state of Pennsylvania,	60,449 44	60,718 25	30,224 72	—
of certain balances which originated prior to the present Constitution,	7,220 63	7,187 64	16,936 17	—
of commutation of certain military officers, placed on the pension list,	14,934 22	10,472 40	7,467 09	—
In discharge of debts due foreign officers	186,988 23	22,438 58	—	—
of the registered debt per act of 12th of June, 1798	86,566 54	—	—	—
of loan office and final settlement certificates per same act,	55,888 98	—	27,581 84	—
Stock arising from specie, paid for services and supplies prior to the 4th of March, 1789,	515,460 94	—	—	—
Unapplied of 660,000 dollars, six per cent. stock, remitted on account of the Dutch debt in 1795,	20,000 00	—	—	—
Total amount to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to 31st December, 1816,	1,946,026 92	698,555 41	1,005,179 83	8,200,000

December 1816, the interest on which, by the acts of the 8th of May, 1792, and the 3d the redemption of the Public Debt.

Five and a half per cent. Stock.	Four and a half per cent. stock.	Four per cent. Stock.	Navy Six per cent. Stock	Eight per cent. Stock.	Exchanged Six per cent Stock.	Converted Six per cent. Stock	Louisiana six per cent. Stock.	Six per cent. Stock of 1812.	Amount of the several Species of Stock.
Dolls. Cts.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls. Cts.
—	820,000	3,180,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,200,000 00
—	—	—	711,700	—	—	—	—	—	711,700 00
1,751,742 56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,751,742 56
—	176,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176,000 00
—	—	—	—	5,302,900	—	—	—	—	5,302,900 00
—	—	—	—	—	5,993,343 50	—	—	—	5,993,343 50
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,859,770 70	—	—	1,859,770 70
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,471,875 88
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	522,925 55
95,757 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	326,500	324,200	1,098,726 90
—	—	—	—	1,056,700	300,007 62	—	—	—	1,356,707 62
1,400 00	—	—	—	122,900	700 00	80 00	—	—	297,235 60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151,392 41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,344 44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,873 71
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209,426 81
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86,566 54
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,470 82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515,460 94
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000 00
1,848,900 00	996,000	3,180,000	711,700	6,482,500	6,294,051 12	1,859,850 70	326,500	324,200	33,873,463 98

In 1817, the acts previously passed, in relation to the Sinking Fund, were revised and modified. So much of all former acts, as related to the appropriations for the purchase of the principal, or the payment of the interest of the funded debt, was repealed.(10) An annual appropriation, amounting to 10,000,000 dollars, to be produced, 1st From the duties on imports and on tonnage; 2dly. From the proceeds of the internal duties, and 3dly. From the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the western territory, was appropriated, as the future Sinking Fund. This fund was vested in the Commissioners heretofore named, and they were directed to apply it to the payment of the interest and the charges, and to the reimbursement of the principal of the Public Debt, in the manner heretofore prescribed in the acts already recited.

Besides the annual appropriation above mentioned, the Commissioners, in 1817. were authorised to receive from the Treasury, an additional sum of 9,000,000 dollars, to be applied to the redemption of the Public Debt; and they were further authorised, provided it should be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive, in the year aforesaid, another additional sum, amounting to 4,000,000 dollars, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid; the sum of 4,000,000 dollars last appropriated, was to be so much in advance of the annual appropriation for 1818.

After the year 1817, in the case of a surplus in the Treasury, above the sums appropriated for the service of the year, so that a balance of 2,000,000 dollars would remain to the end of such year, such surplus is also to be applied to the redemption of the debt in the manner aforesaid.

Whenever, in any year, there shall be a surplus in the Sinking Fund, beyond the amount of interest and principal actually due in such year, the Commissioners, having the approbation of the President, are authorised to purchase the debt of the United States, at its market price, provided such price does not exceed the rates following, viz: For the stock bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum, sixty-five dollars for every hundred dollars of the principal thereof; for stock bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, the par value thereof; for stock bearing an interest of seven per cent. per annum, an advance above the par value thereof, which must not exceed, for every hundred dollars of stock, the computed value of an annuity of one dollar for a number of years, equal to that during which the stock so purchased will not be reimburseable at the pleasure of the government, estimating in such computation, the interest of money at six per centum per annum.

(10) Act 3d March, 1817.

All the certificates of the Public Debt, which have or may become the property of the United States, by the payment thereof, were directed to be destroyed at such times and under such regulations and securities as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with the approbation of the President, should establish.(11) No interest is considered as accruing, and no further payment is made on account of the debt, the certificates of which have been destroyed.

In the event of a war between the United States and any foreign power, any surplus, appropriated as aforesaid, to the Sinking Fund, that may be left in any year, after paying the interest and principal actually due, may be applied to any object of public service. All the provisions in former acts, by which the faith of the United States was pledged, for the payment of the interest or the principal of the Public Debt, were continued in full force and operation; except in so far, that no payments are to be made on the certificates, which have become the property of the United States.

The following Statements show the amount of the stock purchased, on account of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, during 1817.

(11) In 1817, agreeably to the act of 3d March, 1817, all the certificates, for funded stock redeemed, that had been issued, were in a course of being cancelled and destroyed. And the examination, cancelment and final adjustment of the Treasury Notes, were in full operation.—Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 7th February, 1818, p. 9.

A Statement of the Stock purchased on account of the Commissioners of

	Unredeemed amount of Old Six per cent. Stock.	Unredeemed amount of Deferred Six per cent Stock.	Six per cent. Stock of 1812.	Loan of Sixteen Millions of Dollars.	Loan of Seven Millions & five hundred thousand Dollars.	Loan of Ten Millions of Dollars.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts
Purchased by Cashiers of sundry Banks	52,987 28	142,960 12	82,200 00	6,160 94	13,204 67	2,434 39
Do. of the Bank of the United States	34,082 34	73,834 61	1,521,797 88	2,356,539 62	1,649,144 89	1,405,859 63
	87,069 62	216,794 73	1,603,997 88	2,362,700 56	1,662,349 56	1,408,294 02

	Dolls. Cts.	
Of the above amount	3,001,812 10	were of the Old Debt, prior to the war of 1812.
And . .	11,604,396 28	were of the War Loans and Treasury Note Stock.
As above, Total,	14,606,208 38	

A Statement of the Stock purchased and redeemed, between the 1st of January, 1817, and the 30th of September following, viz:

Amount of Stock redeemed as per Statement above	Dolls.	14,606,208 38
Amount of Stock redeemed including the three per cent. at nominal		15,548,790 86
Estimated reimbursements of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks in the three first quarters of 1817 . .		894,484 00
Temporary Loans paid off to the Cumberland Bank	50,000 00	
Do. Do. Bank of the United States	500,000 00	
		550,000 00
Amount from 1st of January, 1817, to 30th September following		16,993,274 86
To the end of the 4th quarter of 1817, for reimbursement of old six per cent. and deferred stocks per estimate	709,513 70	
Purchases of stock since the 1st of October, as per statement exhibited	333,235 16	
		1,042,748 86
	Dolls.	18,036,023 72

the Sinking Fund, from 1st April, 1817, to 30th September following.

Loan of Six Millions of Dollars.	Six per cent. Stock of 1814.	Six per cent. Stock of 1815.	Seven per cent. Stock.	Exchanged Six per cent. Stock.	Louisiana Six per cent. Stock.	Treasury Note Stock.	Three per cent. Stock at sixty-five.	Total Dollars.
Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
350,000 00	—	257,771 86	5 91	110,000 00	258,800 00	—	285,916 08	1,562,441 25
1,200,758 16	208,507 54	2,524,752 37	—	205,637 73	373,000 00	25,258 42	1,464,593 94	13,043,767 13
1,550,758 16	208,507 54	2,732,524 28	5 91	315,637 73	631,800 00	25,258 42	(12) 1,750,510 02	14,606,208 38

(12) The amount of the three per cent. stock as taken from the returns, from sundry agents, viz:

J. Smith	41,218 19	. . . . . Cost,	26,821 94
		Deduct Interest	30 12
			26,791 82
From sundry other agents, .	2,651,874 31	. . . . . Cost,	1,723,718 20
Dolls.	2,693,092 50	Dolls.	1,750,510 02

	Dolls.	Cts.
	2693092	50
At		65
	13465462	50
	161585550	00
	175051012	50

In 1817, the following disbursements were made out of the Treasury on account of the principal and interest of the Public Debt, viz:

		Dolls.	Cts.
On account of the interest on the funded domestic debt and reimbursement of the principal of the old and deferred six per cent. stocks		6,019,312	48
On account of the principal and interest of temporary loans,			
Reimbursement of principal	550,000 00		
Payment of interest	18,106 16		
		568,106	16
On account of principal and interest of Treasury Notes		3,592,927	60
On account of the principal and interest of the Louisiana stock payable in Europe;			
On account of the reimbursement of the principal	419,189 74		
Payment of interest	328,329 69		
		747,519	43
On account of the reimbursement of the domestic debt . . .		14,955,735	25
Amounting together to . . . . . Dolls.		25,883,600	92

The disbursements enumerated were made out of the following funds, viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
1. From the annual appropriation of 10,000,000 dollars, for 1817, agreeably to the act of 3d March, 1817	10,000,000	00
The additional sum appropriated by the 3d section of the act aforesaid	9,000,000	00
And so much of the sums of 4,000,000 dollars designated in the 3d section aforesaid, ...	2,830,108	52
And paid from the funds "arising from the proceeds of duties on merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, and from the proceeds of the sales of western lands," agreeably to the act above referred to.		
2. From repayments into the Treasury, on account of monies heretofore advanced for the purchase of bills of exchange, for the payment of interest and reimbursement of the funded debt and of Treasury Notes	406,564	80
3. From the appropriation by law, in relation to Treasury Notes, being the amount of payments for principal and interest of Treasury Notes, at the Treasury, and for which warrants were issued for payment	3,592,927	60
Making the amount as stated, Dolls.	25,883,600	92

A STATEMENT

Showing the Amount of Public Debt annually contracted, together with the annual increase and decrease thereof.

YEARS.	Amount of Debt contracted.	Annual increase of Debt.	Annual decrease of Debt.
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
1791	5,089,291 00	1,764,448 14	—
1792	5,180,918 24	3,124,709 38	—
1793	1,264,703 36	—	1,925,229 27
1794	4,740,703 36	2,320,182 62	—
1795	5,964,000 00	3,014,584 68	—
1796	400,000 00	—	1,697,692 74
1797	—	—	2,835,950 21
1798	207,465 07	—	819,859 35
1799	5,711,700 00	4,567,624 58	—
1800	1,481,700 00	61,756 45	—
1801	—	—	2,325,418 55
1802	—	—	3,657,945 95
1803	15,000,000 00	9,372,434 58	—
1804	—	—	4,414,970 38
1805	—	—	6,588,879 84
1806	—	—	6,504,872 02
1807	—	—	4,022,080 67
1808	—	—	8,173,125 88
1809	—	—	3,850,889 77
1810	—	—	5,166,714 62
1811	—	—	2,793,606 39
1812	8,034,782 58	10,753,089 67	—
1813	26,608,164 22	25,525,018 67	—
1814	20,024,031 25	18,345,813 91	—
1815	26,589,272 02	23,219,122 47	—
1816	13,134,588 60	—	4,172,160 58

In 1716, a Sinking Fund was established in Great Britain, "for the payment of the national debts incurred before the 25th of December, 1716;" the fund was applicable "to no other purpose whatever." In 1728, the fund was charged with the payment of the interest of the loan; this first violation of the original principle, was soon succeeded by others of a more destructive character, by which the design of the institution was frustrated. In 1733, the supplies for the year, amounting to more than one year's produce of the fund, were taken from it. During the war, from 1739 to 1748, £ 9,000,000 sterling of this fund were applied to various branches of expenditure, and again induced Parliament, in 1748, to vote, that it should be applied to no other than the purpose for which it was originally authorised.(13)

About the year 1772, Doctor Price proposed a plan for the redemption of the national debt of Great Britain. According to him this object might be effected, by the application of a certain sum annually set apart from the rest of the annual revenue, to be appropriated for the purchase of stock at the current prices; the interest of the debt redeemed was always to be added to the original sum, to increase the operation of the fund.

In 1786, it was ascertained, from calculations founded on the experience of the year 1785, that a surplus, amounting to about £ 900,000 sterling, remained after satisfying every branch of expenditure.(14) Mr. Pitt, adopted the principles of Doctor Price, and proposed by means of taxes, to raise the surplus to £ 1,000,000 sterling per annum, which, by commissioners, was to be applied to the purchase of stock in the manner above mentioned.

In imitation of the British system, a plan was proposed for the redemption of the Public Debt of the United States; the funds were appropriated by the acts already recited; although the sources, whence the sums appropriated, in 1790, 1792 and 1795, were specified, the amount of the fund was not fixed and limited; it would depend upon numerous contingencies. In as far as the proportion of the capital of the fund, to the amount of debt to be redeemed, was not ascertained, it became impossible to fix the period of redemption. The fund, which we established, was applicable to the purchase of any species of the Public Debt, whether temporary or funded, until the annual amount thereof should be equal to two per centum on the amount of the old six per cent. stock, when it

(13) Grellier's History of the National Debt of Great Britain, p. 99 and 169; also, Hamilton's Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the National Debt of Great Britain, p. 95.

(14) The income was £ 15,379,132; and the expenditure £ 14,478,181.

was first to be applied towards the redemption of that stock, and thereafter to the purchase of any other of the Public Debt. (15)

When the annual appropriation for the Sinking Fund was augmented, in 1802 and 1803, the system was modified so as to make the fund applicable to the payment of the interest and charges, as well as to the redemption of the principal of the Public Debt; the three per cent. stock excepted. In 1812, 1813 and 1814, the Treasury Notes issued, were charged upon this fund, without any augmentation of its capital.

The Sinking Fund established for the United States, was very different from that first authorised in Great Britain, in so far as it was not exclusively applicable to the discharge of a specific debt already incurred; it was also unlike that of Mr. Pitt, as the amount of the capital appropriated was not fixed prior to 1802; and when the amount of the appropriation was known, the payment of the interest and charges on the debt were, in common with the principal, to be discharged from that fund.

Strictly speaking, the essential character of a Sinking Fund, was not to be found in the operations of that of the United States; all its sources might vary and fail;(16) even the application of the fund was varied with circumstances. The annual reports of the commissioners exhibit the Sinking Fund in the payment of the interest and charges, and the redemption of the principal of the Public Debt; in the reimbursement of temporary loans, and the absorption of Treasury Notes; in the payment of commissions and charges to agents in the United States and in Europe; in the payment of arrearages due to the army, and in discharging the floating debt: Instead of being uniformly confined on a single line of operation, it was active in all situations as temporary circumstances indicated.

The amount paid for the interest and charges of the debt, during many years, exceeded that of the principal redeemed. After the fund was raised to 8,000,000 dollars per annum, the charges upon it amounted to 14,524,200 dollars to be redeemed within the year. In 1817, the interest payable, from the fund of 8,000,000 dollars, amounted to 6,084,415 dollars and 93 cents, leaving only 1,915,584 dollars and 7 cents for the redemption of the principal of the debt.(17)

The preceding facts enable us to explain the irregular operation of the Sink-

(15) Act 8th May, 1792; vol. ii. ch. 139. See also, act of 3d March, 1795, vol. ii. ch. 286; for further provisions in relation to the redemption of the principal of certain enumerated stocks of the United States.

(16) During the late war, the operations of the Sinking Fund were "obstructed by the temporary failure of the revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage," which was its principal source. See Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 6th December, 1815. p. 24.

(17) Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 16th December, 1816.

ing Fund, and to demonstrate why the amount of the funded debt passed to the credit of the commissioners, was not augmented after 1813; they also show why the debt of 1791, has not yet been extinguished. Of the debt contracted prior to the late war, 31,839,903 dollars and 37 cents remained on the 1st of October, 1817; notwithstanding that 231,024,927 dollars and 58 cents were paid, on account of the Public Debt, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 31st of December, 1817, principal, interest and charges. But for the additions made to the Public Debt, subsequently to 1791, the original amount would long since have been reimbursed by the operations of the Sinking Fund; or had this fund been *exclusively* applied to the redemption of the debt existing in 1791, that amount would long ago have been discharged.

It is probable, that the present amount of the Public Debt will not be augmented; provided we remain in peace, our means will be more than adequate to its redemption, according to the terms of the several contracts. From the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1817, 18,036,023 dollars and 72 cents, or 15.17 per cent. of the debt, as it stood on the 1st of January, 1817, was redeemed by the commissioners of the Sinking Fund. After the contemplated payments of the Louisiana six per cent. stock, in 1818 and 1819, the annual appropriation of 10,000,000 dollars, cannot be applied towards the redemption of any part of the debt, (the payment of the interest and the gradual redemption of the six per cent. deferred stock, and the six per cent. stock of 1796, excepted) prior to 1825, unless the terms of the contracts shall be modified.

The following items no longer constitute portions of the Public Debt of the United States, viz:

1. The Foreign Debt.
2. The five and a half per cent. stock.
3. The four and a half per cent. stock.
4. The navy six per cent. stock.
5. The eight per cent. stock.
6. The exchanged six per cent. stock, created prior to 1812; and.
7. The converted six per cent. stock.

The following stocks composed the debt of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1818, viz:

1. The old six per cent. stock; redeemable in October, 1818.
2. Deferred do. do. do. do. 1824.
3. Three per cent. do. do. whenever provisions shall be made by law for that purpose.
4. Six per cent. stock of 1796; redeemable after 1819.
5. Exchanged Six per cent. stock; do. after the 31st of December, 1824.
6. Louisiana Six per cent. stock; do. in 1818 and 1819.
7. Six per cent. stock of 1812; do. 1st January, 1825.
8. do. do. 1813; do. do. 1826.
9. do. do. 1814; do. do. 1827.
10. do. do. 1815; do. do. 1828.
11. do. Treasury Note stock; do. do. 1825.
12. Seven per cent. do. do. 1825.
13. [18]Five per cent. do. do. at the pleasure of the government.

(18) Subscribed to the Bank of the United States; the Sinking Fund is not applicable to the redemption of this stock.

INDEX.

A.

Accoutrements, cost of the, in the United States, 604
Accounts, public, how settled, 703
Actual enumeration, the only true method to ascertain the inhabitants, 16
Africa, annual value of our exports to, 132. 141
generally, annual value of our exports to, 132. 141 and 155
African ports, British, annual value of our exports to, 132. 141
French, annual value of our exports to, *ibid.*
Portuguese, annual value of our exports to, *ibid.*
Ages, persons of different, their relative proportion in the United States, 40
free persons of different, their proportion to the total population of the United States, 44
males of different, in the United States, *ibid.*
females of different, in the United States, *ibid.*
Agriculture, in certain states, how affected by migration, 37
products of, their value and proportion exported, 87
products of, value of the, annually exported, 147
Alabama Territory established, xv
"All other free persons," their progress and duplication in the United States, 23, 24
Aliens, how naturalized in the United States, 30
cannot own vessels in the United States, 312
Allowances granted to the fishermen of the United States, 336, et seq.
granted to the fishermen on the average of ten years, 340
paid annually, from 1791 to 1816, to vessels employed in the fisheries, 341
annual amount of the, 392
American colonies, Dutch, annual value of our exports to the, 132. 141
British, annual value of our exports to the, *ibid.*
American colonies, French, annual value of our exports to the, 132. 141
Spanish, annual value of our exports to the, *ibid.*
Portuguese, annual value of our exports to the, *ibid.*
America, annual value of our exports to the North West Coast of, *ibid.*
American vessels, importations in, during each year, from 1789 to 1815, 158—171
Animals, value of the, annually exported, 147
Army, a provisional, authorised, 558
organization of the, 555—590
organization of the, on the war establishment, 580 et seq.
distribution of the, in 1815 and 1817, 584—588
officers and men composing the, in 1815, 585
general return of the, in 1817, 585, 586
register for the, for 1st January, 1818, 589
general observations concerning the, 628
uniformity in the, necessary to its efficiency, 629
expenditures on account of the pay and subsistence of the, from 1789 to 1815, 712
effective force of the, in 1789, 556
strength of the, at different periods, 563
Armories, of the, in the United States, 625
particulars concerning the arms annually manufactured in the, from 1795 to 1817, 627
Arms manufactured in the U. States, cost of the, 627
additional, purchase of, from 1789 to 1815, 712
Arrets, French, 64 et seq.
Arsenals, of the, in the United States, 625
Artificers, organization of the corps of, 271
Artillery, organization of the corps of, 567
Arts, useful, progress of the, promoted in the U. S. 2
Ashes, pot and pearl, value of the, annually exported, 146
quantity annually exported, 152 and 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154
Asia generally, annual value of our exports to, 132—141 and 155
Auction, sales at, duties laid on, 471

Austrian tonnage, entered in the United States, from 1789 to 1816, 318

B.

Balance of trade, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 219
in favour of the United States, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 255
against the United States, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 255
for and against the U. States, during 7 years, with all nations, 266
with all parts of the world, 266 et seq.
is often only apparently unfavourable, 280
amount of the unfavourable, with all the world, 281
amount of the unfavourable, how accounted for, 282
particulars concerning the, with G. Britain, 282
an unfavourable, should not cause trade to be suspended, 283
Baltimore, males and females in, 49
Bank notes, duties laid on, 473
of the United States established in 1791, 518
general provisions of the charter of the, 518
how subscriptions to the, were paid, 518
branches established by the, 519
of the shares in the, belonging to the U. S. 520
stock of the, held in the U. States and in foreign countries, 521
dividends declared by the, from 1792 to 1809, 521
dissolution of the, and the amounts paid to the stockholders, 522
general views and statements of the, 523—526
of the U. S. established in 1816, 527
general provisions of the charter of the, 527
how subscriptions to the, were to be made, 527, 533
stock subscribed to the, purchased by the commissioners of the sinking fund, 528
dividends declared by the, 529
prices at which the shares have been sold, 529
branches established by the, 529
statement of the subscriptions to the, in the several states, 532
Barbary States, annual value of our exports to the, 132—141 and 155
commence hostilities, 635, 642
result of hostilities against the, 657
Barges authorised to be built, 641
Bastrop's claim for public lands, 356
Batture at New-Orleans, nature of and claim to the, 358
Bayonne decree, 78
Beef, quantity annually exported, 152, 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154
Bees-wax, quantity annually exported, 152, 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154
Biscuit and ship bread, quantity annually exported, 152, 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154
Berlin decree, 75
Bills of exchange, duties laid on, 473
Births, number of the, in the United States, 49
proportion of the, to the deaths in the U. S. 4
number of the, multiplied by different writer to ascertain the number of the inhabitants, 1
Blockades, British, 64 et seq.
Bone, whale, value of, annually exported, 146
Boston, males and females in, 49
Bourbon and Mauritius, annual value of our exports to 132—141
Boundaries of the United States, concerning the, 343
Bounties allowed to fishermen, 336 et seq. 339, 396
only allowed when three-fourths of the crew are citizens of the U. States, 339
amount of, paid annually, from 1791 to 1816 on fish and provisions exported, 341, 396
annual amount of the, 392
concerning the, paid to soldiers at different periods, 591 et seq.
allowed for persons captured on board enemie vessels, 675
Brazil, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Bremen, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Brevet rank established, 564
British tonnage entered in the United States, fro 1789 to 1816, 318
Brougham, Mr. his opinion concerning the navy of th United States, 658
Bullion, exported to India, 56
for the mint obtained from foreign countries, 55
Butter, quantity annually exported, 152, 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154

C.

Cadets, concerning the, in the Military Academy, 57
number of the, 578
expenses on account of the, 579
Candles, spermaceti, value of, annually exported, 146
quantity annually exported, 152 et 15
tallow, quantity annually exported, *ibid.*
quantity annually exported on th average of ten years, 154
Canaries, annual value of our exports to the, 132—14
Cannon, expenditures on account of the fabrication o from 1789 to 1815, 712
Captures made, under the authority of hostile decree and orders, 79
by the British, *ibid.*
by the French, 80

Captures made by the Neapolitans, 80
by the Danes, *ibid.*
by the Spaniards, 81
recapitulation of the, *ibid.*
by the Americans during the late war, *ib.*
amount received into the Treasury from, 395
Capacity, commercial, errors in relation to, 88, et seq.
and navigating, of the several states, 91
Cape of Good Hope, annual value of our exports to the, 132—141 and 155
Cape de Verd Islands, annual value of our exports to the, 132—141
Carriages, duties laid on, in the United States, 465
statement of the, paying duties in the United States, 466 et seq.
amount of the duties on the, 468
number of the, made in the U. S., 468
Cavalry, organization of the, 565
Census made in England in the reign of Henry VIII. 17
Spain, 17
in the United States for 1790, 20
for 1800, 21
for 1810, 22
results of the, concerning the progress of the population in the United States, 23
to be taken at regular periods, 17
formula for the, 18
suggestions for improvements in the, 17
Certificates issued from the Treasury on account of the Yazoo claims, 348
what, authorised to be subscribed to the loans to discharge the public debt, 721. 723
Cheese, quantity annually exported, 152 and 154
on the average of ten years, 154
Chesapeak, American frigate, attacked by the Leopard, 65
China, progress of the trade of different nations to, 55
tonnage employed from the U. S. to, 55
annual value of our exports to, 132—141 and 155
imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
Sheffield, Lord, his error concerning our ability to trade with, 55
balance of trade with, 266 et seq.
remarks concerning our trade with, 280
amount of specie exported to, from the U. S. 55
Cities in the United States, number of the people in the several, 47
progress of the population in the, compared with that in a state, 48
Cities, cause of the rapid increase of the population in some of the, 48
in none of the, has the population been checked, 48
the births in the, exceed the number of the deaths, 49
population of the, in the United States, compared with the tonnage, 308
Civil list, expenditures on account of the, 702, 703. 706, 707. 713
Civil department, number of officers and agents employed in the, 708
Claims, Yazoo, 348. 355
to the public lands, 355
in the Illinois territory, 355
on account of British grants, 356
in the Orleans territory, 357
concerning the lead mines near Genevieve, 357
settlements in Louisiana, 357
Orleans batture, 358
of citizens of the United States against France, assumed, 735
Clothing allowed to the troops of the United States, 600
cost of the, 601 et seq.
Cocoa, quantity of, annually imported and exported, from 1801 to 1815, 257
quantity of, annually imported and exported, on the average of ten years, 258
Coffee, quantity of, annually imported and exported from 1801 to 1815, 257
quantity of, annually imported and exported, on the average of ten years, 258
quantity of, annually imported, the rate of the duty thereon and the amount of the duty accrued, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
Cod-fishery, condition of the, in 1675, 333
vessels, tonnage and men employed, and fish caught in the, 333
tonnage employed in the, on the average of ten years, 339
tonnage employed in the, annually, from 1791 to 1816, 341
Colonies, merchandise usually imported from the, 156
results of our commerce with the British North American, 301
Colonial productions, quantity of the, annually imported and re-exported, 263 et seq.
Coins, foreign gold and silver, as are current must be assayed annually, 383
of the United States, their denomination and value, 540
fineness of the, 541, 542
foreign, their value in the U. States, 543, 544, et seq. 547

Coins which are a tender in payment of debts, 543
assays of the foreign, made at the mint, 542—545
annual value of the gold, struck at the mint, 547, 548, 549
annual value of the silver, struck at the mint, 547, 548, 549
annual value of the copper, struck at the mint, 547, 548, 549
value of the, struck at the mint, to 31st December, 1817, 550
estimated amount of the gold and silver, in different countries, 551
Commerce of the United States, 55
circumstances which influence the, 56
with China, 55
with the East Indies, 57
suspended during the revolutionary war, 57
resumed after the peace in 1783, 57
difficulties in the way of the, 57
no general regulations concerning the, 57
a free, with all the world advocated by the Secretary of State, 59
promoted by the French revolution, 59
prosperity of the, influence on the character of our citizens, 59
the philosophy of, disregarded in the United States, 60
effects of, 60
neutral, checked by the governments in Europe, 63
injuries sustained by the, in consequence of hostile decrees, 79
state of, in 1809, &c. 82
maximum of the, 87
capacity for, in the several states, 89
basis of the, 91
periodical progress of the, 63
minute details respecting the, with all parts of the world in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 212
with Great Britain, exhibited in a tabular form, 253
with all parts of the world, exhibited in a tabular form, 254
considered as moving on a circle, 281
with the British West Indies, 301
with the North American Colonies, 301
and navigation not necessarily united, 307
foreign, revenues derived from, 392
Commercial intercourse should not be suspended on account of the balance of trade being unfavourable, 283
what should govern, 283
between the United States and France suspended, 557
Commissioner of the general land office authorised, 360
his duties, 360
Commissioners appointed to settle claims to the public lands, 350
of loans, expenditures on account of the, 703—706
of the sinking fund appointed, 739
Commixture of different nations, advantageous, 52
Congress, powers of the, in relation to the commerce of the United States, 59
acts of the, in regard of our tonnage, alarmed the ship owners in Great Britain, 293
Connecticut, population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of the exports from, 88—142—145
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
ts relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
land ceded by, to the United States, 347
Conservation of the human species, how secured, 44
Constitution of the United States, ix
a supposed amendment of the, not adopted by the states, xx
Consumption of the merchandise imported in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
of the merchandise imported in the years enumerated, 259—262
Contingent charges of government, of the, 703
Cotton wool, its growth doubtful in the U. States, 84
average quantity of, exported, 84
quantities exported, 92
importations of, into Great Britain, 92
maximum quantity exported, 92
manufacture, progress of the, in Great Britain, 92
estimated amount of, consumed in the U. States, 92
value of the, annually exported, 147
Sea Island, quantity annually exported, 152—154
other than Sea Island, quantity annually exported, 152—154
quantity of, annually imported and exported, from 1803 to 1815, 257
quantity of, annually imported and exported, on the average of ten years, 258
Sea Island, quantity annually exported on the average of ten years, 154
all other American, quantity annually exported on the average of ten years, 154
Customs, branches of revenue derived from the, 383
a comparative view of the revenue derived from the, at different periods, 392
annual average amount received from the, 392
total net amount received from the, from 1789 to 1814, 392

Customs, at the maximum, 392
annual expenses of the collection of the duties derived from the, 392—397.
net amount derived from the, from 1789 to 1814, 392—397
at the maximum, 392
proportion of the, to the other branches of revenue, 393
proportion of the, to the other branches of revenue in Great Britain, 393
general statement of the, for each year from 1791 to 1815, 395
gross and net amount of the, in the states and territories respectively, during each year, from 1791 to 1816, 425—437
amount annually received on account of the, from 1791 to 1815, 537

D.

Danish West Indies, annual value of our exports to the, 132—141
East Indies, annual value of our exports to the, 132—141
tonnage, entered in the United States, from 1789 to 1816, 319
Deaths, number of the, in the U. States, 49
proportion of the, to the births in the U. S. 49
Debentures, annual amount of the, from 1791 to 1815, 392—396
Debt, public, (see public debt) periodical statement of the, 10
evidences of the, not received in payment for public lands, 352
of the states, provisions for the, 723
due to France in 1791, 727
due to Spain in 1791, 727
due to Holland, in 1791, 727, 728
Decrees, French, 64 et seq.
at Berlin, 75
at Milan, 76
at Bayonne, 78
at Rambouillet, 78
in the West Indies, 78
Delaware, population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of the exports from, 88—142—145
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
Delegates sent to Congress from the territories, xv
compensation allowed to the, 702
Denmark, annual value of our exports to, 132—141, 155
imports from, during each year from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
Denmark, articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
and dominions, balance of trade with, 266 et seq.
remarks concerning our trade with, 280
Destination of the exports from the United States, 132—141
Direct taxes, laid in the United States, 498
statement of the quotas of the, apportioned to the states respectively, 502
amount of the, actually assessed, on every 100 dollars of the valuation, in the states respectively, in 1798, 1813 and 1815, 503
payments on account of the, laid in 1798, 505
payments on account of the, laid in 1813, 507 et seq. 511
view of the collection of the, in 1816, 508—512
view of the collection of the, on non-resident's property, 509
general view of the collection of the, laid in 1814, 510
amount of the, received in 1815, 512
general view of the collection of the, laid in 1815, 513
general view of the collection of the, laid in 1816, 514
amount of the, received in 1816, 515
amount paid for the collection of the, 505—507, 508, 509, 510, 515
amount annually received on account of the, from 1800 to 1815, 537
District of Columbia, annual value of the exports from the, 142—145
population of the, 21 et seq.
tonnage of the, 321—332
Distilleries, number of the, in the United States, 463—464
capital employed in the, 464
grain consumed in the, 464
Docks, dry, authorised to be erected, 638. 640
Dollar, current value of the, in the States and Territories, 553
Domestic industry should be encouraged, 61
products, value and proportion of, annually exported, 87
products, general statement of the value of the, annually exported, 93
products, exported in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 251
products, value of the, annually exported from 1803 to 1817, 135—141
products, value of the, from the several states, 143—145

Domestic debt, concerning the, of the United States, 720
debt, loan authorised to discharge the, 721
Doubling, the periods required for the, of our population, 26
Doublehead's reserve, a claim for public lands, 356
Drawback, enumeration of merchandise exported, entitled to and not entitled to, 118—131
allowed in favour of our fisheries, 336
rules and regulations concerning, 390
amount retained, when merchandise is exported with benefit of, 391
not allowed in certain cases, 390
annual product of the three and a half per cent. retained on, 392
annual amount of, on exported domestic distilled spirits, in consideration of the impost on molasses, 396
annual amount of, on domestic manufactured snuff exported, 396
annual amount of, on domestic refined sugar exported, 396
amount annually retained on, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
excess of the, over duties, from 1801 to 1813, 406 et seq.
amount of, annually paid on merchandise re-exported, from 1793 to 1814, 438—453
total amount of, payable annually, from 1794 to 1814, 454
amount of, allowed on spirits distilled in the U. S. from 1792 to 1806, 463
Dubuque's claim to lead mines in Louisiana, 358
Duplication of the population, in different countries, 25
in the U. S., 23—27
Durability of ships of war, 682, 683
Dutch tonnage, entered in the United States, from 1789 to 1816, 318
Duties, collected on merchandise re-exported without drawback, 148
derived from the carrying trade, 222
paid on tonnage in the ports of the U. S. 292
light money, paid on foreign vessels, 292
extra and discriminating, what, 293
countervailing, laid by Great Britain, 295
Great Britain proposes to abolish the, 297
proceedings of Congress concerning the, 297
on tonnage, paid on foreign vessels which enter from ports with which American vessels are not allowed to trade, 299
average annual amount of the, upon merchandise imported from the British West Indies, and British North American colonies, 300
on our exports, may be expedient, 303
Duties collected on tonnage, in 1816, 309
average annual amount of the tonnage, paid in the United States, 311
must be uniform throughout the U. S. 381
on exports, shall not be laid, 381
light money, what, 383
of the, laid on merchandise imported, 385
tariff of the, now in operation, (1818) 385. 391
no, paid on certain enumerated articles when imported, 389
additional, on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, 390
a drawback of the, allowed on the exportation of merchandise imported, 390
new, laid in 1818, 391
acts to regulate the collection of the, 391
ad valorem, what merchandise is subject to, 385
specific, do. 387
ad valorem, how to be calculated, 387
average annual gross product of the, 392
annual product of the net, on merchandise imported, 392
annual product of the ad valorem, 392
do. of the specific, 392
annual product of the additional, on importations in foreign vessels, 392
annual product of the, on importations in American vessels, 392
annual product of the, on importations in foreign vessels, 392
annual product of the, on tonnage, 392
do. of the light money, 392
annual expenses of the collection of the, 392
amount of the, annually from merchandise imported from 1791 to 1815, 395
amount of the, annually from the Mediterranean fund, from 1791 to 1815, 395
amount of the, annually on tonnage, from 1791 to 1815, 395
amount of the, annually from light money, from 1791 to 1815, 395
amount of the, annually from passports and clearances, from 1791 to 1815, 395
amount of, refunded, 397
amount of the, which annually accrued on merchandise paying ad valorem duties, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
amount of the, which annually accrued on merchandise paying specific duties, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
extra, of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, amount of the, 398 et seq.
extra, of 15½ per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, amount of the, 398 et seq.
extra, on teas imported from other places than India, 398 et seq.

Duties, rate of the, payable on merchandise imported, from 1801 to 1813, 406 et seq.
excess of the, over drawback, from 1801 to 1813, 406 et seq.
amount of, annually received on merchandise imported, from 1793 to 1814, 438—453
ad valorem, gross amount of, annually paid, from 1794 to 1814, 454
ad valorem, net amount of, annually paid from 1794 to 1814, 454
specific, gross amount of, annually paid from 1794 to 1814, 454
specific, net amount of, annually paid from 1794 to 1814, 454
of the, laid upon spirits distilled and stills employed in the United States, 455
amount of the, laid upon spirits distilled and stills employed in the United States, 460
laid on licenses granted to retailers, 464
laid on carriages in the United States, 465
laid on snuff manufactured in the U. S. 469
laid on sugar refined in the United States, 469
laid on sales at auction, 471
laid on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, 472
laid on bank notes, 473
laid on bills of exchange, 473
laid on articles manufactured within the United States, 478
laid on household furniture, and gold and silver watches, 479
laid on gold, silver, plated ware, jewellery and pastework, 480
internal, general view of the, for 1816, 481
general statements of the, in the states respectively from 1794 to 1801, 483 et seq.
statement of the, accruing, in 1814, in the states and territories, 490
statement of the, accruing, in 1815, in the states and territories, 491 et seq.
statement of the, which accrued on articles manufactured within the United States, from April, 1815, to February, 1816, 494
statement of the, which accrued in 1816, in the states & territories, 496
amount of the, on imports and tonnage received annually from 1791 to 1815, 537
amount of the, arising annually from the internal revenues from 1792 to 1815, 537

E.

East Indies, value of the trade to the, with different nations in Europe and the U. S., 56
bullion shipped to the, by different nations in Europe, and the United States, 56
East Indies, merchandise shipped to the, by different nations in Europe, and the U. S., 56
annual value of our exports to the Danish, 132—141
annual value of our exports to the Dutch, 132—141
annual value of our exports to the British, 131—141
annual value of our exports to the French, 131—141
annual value of our exports to the East Indies generally, 131—141
balance of trade with the, 266 et seq.
amount of specie annually exported to the, from the United States, 56 et 289
value of merchandise imported into the, from the United States, 56, 280
value of merchandise imported into the, from other countries, 56
annual balance in favour of the, and against the United States, 289
remarks concerning our trade with the, 280
Embargo, in the United States, 63
Emigrants, number of the, who arrived, 28
late from France, lands set apart for the, 359
Emigrations, of the, from foreign countries, 28
Emigration, checked by the European governments, 28
causes which retarded, to the U. S. 28
effects of, on the increase of the population in the United States, 29
from Europe, dreaded by the governments, 31
best and proper method to prevent, 31
Engineers, corps of the, established and organized, 575
England, proportion of the people and houses in, 15
number of the people in, 28
increase of the people in, 27, 28
jealousy of, in regard of our shipping, 57
annual value of our exports to, 132—142
Enlistments, general provisions concerning the, for the army, 591
how regulated at different periods, 591
Enumeration, actual, the only true method to ascertain the number of people, 16
in Great Britain, 17
mode prescribed for, in the U. S. 17
acts passed by Congress concerning the, 18
formula for the, in the United States, 18
Errors arising from the prosperity of our commerce, 59
Europe generally, annual value of exports to, 132—155
all foreign, did not import as much of British manufactures as the United States, 286
Executive department, expenditures on account of the, 702—706.
Expenses, annual, on collection of the duties, 392
Exports, progress of the, 5—61
value of the, from Great Britain in 1700, 54

Exports, value of the, from Great Britain to the colonies in 1772, 54
disproportion of the, and the imports cannot be sustained, 61
decline of the, 63
value of the, periodically stated, 82
rate of the increase of the, 82
domestic, nature of the, 83
monied value of the, no test of commercial prosperity, 83
quantities of the, a test of national capacity and industry, 83
the value of the, has not kept pace with the increase of the population, 83
enumerated periodically, 84
nature of the, from the several states, 85
domestic, value of the, exported during ten years, 86
foreign, value of the, exported during ten years, 86
all the, value of, exported during ten years, 86
value and proportion of the domestic, in relation to their origin, 87
proportion of the, to the inhabitants, 87
value and proportion of the, from each state, 88
from the several states, not always the growth of the state, 89
from the several states, value of, how affected, 91
maximum of certain, enumerated, 92
general statement of the value of the, for each year, from 1789 to 1817, 93
specification of the, for each year from 1789 to 1802, 94—109
specification of the domestic, for each year from 1803 to 1817, 110—113
specification of the foreign, for each year from 1803 to 1817, 114—117
foreign, entitled and not entitled to drawback, 118—131
maximum of the value of the, 82
value of the, received annually, by each foreign nation, from 1790 to 1802, 132—134
value of the domestic, received annually, by each foreign nation, from 1803 to 1817, 135—141
value of the foreign, received annually, by each foreign nation, from 1803 to 1817, 135—141
annual value of the, from each state, from 1790 to 1802, 142
annual value of the domestic, from each state, from 1803 to 1817, 143—145
annual value of the foreign, from each state, from 1803 to 1817, 143—145
Exports, annual value of the, classed according to their origin, 146, 147
proportion of the, received annually by each foreign nation, 155
annual value of our, to Great Britain in 1774 and 1789, 155
value of the, compared with the imports, 156
progressive increase of the, 10
to the British dominions in Europe, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 223
to the British dominions in the East Indies, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 224
to the British dominions on the continent of North America and Newfoundland, 225
to the British dominions in the W. Indies, 226
annual value of the, compared with the value of the imports from each foreign nation, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 255
value of our, to all nations, during 7 years, 266
value of the, from Great Britain to the United States, during each year, from 1790 to 1800, and from 1805 to 1811, 286, 287
value of the, from Great Britain to all parts of the world, during each year, from 1805 to 1811, 287
value of the, into Great Britain, from the United States, during each year, from 1790 to 1800, 286
duties on the, shall not be laid, 381
Expenditures, progressive increase of the, 10
of the, of the United States, 701
a statement of the, to be annually laid before congress, 701
the permanent what, 701
of the civil list proper what, 713. 702, 703. 706
of the legislative department, 702. 706
of the executive department, 702. 706
of the judiciary, 703. 706
of the commissioners of loans, 703. 706
on account of the territories, 703. 706
on account of the mint establishment, 703. 706
on account of the surveying department, 703. 706
miscellaneous civil, what, 703. 706
to defray the contingent charges of government, 703. 706
on account of the intercourse with foreign nations, 704. 706. 713
on account of the intercourse with the Barbary powers, 704. 706. 713.
on account of the military department, 704. 706
on account of the naval establishment, 705, 706. 713

Expenditures, on account of the public debt, 705
on account of the Indian department, 713
on account of the revolutionary government, 714
aggregate amount of the, from 1791 to 1814, 715
during the late war, 716
general statement of the, from 1789 to 1815, 717
Exportations, excess of the importations over the, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, showing the consumption in those years, 229 et seq.
Exportations, annual excess of the, over the importations, from 1801 to 1813, 406 et seq.
Extravagance in the United States, 61

F.

Fayal, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Federal number of the inhabitants in the several states, 13
Federal number, proportion of the slaves constituting the, 35
Fees for passports and clearances, 383
Females free white, number of the, in the U. S., 40
proportion of the, to the males in the United States, 40
actual increase of the, in the U. S., 41
proportion of the, to the total population in the United States, 41
proportion of the, in the several states, 42
number of the, in each of the states, 43
excess of the, in certain states, 43
important fact respecting the excess of the, at a certain period of life, 44
mortality of the, in certain cities, 50
Fines, penalties and forfeitures, amount annually derived from, from 1791 to 1815, 395
Fines, amounts annually received on account of the, from 1791 to 1815, 537
Fiscal year in the United States, what, 82
Fish, value of, annually exported, 146
quantity of, annually exported, 152. 154
on the average of ten years, 154. 339
annually exported from 1791 to 1816, 341
Fisheries, British, annual value of our exports to the, 132—141
concerning the, of the United States, their origin and progress, 333
the treaty of 1783, secured our right to the, 334
condition of the, in 1786 to 1789, 334
almost exclusively confined to the New England states, 334
proceedings of Congress in relation to the, 334. 336. 339
the British government anxious to engage the persons employed in the, 335
Fisheries, the French government made propositions to the persons employed in the, 335
advantages of persons in the United States employed in the, 335
bounties granted in Great Britain to encourage their, 336
acts of the American government in favour of their, 336
value of the produce of the American, at its maximum, 338
value of the produce of the American, on the average of ten years, 339
number of the seamen employed in the, 333, 338. 340
Fishermen, regulations concerning the, 337
Fishing season, what in the United States, 337
Flaxseed, quantity annually exported, 152. 154
quantity annually exported, on the average of ten years, 154
Floating batteries authorised to be constructed, 641
Floridas, annual value of our exports to the, 132—141
Flour, maximum quantity exported, 92
quantity annually exported, 152. 154
quantity annually exported, on the average of ten years, 154
Food, animal, value of the, annually exported, 147
vegetable, value of the, annually exported, 147
Forage, of the, allowed to the officers in the army, 593. 598
Foreign countries, merchandise imported from, in American and foreign vessels, during each year, from 1789 to 1815, 158—171
vessels, importations in, during each year, from 1789 to 1815, 158—171
countries, minute details concerning our commerce with all, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 212
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
commerce of the United States with, exhibited in a tabular form, 252 et seq.
balance of trade, with the dominions of each, 266 et seq.
tonnage, entered the United States from 1789 to 1816, 319
commerce, a comparative view of the revenue derived from, at different periods, 392
merchandise annually re-exported, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 251
value of the, annually re-exported from 1803 to 1817, from each state, 143—145
value of the, annually re-exported from 1803 to 1817, from the United States, 135—141
re-exported from Great Britain,

Foreign merchandise, proportion of the, received by the United States, 288
seamen, number of, naturalized in U. S. 316
employed in American vessels, 316
debt, concerning the, of the United States, 720
loan authorised to discharge the, 721
Foreign merchandise, value of the, annually re-exported, 93
Foreign nations, value of the exports to each of the, 132
Foreign nations were jealous of, and endeavoured to check our commerce, 57
our commerce with, subject to restrictions, 58
value of our exports to each of the, 132. 155
proportion of our exports annually received by each of the, 155
Forest, products of the, value annually exported, 146
Forest, products of the, value and proportion of, annually exported, 87
Forests, condition of the, in Great Britain, 689
Forfeitures, amount annually derived from, from 1791 to 1815, 395
Fortifications of ports and harbours, expenditures on account of, from 1789 to 1815, 712
Fractions unrepresented in each of the states, 13
France and Spain limited our commerce with the West Indies in 1784, 58
government of, proceedings hostile to neutral commerce, 63 et seq.
government, orders and decrees of the, 73
annual value of our exports to, 132—141, 155
imports from, during each year from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
and dominions of, balance of trade with, 266
remarks concerning our trade with, 280
errors explained concerning our trade with, 283
tonnage employed in the trade of, 305
debt due to, how discharged, 727
Franking letters, who enjoys the privilege, 371
how to be done, 372
to counterfeit, how punished, 372
Free white persons, their progress and duplication in the United States, 23, 24
persons, all, their progress and duplication in the United States, 23, 24
persons, all, and slaves, their progress and duplication in the United States, 24, 25
persons, proportion of the, to the slaves in the United States, 25
persons, proportion of the, to the slaves in the several states, 39
persons, number of the, to each square mile in the United States, 45
Freight, amount of gain for, 281
French revolution, effects of the, on our commerce, 59
tonnage entered in the United States from 1789 to 1816, 318
Furs, quantity annually exported, 152, 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154

G

General land office established, 360
Georgia, population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of the exports from, 88, 142—145
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
ands ceded by, to the U. States, 347
amount payable to, by the U. States for the Mississippi Territory, 348
Mississippi Company, stock issued to the, 348
Company, stock issued to the, 348
Germany, empire of, proceeding hostile to neutral commerce, 63
annual value of our exports to, 132—141, 155
imports from, during each year from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
remarks concerning our trade with, 280
Gibraltar, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Ginseng, value of, annually exported, 146
quantity annually exported, 152, 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154
Gold and silver, their relative value, 541
mint value of, in Great Britain, 541
annual produce of the Spanish mines, 552
Government of the United States, excellence and mildness of the, 2
of the U. States, not agitated, 2
perpetuation of the, cannot be jeopardized, 10
Carnot's opinion of the, 11
organized in the calm of peace, 11
Great Britain, proceedings of, against neutral commerce, 63 et seq.
annual value of our exports to, 132—141, 155
our importations principally from, 156
imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
number of the inhabitants in, 15
number of the houses in, 15
particulars concerning our trade with, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 212
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.

Great Britain, commerce of the U. States with, exhibited in a tabular form, 252
and dominions of, balance of trade with, 266
debts in, how discharged, 281
the balance of trade in favour of, is an actual balance, 282
amount gained by, 282
the most dependent of nations for raw materials, 282
obstacles to our paying debts in, 283
imports from, into the American provinces in 1769, 284
exports to, from the American provinces in 1769, 284
value of the exports from, to the American colonies, 285
value of the imports into, from the American colonies, 285
balance in favour of, in 1774, 1789 and 1793, 285
value of manufactures exported from, to the U. States, during each year, from 1790 to 1800, & 1805 to 1811, 286—287
value of manufactures exported from, to all parts of the world, 287
total value of manufactures exported from, in 1805 to 1811, 287
total value of foreign merchandise re-exported from, in 1805 to 1811, 287
total value of foreign merchandise re-exported from, to the U. States, from 1790 to 1800, 286
proportion of the exports from, received by the U. States, 288
value of domestic produce exported from the U. States to, 288
annual balance in favour of, and against the U. States, from 1805 to 1811, 288
government of, first proposed the equalization of the duties on tonnage, 295
convention with, concerning tonnage, 298
refused to equalize the duties on tonnage in the trade to the West Indies and American colonies, 295—299, 300
proportion of the tonnage of, compared with the people, 308
revenues of, the amount of each branch, the number of persons employed, and expense of collection, 393
Guernsey, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Gun boats authorised to be built, 639
authorised to be sold, 641

H.

Hamburg, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Hanse towns, annual value of our exports to the, 132—141
Hanse towns, tonnage of the, entered in the United States, from 1789 to 1816, 319
Hayti, merchandise imported from in 1815, 209
Hemp, quantity of, annually imported and exported, from 1801 to 1815, 257
Hemp, quantity of, annually imported and exported, on the average of ten years, 258
Holland, annual value of our exports to, 132—141. 155
imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
and dominions of, balance of trade with 266 et seq.
remarks concerning our trade with, 280
Home market, should be encouraged and extended, 61
Honduras, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Hostile proceedings of foreign governments in relation to neutral commerce, 63
Houma's claim concerning public land, 357
Houses, dwelling, valuation of the, in the several states, in 1798, 1813 and 1815, 502. 504. 506
Houses, dwelling, expenditures on account of the, 706
House of Representatives, compensation allowed to members of the, 702
Hull, Isaac, captain, captured the British frigate Guerriere, 658
Human species, mortality of the, 16

I.

Illinois territory, established, xv
may be admitted into the Union, xv
population of the, 22
Company, claims public land, 355
Importations, of the, into the United States, 156
value of the, 156
value of the compared with the exports, 156
statements of the merchandise annually imported, for each year, from 1789 to 1815, 158—171
in American vessels, 158—171
in foreign vessels, 158—171
excess of the, over the exportations, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
value of the, compared with the exportations in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 255
annual excess of the, over exportations, from 1801 to 1815, 406 et seq.
Imports, subject to ad valorem duties, 156
subject to specific duties, 156
value of, compared with the inhabitants, 157
increase of the, accounted for, 157
from the British dominions in Europe, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 227

Imports, from the British dominions in the East Indies, 1802, 1803 and 1804, 227
from the British dominions on the Continent of North America and Newfoundland, 228
from the British dominions in the W. Indies, 228
value of our, from all nations, for 7 years, 266
Indiana, admitted into the Union, xv
population of, 21, 22
annual value of exports from, 142, 145
Indians, not enumerated, 52
number of the, in the United States, 52
character of the, in the United States, 52
treaties with the, concerning the public lands, 349
the title of the, extinguished to certain lands, 349
trade with the, 705
Indian corn, quantity annually exported, 152, 154
quantity annually exported, on the average of ten years, 154
trading houses, expenditures on account of the, 713
Indies, East, our capacity to trade to the, 56
balance of trade with the, 266 et seq.
Indigo, quantity of, annually imported and exported, from 1801 to 1805, 257
annually imported and exported, on the average of ten years, 258
Infants, number of the male and female born, nearly equal in a common year, 45
Infantry, organization of the, 568
Inhabitants, their increase, a decisive mark of prosperity, 3
their augmentation in twenty years in the United States, 4
their actual number and increase in the several states, 32 et seq.
proportion of the, in each state to the population in the United States, 39
number of the, to each square mile in the United States, 45
number of the, to each square mile in the several states, 45
number of the, to each square mile in certain states, 45
number of the, to each square mile in different countries in Europe, 46
number of the, in the several cities and towns in the United States, 47
origin of the, in the United States, 52
number of the, in 1790, 1800 and 1810, 20 21, 22
compared with the value of the exports, 87
progressive increase of the, 10
mass of the, is agricultural, 51
the, in the United States, compared with the tonnage, 307, 308
Instructions to commanders of British armed vessels, 64 et seq.
Interest, annual rate of, in the states and territories, 553
Intercourse with foreign nations, expenditures on account of the, 704—713
with the Barbary powers, expenditures on account of the, 704—713
Invalids, concerning the, of the United States, 614
how the claims of the, are to be substantiated, 616
allowance to the, 617—619
list of the, to the 28th May, 1813, 621
list of the, to the 31st December, 1817, 622
Ireland, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Italian tonnage, entered in the United States from 1789 to 1816, 318
Italy, annual value of our exports to, 132. 141. 155
imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
balance of trade with, 266 et seq.
remarks concerning our trade with, 280
Judiciary, expenditures on account of the, 703—706

K.

Kentucky, admitted into the Union, xv.
first explored in 1770, 4
increase of the value of property in, 4
population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of the exports from, 88. 142. 145
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 321—332

L.

Lands public, concerning the, of the United States, (see public lands) 342
ceded by the several states to the U. S. 347
reverted, how, 354
offices established for the sale of lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, 354
regulations for the land offices, 354
total quantity of, sold prior to the opening of the land offices, 352. 363
total quantity of, sold after the opening of the land offices, 355. 364
valuation of the, in the several states, in 1798 1813 and 1815, 502. 504. 506
amounts annually received on account of the from 1796 to 1815, 537
sundry vacant, to be selected for navy purposes, 643
Lead mines, reserved by the United States, 353
near Genevieve claimed, 357

Legislative department, expenditures on account of the, 702. 706
Letters brought to a post-office, when they must be forwarded, 370
no person authorised to establish any mode for carrying, 370
any person may transmit, by a special messenger, 371
way, when they must be received, 371
persons who open, secrete and embezzle, how punished, 371
remaining in the offices must be advertised, 371
dead, are opened at the general post-office, 371
contents of, how preserved, 371
who may frank, 371
price paid for the delivery of, 372
rates of the postage for, 373
Levies, a corps of, authorised, 556
Liancourt, M., his error concerning our population, 26
Licenses granted to British ships, 70
granted to retailers in the United States, number of the, 464
granted to retailers, amount of duty on the, 464
Lieutenant general, a, appointed, 558
Life, probability of, in Philadelphia, 51
Light money duty, what, 383
annual product of the, 392. 395
amount of, refunded, 397
Light artillery, organization of the, 565
dragoons, organization of the, 565
Loans, amount derived from, and the proportion of it to other branches of revenue, 393
general views of the, authorised for the United States, 518. 534
amounts annually received on account of the, from 1789 to 1815, 536. 538
authorised to discharge the public debt, in what subscriptions might be made to the, 721. 723
temporary of the, 744
London, proportion of the people and houses in, 15
Louisiana admitted into the Union, xv.
offers many advantages to emigrants, 37
population of, 32 et seq.
Louisiana territory, population of the, 22
acquired by the United States, 344
extent of, embraced in the grant to the United States, 345
all the vacant lands in, the property of the United States, 346
Lumber, value of the, annually exported, 146

M.

Madeira, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Magazines, how conveyed by the mail, 372
rates of postage for, 374
military, of the, in the United States, 625
Maison Rouge's claim for public lands, 356
Mail, robbing the, how punished, 371
may be carried by steam boats, 374
how transported, 376
transportation of the, from 1789 to 1817, 378
weekly transportation of the, in stages, 380
weekly transportation of the, in sulkies and on horseback, 380
yearly transportation of the, 380
Males, free white, number of, in the United States, 40
proportion of, to the females in the United States, 40
actual increase of the, in the U. S. 40
proportion of the, to the total population in the United States, 41
Males, excess of the, in the U. S. and in Europe, 41
proportion of the, in the several states, 42
number of the, in each of the states, 43
excess of the, in certain states, 43
mortality of the, in certain cities, 50
Malthus, Mr. his error concerning our population corrected, 26
Manufactories in the United States, their condition, 6
Manufactures, estimated value of the, 7
formula for ascertaining the number and value of the, 9
and mechanical pursuits, constitute the basis of national prosperity, 60
cotton, their progress in G. Britain, 92
consumption of cotton in the, 92
value and proportion of the, annually exported, 87
produce of, value of the, annually exported, 147
constitute the principal importations into the United States, 156
pay duties ad valorem, 156
a greater amount of, imported into the U. S., from G. Britain than were imported by all foreign Europe, 286
proportion of the, exported from Great Britain and received by the U. S., 288
Manilla, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Marriages in the United States, not influenced by the mortality, 48
in the United States, not long continued in the same families, 52
proportion of, to the births in the U. S., 52
Marine hospital fund, what, 384. 697
money, amount received for, 395
hospitals established, 697
regulations for the, 697
corps established, 637
peace establishment of the, 643
pay allowed the, in 1817, 668, 669
rations allowed the, in 1817, 668
Maryland, population of, 32 et seq.

Maryland, annual value of exports from, 38. 142—145
actual increase of population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320, 332
Massachusetts, population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of the exports from, 88. 142—145
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
lands ceded by, to the U. S., 347
Mediterranean fund, annual product of the, 392
annual amount derived from the, from 1791 to 1815, 395
amount refunded, 397
Medical establishment, a, for the army authorised, 559
Men employed on board American ships of war, 667
Merchants in the U. S. too numerous for the population, 59
trade with all nations, 60
Merchandise exported from the several states, 85
of every description, value of, annually exported, 93
domestic, value of, annually exported, 93
foreign, value of, annually exported, 93
enumeration of the, exported during each year, from 1789 to 1802, 94—109
enumeration of the domestic, exported during each year, from 1803 to 1817, 110—113
enumeration of the foreign, exported during each year, from 1803 to 1817, 114—117
enumeration of the foreign, entitled to drawback and not entitled to drawback, 118—131
value of the, exported to India, 56
value of the, annually exported to each foreign nation, 142—145
on which duties were collected and exported without drawback, 148
specifications of the, annually imported in American and foreign vessels, during each year, from 1789 to 1815, 158—179
imported from all countries, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
commonly imported from the colonies, 156
consumed in the United States, in 1802, 1803, and 1804, ascertained by the excess of the importations over the exportations, 229 et seq.
specification of the several species of the, respectively imported, re-exported with allowance of drawback, and consumed within the United States, 249
Merchandise, paying duties ad valorem, value of, imported and exported annually, from 1801 to 1815, 256
paying duties ad valorem, value of, imported and exported, on the average of ten years, 258
sundry, imported and consumed in the United States, 262
imported from the colonies and re-exported in 1815, 1816 and 1817, 263 et seq.
paying duties ad valorem, value of, imported, 282
value of, annually imported into the U. S. from the East Indies, 56. 289
value of, annually exported from the U. S. to the East Indies, 289
unclaimed, what, 383
imported, several rates of the duties on, 385 et seq.
imported, free of duty, 389
imported in foreign vessels, liable to an additional duty, 390
imported, what, subject to ad valorem duties, 385
imported, what, subject to specific duties, 387
unclaimed, amount annually derived from, from 1791 to 1815, 395
imported, paying duties ad valorem, value of, the rate of the duty, and the amount of duty accrued thereon during each year, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
imported, paying specific duties, quantity of the, the rate of the duty, and the amount of duty annually accrued thereon, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
Methods used in different countries to ascertain the inhabitants, 16
Michigan territory established, xv
population of, 22
annual value of the exports from, 142—145
tonnage of the, 322—332
Migration, not owing to the excess of population in th United States, 46
effects of, on agriculture, 37
Milan decree, 76
Military bounty lands in the Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana, and Missouri territories, set apart for the soldiers who enlisted during the late war, 358, 359
academy established and organised, 575
general observations concerning the, 630

Military academy, number of the cadets in the, 578
establishment, of the, 554
estimates of the expenditures for the, in 1815, 604
pensions, regulations concerning the, 614
population, of the, in the United States, 633
department, expenditures on account of the, 704. 712
Militia, of the, of the United States, 607
persons exempted from service in the, 607
organization of the, 608
President authorised to call the, into service, 608
courts martial for the trial of the, how composed, 609
when in service, subject to the articles of war, 609. 611
returns of the, in each state, to be annually made, 609
arms to be purchased for arming the, 609—611
quotas of the, directed to be furnished by the states, 610
punishment of whipping the, abolished, 610
pensions granted to the, 610
detachments from the, authorised at different periods, 612
Militia, returns of the, in the states and territories, 609—613
inefficient for the want of discipline, 629
arming and equipping of the, expenditures on account of, from 1789 to 1815, 712
detachments of, expenditures on account of the, from 1789 to 1815, 712
services of, expenditures on account of the services of the, from 1789 to 1815, 712
Mint, a, established for the United States, 540
general regulations concerning the, 542
value of gold and silver in Great Britain, 546
statement of the annual proceedings at the, from 1802 to 1817, 549
expenditures on account of the, 703—706
Micellaneous civil expenditures, what, 713
Mississippi, admitted into the Union, xv.
territory, population of, 21, 22
annual value of the exports from, 142—145
tonnage of the, 322—332
ceded to the United States by Georgia and South Carolina, 347
Company, stock issued to the, 348
river, a common highway, 353
Missouri territory established, xv
Mocha, imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
Molasses, quantity of, annually imported and exported from 1801 to 1815, 256
quantity of, annually imported and exported, on the average of ten years, 258
Molasses, quantity of, annually consumed in the U. S. 261
quantity of, annually imported, the rate of the duty thereon, and the amount of the duty accrued, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
Monopolies, not sanctioned by our Constitution, 2
Money, more shipped from the United States to China and India, than from Great Britain, 55
Morocco, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Mortality, in the United States, does not influence the marriages, 48
in the cities of the United States, 48—50
in Europe, 51
Musket, cost of the, in the United States, 604

N.

Nations, foreign, value of our exports received by each, 132
proportion and value of our exports annually received by each, 155
importations from, during each year, from 1789 to 1815, 158—171
balance of trade with each of the dominions of, 266 et seq.
Naturalization, rules and regulations concerning, in the United States, 30
Naval stores, value of the actually exported, 146
establishment, of the origin and progress of the, 634
condition of the, during the revolutionary war, 634
general observations concerning the, 679
causes which retarded the, 679—680
resources of the United States, 683
establishment, expenditures on account of the, 705—713
actions, first since the adoption of the present government, 656
the first, between an American and British frigate, 658
statement of the, in which the American forces were triumphant during the late war, 660
on lake Erie, in September, 1813, 662
on lake Champlain, in September, 1814, 662
character of the, during the late war, 663
losses in the, fought during the revolutionary war, 664, 665
losses in the, fought during the late wars in Europe, 664
loss in the, from 1792 to 1802, fought by the European powers, 665
Navigation, progress of the, 5
compared with the commerce of the states, 89

Navigation, basis of, 91
of the United States in general, 290
treaty concerning, with Great Britain, 295
regulations concerning the, 299—302
and commerce, not necessarily united, 307
Navy department established, 637
board established, 641
to be gradually increased, 642
yards belonging to the United States, 643
list in 1799, 644
in 1802, 645
in 1810, 646
in 1812, 647
in 1815, 648
in 1816, 651
in 1818, 653
military history of the, of the United States, 654
of the U. S. for what purposes employed, 654
of the different nations in Europe, 655
state of the, when war was declared against Great Britain, 657
state of the, of Great Britain, in 1811, 657
state of the British, on the American stations in 1813, 658
state of the American, in 1814, 659
of the command in the American, 666
how manned, 666
how subsisted, 666
pay of the, in 1817, 668
rations allowed in the, in 1817, 668
department, number of persons employed in the, 673
estimated expense for the, in 1815, 676
estimates for the, in Great Britain, 677
necessary to defend the United States, 679
mismanagement in the British, 681
how to be made permanent, 684
American, its extent, how determined, 684—685
of Great Britain, at different periods, 684
Russian, force for the, determined, 684
American, cost of the, considered, 687
pensioners, list of the, 695
pension fund established, 692
state of the, 696
hospitals established, 697—699
department, expenditures on account of the, 706
Netherlands, United, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
articles imported from the, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
Newfoundland, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
New-Hampshire, annual value of the exports from, 88, 142—145
population of, 32 et seq.
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
New-Hampshire, population to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
New-Jersey, anuual value of the exports from, 88, 142—145
population of, 32 et seq.
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
New-Orleans, its advantageous situation, 37. 91
Newspapers, how to be transmitted by the mail, 372
stealing a packet containing, how punished, 372
rates of postage for, 373
New-York, proportion of the people to the houses in, 16
males and females in, 49
population of, 32 et seq.
population to each square mile in, 45
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
annual value of the exports from, 88, 142—145
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
lands ceded by, to the United States, 347
North Carolina, population of, 32 et seq.
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
annual value of the exports from, 88, 142—145
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
lands ceded by, to the U. States, 347
Northwest coast, balance of trade with the, 266 et seq.
territory, population of the, 20 et seq.

O

Officers employed on board American ships of war, 667
in the American navy in 1815, 673
on the British navy list in 1811, 675
Ohio, admitted into the Union, xv
in 1791 military forces defeated by savages in, 5
value of the property in, in 1810, 5
population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of the exports from, 88, 142—145
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of 320—332
river, a common highway, 353
Oil, whale, value of, annually exported, 146
spermaceti, value of, annually exported, 146

Orders in council, 64 et seq.
of the 11th November, 1807, 65
of the 25th November, 1807, 71
operation and effects of the, 71
Ordnance department, organization of the, 579
Orleans territory, population of, 22
annual value of the exports from the, 142—145
tonnage of the, 321—332

P.

Packages, what may not be received to be conveyed by the mail, 373
Pamphlets, how conveyed by the mail, 372
rates of postage for, 374
Paper, duties laid on stamped, 472
Passengers, number of the, who arrived in the United States, in 1817, 29
Passports and clearances, granted to American vessels, 313
Passports and clearances, amount of duties annually from 1796 to 1815, 395
Patent, letters, granted by the United States, 516
how to proceed to obtain, 516
number of the, granted from 1790 to 1817, 518
amount annually received on account of, from 1791 to 1815, 537
Pay, allowed to the troops at different periods, 593. 598
in the navy of the United States, 668, 669
in the navy of Great Britain, 669, 670, 671
in the navy of Russia, 671
Peace in Europe, effects of on our commerce, 60
Peace establishment, military, in 1802, 560, 561
in 1815, 583
how it should be regulated, 630
Pennsylvania, proportion of the people to the houses in, 16
population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of exports from, 88. 142—145
actual increase of population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
triangle on lake Erie, purchased by, 347
in 1814, not returned as an exporting State, 144
Peltry, value of, annually exported, 146
Penalties, amount annually derived from, from 1791 to 1815, 395
Pensions, military, regulations concerning the, 614
half pay, granted to 31st December, 1817, 623
Pensions granted to widows and orphans, 624
for the navy, established, 692 et seq.
regulations concerning the, 692 et seq.
People, better fed and clothed in the United States, than in any other country, 4
number of the, in proportion to the houses, 15
assumed number for the, in the United States, in 1775, 27
the free, in the United States increase faster than the slaves, 27
in the United States, increase faster than in any other extensive country, 27
their increase in the United States, compared with that of Great Britain, 27
their number, to each square mile in the United States, 45
their number, to each square mile in the several states, 45
great mass of the, in the United States is agricultural, 51
physical condition of the, in the United States, improved, 52
in the United States, foreign countries whence derived, 52
of the United States, are commercial, 54
in the United States, abandoned mechanical pursuits and manufactures to become merchants, 59
number of the, capable to bear arms, 633
Persons, number of the, of every description, to each square mile in the United States, 45
who may frank letters, 371
Philadelphia, proportion of the people to houses in, 16
males and females in, 49
tonnage employed from, in the trade to Canton, 55
tonnage owned in, by residents in Great Britain, in 1788 and 1789, 291
Pitch, quantity annually exported, 152. 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154
Pittsburgh, vessels built at, were engaged in the foreign trade, 310
Population, of the United States in general, 15
few nations possess positive knowledge concerning the, 15
methods adopted to acquire a knowledge of the, 15, 16
periods required for doubling of the, in different countries, 25
periods required for doubling of the, in the United States, 23, 24. 26
error of Malthus, concerning the doubling of the, in the United States, correcte , 26
in the U. S., independent of emigration, 30
in the several states, 32 et seq.

Population, in some of the states, increased faster than in others, 36
too great a dispersion of the, will retard our agriculture, 37
rate of the increase of the, in the enumerated states, 37, 38
increase or decrease of the, in the several states, 39
proportion of the, in the several states to the total population in the U. S., 39
progress of the, in the cities, compared with that in the states, 48
causes which check the increase of the, are limited in the United States, 51
how occupied in the several states, 91
military in the United States, 633
Pork, quantity annually exported, 152. 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154
Portugal, annual value of the exports to, 132. 141. 155
imports from, during each year from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 46
and dominions of, balance of trade with, 266 et seq.
Portuguese tonnage entered in the United States from 1789 to 1816, 318
Post-office establishment, concerning the, 369
confided to Congress, 369
rules and regulations concerning the, 369
expenditures on account of the, 706
a general, at the seat of the government, 369
establishment, utility and progress of the, in the United States, 375. 377. 378
progress of the, in G. Britain, 375
details concerning the, from 1789 to 1817, 378
incidental expenses of the, from 1789 to 1817, 378
revenue derived from the, from 1789 to 1817, 379
details concerning the, in the several states, 379
Post-offices, how to be attended, 370
number of the, from 1789 to 1817, 378. 380
Postage, rates of, for letters and newspapers, 373
increased in 1814, 374
Post road, the main, directed to be surveyed, 374
extent of the, 376
Post roads, extent of the, from 1789 to 1817, 378. 380
Post-master general, his duties and powers, 370
Post-masters, compensation of the, from 1789 to 1817, 378
Postages, amount of the, from 1789 to 1817, 378
amount annually received on account of the, from 1793 to 1815, 537
Posts, a line of, established by Congress in 1775, 369
Post riders, who may be, 370
President of the United States, expenditures on account of, 706
vice, of the United States, expenditures on account of, 706
Prices authorised to be received for the public lands, 353
Prize goods, amount received from, 395
vessels, amount received from, 395
money, how distributed in the United States, 674
Products, domestic, the proportion and value of the exported, 87
value of the, exported to each foreign power, annually, during each year, from 1803 to 1817, 135—141
value of the, exported to Great Britain, from 1805 to 1811, 288
Produce of the sea, value of the, annually exported, from 1803 to 1817, 146. 341
of the forest, value of the, annually exported, from 1803 to 1817, 146
of agriculture, value of the, annually exported, from 1803 to 1817, 147
of manufactures, value of the, annually exported, from 1803 to 1817, 147
Property, increase of the value of, in the United States, 4
Prosecutions, expenses attending, 397
Provinces, American, imports into the, from Great Britain in 1769, 284
exports from the, to Great Britain in 1769, 284
Prussia, proceedings of, hostile to neutral commerce, 63
annual value of our exports to, 132—141. 155
imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
balance of trade with, 266 et seq.
remarks concerning our trade with, 280
tonnage of, entered in the United States from 1789 to 1816, 319
Public debt, expenditures on account of the, 705
origin and progress of the, 718
amount of the, in 1783 and 1790, 719—720
provisions for the payment of the, 719
funded, 720, et seq. 725
interest on the, when and where paid, 722—723
subscriptions to the loans for discharging the, in the several states, 726
how to be discharged, 732

Public debt, evidences of the, by whom owned, 736—737. 757
how bought and sold, 743
prices of the, at different periods, 748 et seq.
proportion of the, to each inhabitant, 748
annual statement of the, from 1791 to 1817, 750 et seq.
statement of the, in 1817, 754
of the funded, 1818, and its redemption for 1817, 755
annual payments on account of the, from 1789 to 1817, 756
reimbursed, all the certificates for the, to be cancelled, 767
disbursements on account of the interest and principal of the, in 1817, 770
amount annually contracted, with the annual increase and decrease of the, from 1791 to 1816, 772
why the amount of the, passed to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund was stationary after 1813, 775
why the, existing in 1791, has not been reimbursed by the sinking fund, 775
no difficulties will probably attend the final reimbursement of the, 775
what stocks constituted the, in 1818, 776
what stocks formerly composing the, have been discharged, 775
Public lands, concerning the, of the U. States, 342
powers of Congress concerning the, 342
title of the United States to the, 342
to which the Indian title has been extinguished, 349 et seq.
have been successively subject to several foreign powers, 350
commissioners established to settle claims concerning the, 350
donations of, to individuals, 351, 358—359
certain tracts of the, sold by the U. S. 351
sales of the, under general laws, 352
proceeds of the sales of the, to discharge the public debts, 352
evidences of the public debt, might be received in payments for the, 352
rules and regulations concerning the sale of the, 352
how divided when offered for sale, 352
tracts of the, which are not to be sold, 353
sections of the, reserved by the U. S. 353
how offered for sale, 353
prices of the, as fixed by law, 353—354
payments for the, to be in four equal instalments, 354
a discount allowed for prompt payments for the, 354
Public lands, how they revert to the United States, 354
offices established for the sale of the, 354—360
regulations concerning the offices for the sale of the, 354
quantities of the, sold prior to the opening of the land offices, 352—360
quantities of the, sold since the opening of the land offices, 355—360
intrusions on the, are forbidden, 355
military force may be employed to remove intruders from the, 355
certain extensive claims concerning the, 355
amount paid in specie for certain, 355
amount paid in evidences of the public debt, for certain, 355
set apart as military bounty lands, 358—359
set apart for the late emigrants from France, 359
certain sections of the, how to be offered for sale, 360
value and quantity of the, sold northwest of the river Ohio, 352—360
value and quantity of the, sold in the Mississippi territory, 360
the sales at the maximum, 361
average rate per acre of the sales, 361
monies expended on account of the, 361
extent of the, estimated, 361
in Ohio, their extent estimated, 361—362
in the Michigan territory, do. 362
in the Illinois & Indiana territories, do. 362
in the territory west of Lake Michigan, do. 362
in the Mississippi territory, do. 362
in the Missouri territory, do. 362
in Louisiana, do. 362
quantity to which the Indian title has, and has not been extinguished, 361 et seq.
statement of the, sold prior to the opening of the land offices, 363
statement of the, sold annually in the states and territories, west of the river Ohio, from 1801 to 1817, 364
statement of the, sold annually in the Mississippi territory, from 1807 to 1817, 364
details concerning the annual sales of the, from 1801 to 1817, 364
number of acres in each district, 366
do. do. sold, 366
do. do. unsold, 366
amount of sales of, in each land office, 367
amount of monies received for, in do. 367
balance due for the, in do. 367

Public lands, amount of purchase money for, sold in each land office, 367
amount of monies expended on account of the, from 1789 to 1815, 368
Purchasing department, organization of the, 574

Q.

Quartermaster's department, organization of the, 574

R.

Rambouillet decree, 78
Rangers, organization of the corps of, 572
Rank of the regiments, &c. in the army, 564
brevet, established, 564
between the officers of the army and navy, 564—675
in the British navy, 675
Rations allowed to the troops at different periods, 593—598
component parts of the, 600
naval, American specification of, 672
British, specification of, 672
Receipts of the treasury, progress of the, 9
proportion of the, to the number of the inhabitants, 9
amount of the, derived from foreign commerce, 392
amount of the, annually, from 1791 to 1815, from every branch of the revenue, 537
miscellaneous, general view of the, from 1791 to 1815, 539
aggregate amount of the, into the treasury, from 1791 to 1814, 715
into the treasury, during the late war, 716
general statement of the, from 1789 to 1815, 717
Receivers of the public monies, their duties, 354
Recruits, of the, for the army, 591
what qualifications were required for the, 591
Registers of the land offices, their duties, 354
Religion, not restricted in the United States, 3
Representation in Congress, ratio of the, 13
number of the, from each state, 13
Revenue, progressive increase of the, 10
year, in the United States, what, 82
derived from the post-office establishment, from 1789 to 1817, 378
of the United States in general, 381
bills for raising, must originate in the House of Representatives, 381
various sources of the, 383
various sources of the, such as relate to the customs, 383
various sources of the, as are domestic, 384. 455
Revenue, a comparative view of the, derived from foreign commerce at different periods, 392
annual expenses of the collection of the, derived from the customs, 392
derived from the customs, from 1789 to 1814, 392
derived from the customs, proportion of the, to that obtained from other branches, 393
derived from loans, proportion of the, to that obtained from other branches, 393
derived from treasury notes, proportion of the, to that obtained from other branches, 393
derived from various sources, proportion of the, to that obtained from other branches, 393
derived from the customs, annual expense of collection, 393
in Great Britain, the amount of the several branches, the number of persons employed and the expense of collection, 393
internal, pledged for specific purposes, 475
views of all the, from 1792 to 1798, 476
amount of the, paid by the states respectively, 476 et seq.
amounts annually received, on account of all the branches of the, from 1791 to 1815, 537
amount of the internal, received annually, from 1792 to 1815, 537
Revolutionary war, number of the troops raised for the, 632
expenses of the, 632
government, expenditures on account of the, 614
Rhode Island, population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of the exports from, 88. 142. 145
actual increase of the population in, 32
number of persons to each square mile, in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
Rice, maximum quantity exported, 92
quantity annually exported, 152. 154
quantity annually exported on the average of ten years, 154
Riflemen, organization of the, 570
Rivers, certain, declared common highways to the citizens of the United States, 353
Roads, state of the, in the United States, 375
in Great Britain, 375
in France, 375
Rosin, quantity annually exported, 152. 154
quantity annually exported, on the average of ten years, 154
Rules adopted in different countries, to ascertain the inhabitants, 16

Russia, proceedings of, hostile to neutral commerce, 63
annual value of our exports to, 132—141. 155
imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
balance of trade with, 266 et seq.
remarks concerning our trade with, 280
tonnage of, entered the United States, from 1789 to 1816, 319

S.

Salt, quantity of, annually imported and exported, from 1801 to 1815, 257
quantity of, annually imported and exported, on the average of ten years, 258
springs reserved by the United States, 353
quantity of, annually imported, the rate of the duty and the amount of the duty accrued thereon, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
Saltpetre, purchase of, from 1789 to 1815, 712
Science and the useful arts, promoted by the Constitution, 2
Scotland, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Sea, products of the, value and proportion annually exported, 87
products of the, value of the, annually exported from 1803 to 1817, 146
fencibles, organization of the, 572
Red, imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
letter vessels, what are, 313
disadvantages of, 313
number of the, in 1813 to 1816, 314
Seamen, number of the, in proportion to the tonnage employed by foreign nations, 314,315
of the, in proportion to the tonnage employed in the United States, 315
of the, annually registered in the United States, 315
of the, naturalized and registered annually in the United States, 416
of the, belonging to foreign nations, who navigated American vessels, 316
of the, employed in the fisheries of the United States, 333. 338. 340
pay allowed the, in the American navy, 669
sick and disabled, monies collected for, 700
Senate, compensation allowed to members of the, 702
Sexes, proportion of the, in the United States, 40. 43
not affected by slavery, 42
probably affected by migration, 42
number of persons of each of the, in the several states, 43
Sheffield, Lord, his misrepresentation of our commercial capacity, 55
Ship building in the United States, how affected by the peace in Europe, 304. 306
advantages presented to the government of the United States, in relation to, 304
how affected in Great Britain by peace, 305
Ships of war authorised to be built for the U. S. 635 et seq.
the building of, suspended, 636
directed to be sold, 638
ordered for the service in the Mediterranean, 639
authorised to be put in service, 640
of the line, authorised to be built, 640
estimated expense of each rate for one year, 675
British, their dimensions, tonnage, manning, &c. 678
British, premature decay of the, 682, 683
durability of the, 682
should not be built by contract, 682
estimated expense of building, in the United States, 685
actual cost of sundry, in the U. S. 686, 687
expense of building, at different periods in Great Britain, 687, 688
expense of building, in Russia, 687
the rates in the Russian navy, 688
the rates in the British navy, 671
how manned in the British navy, 671
should be large of their class, 690
tonnage of sundry American, 690
classes to be established for the navy, 690
uniformity in the, essentially necessary, 691
how named, 691
Ship builders, American, their genius, 683
Silver, annual produce of the Spanish mines, 552
Sinking fund of the United States established, 759
funds appropriated for the, 759, 760, 761
how to be applied, 759. 761
commissioners of the, appointed, 759
what constituted the, in 1815, 762
charges upon the, in 1816, 762
how relieved, 762
annual amount standing to the credit of the commissioners of the, from 1790 to 1816, 763
revised and modified in 1817, 766
10,000,000 dollars the annual appropriation for the, 766
provisions concerning the, during war, 767
established in Great Britain, in 1716, 773
in 1786, 773
how the, in the United States differed from that in Great Britain, 773, 774

Sinking fund, not adequate to cover the charges laid on it, 774
Skins, quantity annually exported, 152. 154
Slaves, should be more attended to in their enumeration, 19
their progress and duplication in the U. S., 24, 25
proportion of the, to the free persons in the United States, 25
have not increased so fast in the United States, as the free people, 27
their actual number, increase and decrease in the several states, 35
the proportion of the, constituting a part of the federal number in the several states, 35
proportion of the, to the free persons in the several states, 39
number of the, to each square mile in the U. S., 45
increase of the, in the cities of the several states, 48
number of the, in the cities in the several states, 47
trade in, first prohibited by the government of the United States, 52
treatment of the, ameliorated in the U. S., 52
the rate of the increase of the, will probably equal that of the free population in the U. S., 53
valuation of the, in the several states, in 1798, 1813 and 1815, 502. 504. 506
Snuff, duties laid on, manufactured in the U. States, 469
mills, duties laid on, 469
number of, in the United States, 469
quantity of, manufactured in the U. States, 469
South Seas, annual value of our exports to the, 132. 141—155
balance of trade with the, 266 et seq.
South Carolina, population of, 32
annual value of the exports from, 88. 142—145
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320 to 328
lands ceded by, to the U. States, 347
Spain, proceedings of, hostile to neutral commerce, 63 et seq. 78
annual value of our exports to, 132—141. 155
imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
and dominions of, balance of trade with, 266
debt due to, how discharged, 727
Spanish tonnage, entered in the United States from 1789 to 1816, 318
Species, the human, its conservation how secured, 44
Specie, amount of, annually exported from the U. S. to the East Indies during 6 years, 56. 289. 551
amount of, exported from the U. S. to China, 55
amount of, exported to the East Indies by different nations, 56
Spirits, quantity of, annually imported and exported, from 1801 to 1815, 256
quantity of, annually imported and exported, on the average of 10 years, 258
domestic, quantity of, annually distilled from molasses, 261
quantity of, annually imported, the rate of duty and the amount of the duty accrued thereon, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
domestic, duties laid on, 455
domestic, quantity of distilled in U. S. 460. 463
domestic, amount of the duties arising on the, 460. 463
rate of the duties laid on, distilled in Great Britain, 462
quantity of, annually consumed in the U. S. 463
Square miles, number of, in the United States, 45
in certain enumerated states, 45
in each of the states, 11
number of the inhabitants to each of the, in the states, 45
number of the inhabitants to each of the, in Holland, 46
number of the inhabitants to each of the, in France, 46
number of the inhabitants to each of the, in England and Wales, 46
number of the inhabitants to each of the, in Spain, 46
number of the inhabitants to each of the, in Portugal, 46
number of the inhabitants to each of the, in Scotland, 46
number of the inhabitants to each of the, in Sweden, 46
Stamps, statement of the duties on, 474
Stamp office, expenditures on account of, 706
Staples of the U. S., periodical statement of their exportation, 84
their relative increase and decrease, 85
exported annually, from 1803 to 1817, 152
exported from the several states, 85
not always the growth of the state whence exported, 88
States, new admitted into the Union, xv.
extent of the, in square miles, 11
population of the, in 1810, 11
number of representatives from the, 11

States, value of the domestic exports from the, 11
value of the foreign exports from the, 11
registered tonnage owned in the, 11
net revenue derived from the customs in the, 11
value of the manufactures in the, 11
rank of the, 12
actual number of the inhabitants in the, 13
federal number of the inhabitants in the, 13
unrepresented fractions in the, 13
in the new, the population increased most rapidly, 36
the migratory, are the most navigating, 37
progress of the population in the slave holding, 38
in which, the slaves increased or decreased, 38
proportion of the free persons to the slaves, in the, 39
were rivals in commerce, 57
value and proportion of the exports from each of the, 88
exports from the, not exclusively of the growth of that whence exported, 88
a view of the commercial capacity of the, 89
causes which influence the exports from the, 91
different rates of duties laid in the, 57
annual value of the exports from each of the, 142—145
commercial and navigating capacity of, 307
tonnage of the several, 320—332
in the foreign trade, 320 et seq.
in the coasting trade, 323 et seq.
in the whale fishery, 325 et seq.
in the cod fishery, 327 et seq.
several of the, cede lands to the U. S., 347
amount derived from the customs paid by each of the, into the treasury of the U. S., 394
proportion of the amount derived from the customs, paid by each of the, compared with the total amount paid, 394
gross and net amount of the customs in each of the, from 1791 to 1816, 425
State department, established, 702
expenditures on account of the, 706
Stills, duties laid on the, employed in the U. S. 455
capacity of the, employed in the U. S., 460 et seq.
capacity of the, employed in Great Britain, 462
Stocks, issued to satisfy the Yazoo claims, 348
Mississippi, amount of, received in payment for lands, 364
funded in the United States, 725
of the six per cent. 725. 731, 732
Stocks, six per cent. deferred, 725. 731, 732
three per cent. 725. 731, 732
five and a half, 732
four and a half, 732
six per cent. of 1796, 733
navy six per cent. 733
eight per cent. 734
Louisiana six per cent. 734
exchanged and converted six per cent. 738, 739
exchanged six per cent., of 1812, 740
six per cent., of 1812, 740
of 1813, 740
of 1814, 741
seven per cent., 742
six per cent. treasury note, 742
five per cent., 743
six per cent. and deferred, how redeemed, 758
general statement of the, transferred to the U. S. to the 31st of December, 1816, 764
rates at which the, may be purchased by the commissioners of the sinking fund, 766
amount of the, purchased for the sinking fund, in 1817, 768
what, formerly composing the public debt, have been reimbursed, 775
what, constituted the public debt, in 1818, 775
Sugar, quantity of, annually imported and exported, from 1801 to 1815, 257
quantity of, annually imported and exported, on the average of ten years, 258
quantity of, annually imported, the rate of the duty and the amount of duty accrued thereon, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
refined in the U. S. duties laid on the, 469
quantity of, 470
drawback allowed on the, 471
Surveyors of the public lands, their duties, 353
Surplus, official emoluments, amount received from, 395
fund, what, 704
Surveying department, expenditures on account of the, 703
Surveyor general, expenditures on account of the, 706
Sweden, annual value of our exports to, 132—141. 155.
imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
articles imported from, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 229 et seq.
and dominions of, balance of trade with, 266 et seq.
remarks concerning our trade with, 280
Swedish West Indies, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
tonnage, entered in the United States, from 1789 to 1816, 319

T.

Tar, quantity annually exported, 152. 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154
Tariff of duties, now in operation (1818) 385
Taxes, powers of Congress concerning, 381
direct, how to be laid, 381
how apportioned, 381
laid in the United States, 498
Teas, quantity of, annually imported and exported, from 1801 to 1815, 257
quantity of, annually imported and exported, on the average of ten years, 258
quantity annually imported, rate of the duty thereon and the amount of the duty which accrued, from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
Temporary loans, statements concerning the, 744
Teneriffe, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
Tennessee, admitted into the Union, xv
population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of the exports from, 88, 142--145
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
ceded to the U. S. by North Carolina, 347
company, stock issued to the, 348
Territories of the United States, xv
gross and net amount of the customs in each of the, from 1799 to 1816, 429
expenditures on account of the, 703—706
Tests, what are the, of the tendency of governments, 1
Timber for navy purposes, authorised to be purchased, 640, 641
&c. purchased by the navy commissioners, 642
increase in the expense of, 688
fit for navy purposes, limited in the U. S. 688
fit for navy purposes, scarce in G. Britain, 689
fit for navy purposes, quantity required in G. Britain, 689
method used to preserve, 689—690
Tobacco, maximum quantity exported, 92
value of the, annually exported, 147
quantity annually exported, 152—154
manufactured, quantity annually exported, 152—154
quantity annually exported on the average of ten years, 154
Tonnage, progress of the, 5
progressive increase of the, 10
amount of, employed in foreign trade from 1795 to 1801, 281
of the, of the United States, in general, 290
proportion of the, owned in the United States and Great Britain, prior to the revolutionary war, 290
anxiety of the British government in regard of our, 291
Tonnage, in 1789 not sufficient for the transportation of our produce, 292
proportion of the, held in the several states in 1789, 292—293
Congress very early attended to the increase of the, 292
duties paid on vessels entering the ports of the U. States, 292
proportion of the, belonging to foreign nations, which entered the ports of the U. States in 1790, 293
ship owners in Great Britain, alarmed by the acts of Congress, concerning our, 293
discriminations in favour of our, how they operated, 294
amount of, belonging to the different nations in Europe, in 1676, 294
our, in 1809 was equal to that of Great Britain in 1789, 294
progress of our, compared with that of Great Britain, 294—303
results and effects of our discriminating policy in relation to our, 294
proceedings of the government of Great Britain, in relation to the increase of our, 295
an equalization of duties on, first proposed by Great Britain, 295, 297
progress of our, in the foreign trade, 294
the wars in Europe, effects of on our, 297
equalization of the duties on, with G. Britain provided in a treaty, which was not ratified, 298
additional duties laid on, in 1812, 298
Congress pass an act to equalize the duties on, in our trade with all nations, 298
duties on, equalized with the dominions of Great Britain in Europe, 299
additional duties laid on, in 1817, 299, 300
duties on, equalized with the dominions of the king of the Netherlands, 302
duties on, equalized with the city of Bremen, 303
causes of the augmentation of our, 303
of the United States, how affected by the late war, 304
how the wars in Europe affected the, belonging to different nations, 304
amount of the, employed in the trade of France, 305
quantity of the, necessary to transport the domestic products of the United States, 306
value of merchandise compared with the, employed in its transportation, 306
proportion of the, to the population in the states, 307—308
our, arrived at the maximum in 1810, 307

Tonnage, of Great Britain, amount of the, in 1810, 1811 and 1812, 308
recapitulation of the, of the United States, for 1816, 308
actual, how ascertained in the U. States, 309
duties collected on, in 1816, 309
average annual amount paid in the U. States, 311
summary statement of the, of the U. States, for each year, from 1789 to 1816, 317
registered, employed in the foreign trade, during each year, from 1789 to 1816, 320
foreign, employed in the foreign trade, during each year, from 1789 to 1816, 318
aggregate, employed in the foreign trade, during each year, from 1789 to 1816, 319
proportion of the foreign, to the total tonnage employed in the foreign trade, during each year, from 1789 to 1816, 319
excess of American, employed in the foreign trade, during each year, from 1789 to 1816, 319
registered, held in each of the states, from 1789 to 1816, 320
enrolled, held in each of the states, from 1789 to 1816, & employed in the coasting trade, 323
enrolled, held in each of the states, from 1795 to 1816, and employed in the whale fishery, 325
enrolled, held in each of the states, from 1795 to 1816, and employed in the cod fishery, 327
licensed vessels under twenty tons, held in each of the states, from 1793 to 1816, and employed in the coasting trade, 329
licensed vessels under twenty tons, held in each of the states, from 1793 to 1816, and employed in the cod fishery, 331
amount of the, employed annually, from 1791 to 1816, in the cod fishery, 341
amount of the, employed annually, from 1795 to 1816, in the whale fishery, 341
duties, annual product of the, 392
amount of the duties on, annually, from 1791 to 1815, 395
Topographical engineers, organization of the, 271
Trade, the, in slaves, first prohibited in the U. S. 52
maximum of the, in the United States, 87
free, with all the world, advocated, 59
of the United States, minute details concerning the, with all parts of the world, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 212
balance of, in 1802, 1803 and 1804, 219
balance of, for and against the United States, with all nations, during seven years, 266
balance of, with all parts of the world, 266 et seq.
Travelling, state of the, in the United States, Great Britain and France, 375
Treason, no instance of punishment for, in the U. S. 2
Treasury department, origin of the, 381
secretary of the, his duties, 381. 383
officers and clerks employed in the, restricted as to trade, 381
notes, interest received on, 395
interest paid on, 397
expenditures on account of the, 706
amount of the issued, 538, 745—747
Treaties which relate to the title of the United States to the public lands, 342
with the Indians, concerning the title of the United States to the public lands, 349
with the Indians, expenditures on account of the, 713
Trieste and Austrian ports, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
Troops required in 1794 to protect travellers on the road to Kentucky, 4
American, defeated in Ohio, in 1791, 5
of the, authorised to be enlisted at different periods, 555—563
number of the, in service at different periods, 561—563
number of the, raised in 1758 and 1775, 631
number of the, annually raised by each state, from 1775 to 1783, 632
number of the, enlisted in 1799, 560
in 1808, 561
in 1812, 561
in 1814, 562
Turkey, Levant and Egypt, annual value of our exports to, 132—141
imports from, during each year, from 1806 to 1815, 172—211
Turpentine, quantity annually exported, 152. 154
quantity annually exported, on the average of ten years, 154

U.

Unclaimed merchandise, what, 383
amount annually derived from, from 1791 to 1815, 395
Unfunded debt of the United States, 729 et seq.
United States, preliminary observations concerning the progress of the, 1
increase of the value of property in the, 4
general statement, exhibiting the progress of the, 10

United States, require actual enumerations to be made at stated intervals, 17
population in general, of the, 15
commerce in general, of the, 54
advantages of the, for commerce, 54
in 1584, were embraced in the heathen lands, which might be discovered by Raleigh, 55
misrepresentation of the, in regard of commerce, 55
propose to make treaties with foreign nations, the offers rejected, 58
their situation favorable to commerce, 56
importations into the, 156
government of the, organized in the calm of peace, 11
value of the exports from the, to Great Britain, 285
value of the imports into the, from Great Britain, 285
balance against the, and in favour of G. Britain, in 1774, 1789 and 1793, 285
imported from Great Britain, a greater amount of her manufactures, than all foreign Europe, 286
annual balance against the, and in favour of G. Britain, from 1805 to 1811, 288
value of the merchandise per ton, exported from the, to Great Britain, 288
value of the merchandise, per ton, imported into the, from Great Britain, 288
value of the imports into India, from the, during six years, 289
value of the exports from India into the, during six years, 289
amount of specie annually exported from the, to the East Indies, 289
annual balance against the, and in favour of India, 289
capacity of the, to build ships, 310
Uniform, of the, of the army, 603

V.

Vegetable food, value of the, annually exported, 147
Vermont, admitted into the Union, xv
population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of exports from, 88. 142. 145
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 321
Vessels, American, captured by the different powers in Europe, 79 et seq.
Vessels, British, captured by the Americans during the late war, 81
American, at Canton, 56
American, number cleared for ports east of the Cape of Good Hope, 55
belonging to different nations, at Canton, 55
American, merchandise imported in, during each year, 158—171
foreign, merchandise imported in, during each year, 158—171
proportion of the, concerned in the American trade, how owned prior to the revolutionary war, 290
number of the, employed in the trade with Great Britain, before and after the revolutionary war, 291
American and British, in the trade of the U. States, cleared inwards and outwards in the U. States and Great Britain, 294
discriminations in favour of American, whose crews are three fourths composed of citizens, 300
American, value of our exports to the British West Indies in, 301
American, value of our exports to the British North American Colonies, 301
American, employed in the trade with the British possessions in Europe, 301
British, employed in the trade with the United States, 301
British and American, employed in the trade with the United States and North American colonies, 301
depreciation in the price of, in Great Britain, by the peace, 305
offered for sale in London, in 1802, 305
number of, built in the Colonies in 1770, 1771 and 1772, 310
number of, built in the U. States in 1789, 310
number of, built annually in the U. States, from 1803 to 1816, 310
number of, built annually in Great Britain, from 1793 to 1804, 311
more, were built in the United States than in Great Britain, 311
of the United States, sold, lost, captured and condemned, 311
of the U. S., what are, 312
what are registered, 312
what are enrolled and licensed, 312
cannot be owned or commanded by aliens, 312
how registered, enrolled or licensed, 312
how they forfeit their American character, 312

Vessels of the U. S. required to have passports, 313
amount paid when they clear outwards, 313
American, employed in the foreign trade from 1789 to 1816, 318
American built, owned by foreigners, employed in the foreign trade, from 1789 to 1816, 318
foreign built, owned by Americans, employed in the foreign trade, from 1798 to 1816, 318
cannot enter in the United States, before the letters are delivered, 370
the commander of, receives two cents for every letter he delivers to a post-master, 370
captured on Lake Erie, authorised to be purchased, 641
armed, on the Lakes, to be laid up, 641
captured in the Mediterranean, 642
public armed, sold in 1801, 645
list of the public armed, captured by the British during the late war, 661
public armed, lost and destroyed during the late war, 662
Virginia, population of, 32 et seq.
annual value of the exports from, 88. 142—145
actual increase of the population in, 32 et seq.
number of persons to each square mile in, 45
its relative rank in the Union, 12
tonnage of, 320—332
lands ceded by, to the United States, 347
Volunteers, services of, expenditures on account of, from 1789 to 1815, 712

W.

Wabash company, claims public lands, 355
War, the late, with Great Britain, how it affected our tonnage, 304
receipts and expenditures during the, 716
War department established, 555
expenditures on account of the, 706
Wax, bees, quantity annually exported, 152. 154
West Indies, decrees by the French agents in the, 78
annual value of our exports to the Swedish, 132—141
annual value of our exports to the Danish, 132—141
annual value of our exports to the Dutch, 132—141
annual value of our exports to the British, 132—141
West Indies, annual value of our exports to the French, 132—141
annual value of our exports to the Spanish, 132—141
annual value of our exports to the Portuguese, 132—141
annual value of our exports to the, generally, 132—141
Great Britain refuses to equalize the duties in relation to the, 295. 299. 300
results concerning our commerce with the British, 301
trade with the British, and the United States prohibited, 302
Wheat, maximum quantity exported, 92
quantity annually exported, 152, 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154
Whalebone, quantity annually exported, 152. 154
quantity on the average of ten years, 154
Whale fishery commenced 1715, 333
vessels, tonnage, men employed, and fish caught in the, 333
tonnage employed in the, on the average of ten years, 339
tonnage employed, annually, from 1795 to 1816, 341
Whale ships, number of the, captured during the late war, 338
employed, in 1818, in New Bedford and Nantucket, 338
Wines, quantity of, annually imported and exported, 1801 to 1815, 256
annually exported on the average of ten years, 258
remaining after deducting the exportations from the importations, 260
annually imported, the rate of the duty thereon, and the amount of the duty which accrued from 1801 to 1814, 398 et seq.
Wilkins, colonel, his claim to public lands, 355

Y.

Year, fiscal, in the United States, what, 82
Yazoo claims, what, 348. 355
provisions of Congress concerning the, 348
stock issued to satisfy the, 348

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